Baedeker's

GREAT BRITAIN

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GREAT BRITAIN

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Feet	Metres	Metres	Feet	Miles	Kilo-metres	Kilo-metres	Miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres
1	0·30	1	3·28	1	1·61	1	0·62	1	0·40	1	2·47
2	0·61	2	6·56	2	3·22	2	1·24	2	0·81	2	4·94
3	0·91	3	9·84	3	4·83	3	1·86	3	1·21	3	7·41
4	1·22	4	13·12	4	6·44	4	2·49	4	1·61	4	9·88
5	1·52	5	16·40	5	8·05	5	3·11	5	2·02	5	12·35
6	1·83	6	19·69	6	9·66	6	3·73	6	2·42	6	14·82
7	2·13	7	22·97	7	11·27	7	4·35	7	2·83	7	17·30
8	2·44	8	26·25	8	12·87	8	4·97	8	3·23	8	19·77
9	2·74	9	29·53	9	14·48	9	5·59	9	3·63	9	22·24
10	3·05	10	32·81	10	16·09	10	6·21	10	4·04	10	24·71
11	3·35	11	36·09	11	17·70	11	6·84	11	4·44	11	27·19
12	3·66	12	39·37	12	19·31	12	7·46	12	4·85	12	29·65
13	3·96	13	42·65	13	20·92	13	8·08	13	5·25	13	32·12
14	4·27	14	45·93	14	22·53	14	8·70	14	5·66	14	34·59
15	4·57	15	49·21	15	24·14	15	9·32	15	6·06	15	37·05
16	4·88	16	52·49	16	25·75	16	9·94	16	6·46	16	39·53
17	5·18	17	55·78	17	27·35	17	10·56	17	6·87	17	42·00
18	5·49	18	59·06	18	28·97	18	11·19	18	7·27	18	44·47
19	5·79	19	62·34	19	30·58	19	11·81	19	7·67	19	46·95
20	6·10	20	65·62	20	32·19	20	12·43	20	8·08	20	49·42

1 gramme = $^1/_{28}$ oz.; 1 kilogramme = $2^1/_5$ lb.; 1 litre = $1^3/_4$ pint.

Thermometric Scales.

Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade
+80·22	+100	+37·78	+21·78	+81	+27·22	+13·33	+62	+16·67	+4·89	+43	+6·11
29.78	99	37·22	21·33	80	26·67	12·89	61	16·11	4·44	42	5·56
29·33	98	36·67	20·89	79	26·11	12·44	60	15·56	4·00	41	5·00
28·89	97	36·11	20·44	78	25·56	12·00	59	15·00	3·56	40	4·44
28·44	96	35·56	20·00	77	25·00	11·56	58	14·44	3·11	39	3·89
28·00	95	35·00	19·56	76	24·44	11·11	57	13·89	2·67	38	3·33
27·56	94	34·44	19·11	75	23·89	10·67	56	13·33	2·22	37	2·78
27·11	93	33·89	18·67	74	23·33	10·22	55	12·78	1·78	36	2·22
26·67	92	33·33	18·22	73	22·78	9·78	54	12·22	1·33	35	1·67
26·22	91	32·78	17·78	72	22·22	9·33	53	11·67	0·89	34	1·11
25·78	90	32·22	17·33	71	21·67	8·89	52	11·11	0·44	33	0·56
25·33	89	31·67	16·89	70	21·11	8·44	51	10·56	0·00	32	0·00
24·89	88	31·11	16·44	69	20·56	8·00	50	10·00	—0·44	31	—0·56
24·44	87	30·56	16·00	68	20·00	7·56	49	9·44	0·89	30	1·11
24·00	86	30·00	15·56	67	19·44	7·11	48	8·89	1·33	29	1·67
23·56	85	29·44	15·11	66	18·89	6·67	47	8·33	1·78	28	2·22
23·11	84	28·89	14·67	65	18·33	6·22	46	7·78	2·22	27	2·78
22·67	83	28·33	14·24	64	17·78	5·78	45	7·22	2·67	26	3·33
22·22	82	27·78	13·78	63	17·22	5·33	44	6·67	3·11	25	3·89

To turn Centigrade (Celsius) into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by and add 32. — To turn Réaumur into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by and add 32.

GREAT BRITAIN

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 94 MAPS AND PLANS, AND A PANORAMA

EIGHTH REVISED EDITION

LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
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1927

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"Go lytel boke god sende the good passage . . . . .
And specyally let this be thy prayere
Unto hem al that the wyl rede or here
Where thou art wronge after her helpe to cal
The to correcte in any parte or all."

Sir Richard Ros.

"Know most of the rooms of thy native country before thou goest over the threshold thereof. Especially seeing England presents thee with so many observables."

Thomas Fuller.

Made and Printed in Germany.

PREFACE.

The Handbook for Great Britain, which was first issued in 1887 and now appears in its eighth revised edition, has been from its outset the work of the British editors of Baedeker's Handbooks. The chief object of the book is to help the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time and money to the best advantage, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with.

The long interval since the appearance of the last edition has necessitated a particularly thorough revision, with the result that the book has had to be completely rewritten. It now embodies the most recent information, down to the beginning of 1927, obtained from the most trustworthy sources. The writer is *H. A. Piehler*, B.A., F.R.G.S., who for many years has taken part in the preparation of the English editions of Baedeker's Handbooks, and who, in the course of recent motor-tours aggregating over 10,000 miles, has personally visited almost the whole of the districts described. The systematic arrangement of Baedeker's Handbooks has proved itself the most acceptable to travellers. The most flattering testimony to its merits is that it has been adopted in other works.

In the preparation of the handbook the Editor has received cordial and most valuable aid from numerous friends. In particular he desires to express his acknowledgments to the Deans of the Cathedrals; to the Heads of the Colleges and several other resident members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; to the superior officials of the railway companies and of H. M. Office of Works; to the Town Clerks of every important city and town in the country; to various museum authorities; and especially to innumerable Rectors, Vicars, and Ministers. The Historical Sketch of Architecture in England, from the pen of the late *Professor Edward A. Freeman*, and the Geographical Introduction, by *Dr. Geo. G. Chisholm*, materially enhance the value of the handbook. For the improvement of this work, however, the Editor confidently looks forward to a continuance of those valuable Corrections and Suggestions with which travellers have long been in the habit of favouring him. Hotel-bills, with annotations showing the traveller's opinion as to his treatment and accommodation, are particularly useful.

In the introduction also are summarized all the practical details that are best calculated to make a stranger feel at home in Great Britain. The descriptive part of the work is topographically arranged in seven sections, each of which may be separately removed by cutting the gauze visible on bending the book sharply back at the beginning and end of each section (I. South-Eastern England, pp. 1-96; II. South-Western England, pp. 97-176; III. Central England, pp. 177-308; IV. Eastern England, pp. 309-356; V. Northern England, pp. 357-

470; VI. Wales, pp. 471-540; VII. Scotland and the index, pp. 541-696). The routes are arranged for the convenience of the traveller by railway, but the mileage of the more important main roads is given at the beginning of each route.

On the Maps and Plans, most of which are based upon the Ordnance Survey, by permission, the Editor has bestowed special care, and he believes that they will often render material service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes. For this edition new plans of Harrogate and St. Andrews have been added, the ground-plan of Canterbury Cathedral has been redrawn, and the other maps and plans have been corrected and brought up to date. On the margins are indicated the direction and distance by road of the nearest important towns.

Hotels. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others also of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected with little sacrifice of comfort and some saving of expenditure. Those which the Editor has reason to believe especially good of their class are denoted by asterisks. To hotel-proprietors and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from this handbook. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

Abbreviations.

b. = born.
B. = breakfast.
c. = circa, about.
d. = died.
D. = dinner.
Dec. = Decorated.
E.E. = Early English.
ft. = feet (after the name of a place denotes height above sea-level at Newlyn, p. 157).
G.W.R. = Great Western Railway.
l. = left.
l. = English pound or sovereign.
L. = luncheon.
L.M. & S.R. = London, Midland, & Scottish Railway.
L. & N.E.R. = London & North Eastern Railway.
M. = mile.
N.T. = property of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty.
O.W. = ancient monument or historic building under the care of His Majesty's Office of Works.
P. = pension (i.e. board, lodging, and attendance).
Perp. = Perpendicular.
Pl. = plan.
P.R.H.A. = People's Refreshment House Association (p. xx).
r. = right.
R. = route or room.
s. = shilling.
S.R. = Southern Railway.
rfmts. = refreshments (after the name of a place denotes railway refreshment room).
T.H. = Trust House (p. xx).
Y.M.C.A. = Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.W.C.A. = Young Women's Christian Association.

The list of abbreviations of the names of counties in the index is given on p. 647.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Money. Expenses. Passports. Custom House. Time.

Money. The British gold coins (now rarely seen) are the sovereign or pound (*l.* or £, from Lat. libra; equal to 20 shillings) and the half-sovereign. The silver coins are the half-crown (2 shillings and 6 pence), the florin (2 shillings), the shilling (*s.* or /-, from Lat. solidus), the sixpence, and the threepenny piece. The bronze or 'copper' coinage consists of the penny (*d.*, from Lat. denarius), of which 12 make a shilling, the halfpenny ($^1/_2d.$), and the farthing ($^1/_4d.$; rare). The guinea, a sum of 21*s.*, though still used in reckoning, has been out of circulation as a coin since about 1820. Since 1914 the place of the gold coinage has been taken by *Treasury Notes* for 1*l.* and 10*s.* The *Bank of England* issues notes for 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, and 1000 pounds. For ordinary use, as change is not always readily procured, treasury notes are preferable. The number of each banknote should be taken down in a pocket-book, as there is a bare possibility of its being in this way traced and recovered, if lost or stolen. The chief Scottish banks issue notes for 1*l.* and over, which circulate in Scotland only. — *Foreign Money* does not circulate in England, and should always be exchanged on arrival (at a bank or tourist agent's); the exact rates of exchange are published daily in the newspapers. A convenient and safe mode of carrying money from America or the Continent is in the shape of letters of credit, which are readily procurable at the principal banks. The travellers' cheques issued by the American Bankers Association and the American Express Co., or the circular notes of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, may be found convenient also.

Expenses. The cost of a visit to Great Britain depends, of course, on the habits and tastes of the traveller. If he travels first-class on the railways, stays in first-class hotels, drinks wine, frequents the theatre and other places of amusement, and drives about in cabs, he must be prepared to spend 50*s.* a day or upwards. Persons of moderate requirements, however, will have little difficulty in travelling comfortably and seeing the principal sights of Great Britain for about 25*s.* a day or even less.

Passports. By the Aliens Order, 1920, every person landing in the United Kingdom is required to be in possession of a passport furnished with a photograph and duly issued not more than five years before the date of his arrival, or some other document establishing his nationality and identity. The passports of all aliens except

French, Belgian, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Swiss, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish nationals must bear a British visa (usual charge 10 fr. gold), for which application should be made to the nearest British passport authority abroad before beginning the journey. All aliens must obtain the leave of an immigration officer at the port of arrival before they can land. Aliens staying at hotels, boarding houses, and lodging houses are required to sign the register of aliens kept at those places, and if an alien stays more than two months in the United Kingdom he must register with the police of the district in which he resides. If he subsequently changes his residence he must give notice to the police and also register with the police of the district to which he moves.

Custom House. All articles liable to duty should be immediately declared. The chief articles dutiable in Great Britain are tobacco (small amount usually passed free), silk and artificial silk in any form, lace, wine and spirits, perfumes, chocolate and sweetmeats, saccharin, tea, coffee, watches and clocks, scientific and musical instruments, cameras, field-glasses, and optical glass. Plumage, except as part of the wearing apparel, and, except under licence, arms, ammunition, and certain drugs (opium, cocaine, morphine, heroin) may not be imported. Foreign reprints of copyright English books are confiscated. Merchandise may not be imported in luggage. The customs examination is usually strict. — Dogs are allowed to land only on permission being obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and on condition that they shall be detained and isolated under the care of a veterinary surgeon for six months.

Time. *Greenwich Time* (Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, Spain, etc.) is 1 hr. behind Mid-European Time (Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, etc.) and 5 hrs. in advance of the E. Zone of the United States. — *Summer Time.* From the third Sun. in April to the first Sun. in Oct. clocks are advanced 1 hr. for the purpose of 'daylight saving'.

II. Routes to and from Great Britain.

A. From the United States and Canada.

The data in the following lists refer to the summer services of the various steamship companies, but the times and fares are liable to alteration. On the more popular routes and at the most frequented seasons it is desirable to secure berths and state-rooms in advance. The first-class and second-class (cabin) fares given below are the minimum summer rates only, deck-cabins and state-rooms being considerably more expensive. Fares are reduced during the winter season (Nov. 1st to March 31st), and children between 1 and 12 years of age (1 and 10 in the saloon) are charged half-fare.

Anchor Line (affiliated with the Cunard Line). Offices at Glasgow (St. Vincent Place), London (48 Fenchurch St.), New York (25 Broadway), etc. From New York to Moville and Glasgow weekly, by the 'California', 'Transylvania', 'Caledonia' (each 17,000 tons), and 'Cameronia' (16,500 tons); fares $ 180, $ 132½, $ 85.

Anchor-Donaldson Line (affiliated with the Cunard Line; offices as for Anchor Line). From Montreal (in winter from Halifax) to Belfast and Glasgow fortnightly, by the 'Athenia' and 'Letitia' (13,500 tons; $ 140, $ 85).

Atlantic Transport Line (offices as for White Star Line). From New York to Cherbourg and London, twice monthly, by the 'Minnetonka' (21,998 tons) and 'Minnewaska' (21,716 tons); fare $ 210. — From New York to Boulogne and London, once monthly, by the 'Minnekahda' (17,281 tons; $ 105).

Canadian Pacific. Offices at London (62 Charing Cross and 103 Leadenhall St.), Liverpool (Royal Liver Building), Southampton (Canute Road), Glasgow, Montreal, Quebec, etc. From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool weekly, by the 'Montcalm', 'Montrose', 'Montclare' (16,400 tons), and 'Minnedosa' (15,200 tons); fares $ 145, $ 85. — From Montreal and Quebec to Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg weekly, by the 'Empress of Scotland' (25,000 tons; formerly the 'Kaiserin Auguste Victoria' of the Hamburg-America Line), 'Empress of Australia' (21,500 tons), and 'Empress of France' (18,500 tons); fares $ 205, $ 135, $ 87½. — From Quebec to Cherbourg, Southampton, and Antwerp fortnightly, by the 'Montnairn' (17,300 tons) and 'Montroyal' (15,850 tons); fares $ 145, $ 85. — From Montreal and Quebec to Belfast and Glasgow weekly, by the 'Melita' (15,200 tons; $ 145, $ 85), 'Metagama' (12,450 tons; $ 140, $ 85), 'Montclare' and 'Montcalm' (see above).

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (French Line; 22 Pall Mall, London). From New York to Plymouth and Havre twice or thrice monthly, by the 'Paris' (34,695 tons; $ 245, $ 142½) and 'France' (23,666 tons; $ 220, $ 137½).

Cunard Line. Offices at Liverpool, London (26 Cockspur St. and 51 Bishopsgate), Southampton, New York (25 Broadway), Boston, Montreal, Quebec, etc. From New York to Cherbourg and Southampton weekly, by the 'Berengaria' (50,226 tons, formerly the 'Imperator' of the Hamburg-America Line), 'Aquitania' (45,647 tons), and 'Mauretania' (30,696 tons); minimum saloon fare $ 286 (on the 'Mauretania' $ 280½), second class $ 147½, third class $ 90. — From New York to Queenstown and Liverpool weekly, by the 'Franconia' (20,175 tons), 'Scythia' (19,730 tons), 'Laconia' (19,690 tons), and 'Samaria' (19,597 tons); fares $ 218-220, $ 135, $ 87½. — From Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool fortnightly, by the 'Samaria' and 'Laconia' (fares as above). — From New York to Plymouth, Havre, and London weekly (returning viâ Havre and Southampton), by the 'Caronia' (19,784 tons), 'Carmania' (19,566 tons), 'Tuscania' (16,991 tons), and 'Lancastria' (16,243 tons); fares $ 145, $ 87½. — From New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg monthly, by the 'Andania' (13,950 tons); fares $ 145, $ 87½. — From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool monthly, to Glasgow fortnightly, by the 'Aurania' (13,984 tons) and the 'Letitia' and 'Athenia' (see below); fares $ 140-145, $ 85. — From Montreal and Quebec to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and London weekly (returning viâ Southampton and Cherbourg), by the 'Alaunia' (14,030 tons), 'Ausonia' (13,912 tons), 'Ascania' (13,900 tons), and 'Antonia' (13,867 tons); fares $ 145, $ 85.

Furness Line (Furness House, Leadenhall St., London). From Boston, Halifax, and St. John's to Liverpool, by the 'Newfoundland' and 'Nova Scotia' ($ 130, $ 82½). — From New York to London, by the 'London Mariner' and 'London Commerce' (11,500 tons; $ 130).

Hamburg-American Line (66 Haymarket, London). From New York to Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg weekly (returning viâ Boulogne or Cherbourg and Southampton), by the 'New York', 'Hamburg', 'Albert Ballin' and 'Deutschland' (21,000 tons; $ 220, $ 135), 'Resolute' and 'Reliance' (20,000 tons; $ 225½, $ 135), and 'Cleveland' (17,000 tons; $ 140). — From

New York and Boston to Queenstown (Cobh) and Hamburg, twice monthly by the 'Thuringia' and 'Westphalia' (11,600 tons; $ 135).

Holland-America Line (18 Pall Mall, London). From New York to Plymouth, Boulogne, and Rotterdam, by the 'Statendam' (30,000 tons; building), 'Rotterdam' (24,170 tons; $ 205, $ 135), 'Nieuw Amsterdam' (17,250 tons), 'Veendam' (15,450 tons), 'Volendam' (15,430 tons; these three $ 187½, $ 130), and the 'Noordam' and 'Ryndam' (12,531 tons; $ 135).

Leyland Line (offices as for White Star Line). From Boston to Liverpool once or twice monthly, by the 'Devonian' and 'Winifredian' (10,400 tons; $ 100).

Norddeutscher Lloyd (25 Cockspur St., London). From New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen (returning viâ Southampton and Cherbourg) 2-6 times monthly, by the 'Columbus' (32,354 tons; $ 270, $ 142½, $ 106), 'Berlin' (16,000 tons; $ 212, $ 132½, $ 103½), 'Stuttgart' (13,367 tons; $ 206¼ $ 130, $ 103½), 'München' (13,410 tons; $ 145, $ 103½), and 'Bremen' and 'Sierra Ventana' (11,000 tons; $ 130, $ 103½).

Red Star Line (offices as for White Star Line). From New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Antwerp weekly (returning viâ Boulogne and Southampton), by the 'Belgenland' (27,200 tons; $ 245, $ 142½), 'Lapland' (18,694 tons; $ 212, $ 137½), 'Pennland' (16,322 tons; $ 150), and 'Zeeland' (11,904 tons; $ 140).

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Offices at London (America House, Cockspur St., and Royal Mail House, Moorgate), Southampton, New York (26 Broadway), etc. From New York to Cherbourg and Southampton weekly during the season, by the 'Ohio' (19,000 tons), 'Orca' (16,063 tons), 'Orduna' (15,499 tons), and 'Orbita' (15,486 tons); fare $ 145.

United States Lines (14 Regent St., London). From New York to Cherbourg and Southampton, every three weeks by the 'Leviathan' (59,956 tons, by British rules 54,282 tons, the world's second largest liner; formerly the 'Vaterland' of the Hamburg-America Line; $ 265, $ 147½, $ 92½). — From New York to Queenstown (Cobh), Cherbourg, Southampton, and Bremen weekly, by the 'George Washington' (23,788 tons; formerly owned by the Norddeutscher Lloyd; $ 210, $ 136¼, $ 87½; not calling at Queenstown), 'President Harding' and 'President Roosevelt' (14,187 tons; $ 145, $ 85), and 'Republic' (17,910 tons; $ 140, $ 85).

White Star Line. Offices at London (1 Cockspur St. and 38 Leadenhall St.), Liverpool (30 James St.), Southampton (Canute Road), New York (1 Broadway), Boston (84 State St.), Montreal, Quebec, etc. From New York to Cherbourg and Southampton weekly, by the 'Majestic' (56,551 tons, the world's largest liner, formerly the 'Bismarck' of the Hamburg-America Line; $ 290, $ 147½, $ 92½), 'Olympic' (46,439 tons; $ 286, $ 147½, $92 ½), and 'Homeric' (34,351 tons, the pre-war 'Columbus' of the Norddeutscher Lloyd; $ 270, $ 142½, $ 90). — From New York (and Boston on alternate sailings) to Queenstown (Cobh) and Liverpool weekly, by the 'Adriatic' (24,563 tons), 'Baltic' (23,884 tons), 'Cedric' (21,227 tons), and 'Celtic' (21,169 tons); fares $ 215 (on the 'Adriatic' $ 226), $ 135, $ 87½. — From Montreal and Quebec (in winter from Portland, Me.) to Queenstown (or Belfast and Glasgow) weekly, by the 'Regina' (16,500 tons), 'Doric' (16,484 tons), and 'Megantic' (14,878 tons); $ 145, $ 85.

The average duration of the passage across the Atlantic is 5-9 days. The best time for crossing is in summer. Passengers should pack clothing and other necessaries for the voyage in small flat boxes such as can lie easily in the cabin, as all bulky luggage is stowed away in the hold. State-room trunks should not exceed 3 ft. in length, 1½-2 ft. in breadth, and 15 in in height. Dress for the voyage should be of a plain and serviceable description, and it is advisable, even in mid summer, to be provided with warm clothing. A deck-chair, which may be purchased or hired at the dock or on the steamer before sailing, is almost a necessity. Bought chairs should be marked with the owner's name or initials, and may be left in charge of the company's agents until the return-journey.

Seats at table, retained throughout the voyage, are usually assigned by the saloon steward immediately after starting; and those who wish to sit at a particular table or beside a particular person should apply to him. The passenger should interview also the bath steward to fix an hour for his morning tub. It is usual to give a fee of about 20*s.* each to the table steward and to the state-room steward, and smaller gratuities are expected also by the boot-cleaner, the bath steward, etc.

Baggage may by 'expressed' from New York to any city in Europe through any of the usual express companies. Agents of the English railway companies, etc., meet the steamers on arrival in England and undertake to 'express' baggage to any address given by the traveller.

B. Routes from Great Britain to the Continent.

The usual routes to the chief Continental centres from practically any part of Great Britain are the mail-routes viâ Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven, or Harwich; but there are longer steamer-routes from other ports that offer an agreeable and often cheaper alternative to the unhurried traveller. The fares, especially those depending on Continental rates of exchange, are subject to frequent alteration. On the longer voyages, or when special attention has been required, the steward expects a gratuity. Food and liquors are supplied.

To Amsterdam. *a.* Viâ Flushing or Hook of Holland, see below or p. xvi. — *b.* From Hull (p. 464): Hull & Netherlands Steamship Co. twice weekly (30*s.*). — *c.* From Goole (p. 430): L.M. & S.R. steamer twice weekly (45*s.*, incl. meals). — *d.* From Leith (p. 571): Holland Steamship Co. weekly in summer (3*l.* 15*s.*, return 6*l.* 10*s.*, incl. meals).

To Antwerp. *a.* From Harwich (p. 314): daily (except Sun.) by L. & N.E.R. steamer in 10 hrs. (fares from London 2*l.* 13*s.*, 1*l.* 10*s.*). — *b.* From Southampton (p. 76): by Canadian Pacific liner (p. xiii) in 18 hrs. (3*l.*). — *c.* From Hull (p. 464): Wilsons & North Eastern Railway Shipping Co. twice weekly in 20 hrs. (45*s.*, incl. meals). — *d.* From Grimsby (p. 355): L. & N.E.R. steamer thrice weekly in 20 hrs. (30*s.*). — *e.* From Goole (p. 430): L.M. & S.R. steamer thrice weekly (45*s.*, incl. meals). — *f.* From Newcastle (p. 438): Tyne-Tees Steam Shipping Co. weekly in 26 hrs. (2*l.* 5*s.*, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, return 4*l.*, 2*l.*; 2nd class fares do not include meals).

To Boulogne. From Folkestone (p. 13), daily in 1½ hr. (15*s.* 2*d.*, 11*s.* 8*d.*).

To Bremen. From Southampton (p. 76): by United States liner (p. xiv; 5*l.*, 3*l.* 10*s.*, 2*l.* 10*s.*). — From Plymouth (p. 142): by Norddeutscher Lloyd liner (p. xiv) in 30-36 hrs. (5*l.*, 3*l.* 10*s.*, 2*l.* 10*s.*).

To Cherbourg. From Southampton (p. 76): by transatlantic liner in 5-6 hrs. (3*l.*, 2*l.*), see pp. xiii, xiv.

To Copenhagen. *a.* From Harwich (p. 314) viâ Esbjerg: mail steamer of the United Steamship Co. of Copenhagen daily (except Sun.) in 31 hrs. (fares from London 6*l.* 13*s.*, 3*l.* 4*s.*). — *b.* From Hull (p. 464): Finland Line weekly (5*l.*, 2*l.* 10*s.*, incl. meals). Ellerman's Wilson Line and United Steamship Co. weekly in 48 hrs. (5*l.*, 2*l.* 10*s.*, incl. meals). — *c.* From Grimsby (p. 355) viâ Esbjerg: United Steamship Co. twice weekly (to Esbjerg about 4*l.*, 2*l.*). — *d.* From Goole (p. 430): L.M. & S.R. steamer weekly (5*l.*, incl. food). — *e.* From Newcastle (p. 438): United Steamship Co. weekly (5*l.*, 2*l.* 10*s.*). — *f.* From Leith (p. 571): Currie Line weekly in c. 56 hrs. (5*l.*, 2*l.* 10*s.*, incl. meals; return 9*l.* 10*s.*).

To Dunkirk. From Tilbury: Angleterre-Lorraine-Alsace Co. daily in 6½ hrs. (fares from London 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, 15*s.* 6*d.*); connections at Dunkirk for Paris, Brussels, Rome, etc.

To Flushing. From Harwich (p. 314): Zeeland Steamship Co. daily in 6 hrs. (44*s.*, 34*s.*). From London to *Amsterdam* by this route in 11¾ hrs. (3*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, 2*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*), to *Berlin* in 21½ hrs. (6*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, 4*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*).

To Hamburg. *a.* From Southampton (p. 76): by Canadian Pacific or Hamburg-America liner (p. xiii) in 30 hrs. (5*l.*, 3*l.* 10*s.*). — *b.* From Plymouth (p. 142): by Cunard liner (p. xiii; 5*l.*, 3*l.* 10*s.*). — *c.* From Hull (p. 464): Wilsons & North Eastern Railway Shipping Co. weekly in 30 hrs. (65*s.*, incl. meals). — *d.* From Grimsby (p. 355): L. & N.E.R. mail-steamer thrice weekly in 30 hrs. (50*s.*). — *e.* From Goole (p. 430): L.M. & S.R. steamer thrice weekly (70*s.*, incl. meals). — *f.* From Newcastle (p. 438): Tyne-Tees Steam Shipping Co. weekly in c. 36 hrs. (2*l.* 15*s.*, return 5*l.*, incl. meals). — *g.* From Leith (p. 571): Currie Line fortnightly in c. 44 hrs. (5*l.*, 2*l.* 10*s.*, incl. meals; return 9*l.*).

To Havre. *a.* From Southampton (p. 76): daily except Sun. in 6¾ hrs. (37*s.* 3*d.*, 27*s.* 3*d.*). — *b.* From Plymouth (p. 142): by French liner (p. xiii) in 8 hrs. (63*s.*, 48*s.*).

To Hook of Holland. From Harwich (p. 314): L. & N.E.R. steamer daily in 7½ hrs. (fares from London 2*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, 2*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*). From London to *Amsterdam* by this route, 11½ hrs. (3*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, 2*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*); to *Rotterdam*, 10½ hrs. (3*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, 2*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*); to *Berlin*, 21 hrs. (6*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, 4*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*).

To Oslo. *a.* From Hull (p. 464) by the Ellerman's Wilson Line weekly (7*l.*, 5*l.* 10*s.*, 4*l.*, incl. meals). — *b.* From Newcastle (p. 438) by the Fred Olsen Line weekly (7*l.*, 4*l.*, incl. meals).

To Ostend. From Dover (p. 14): twice daily in 4 hrs. (11*s.* 3*d.*, 8*s.* 8*d.*). From London to *Brussels* by this route, in 9 hrs. (45*s.* 9*d.*, 31*s.* 11*d.*, 21*s.* 3*d.*).

To Paris from London. *a.* Viâ Dover (p. 14) and Calais, twice daily in 7⅔ hrs. (sea-passage 1¼-1½ hr.); fares 2*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, 2*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, 1*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* Train de luxe ('Golden Arrow') in 7 hrs. — *b.* Viâ Folkestone (p. 13) and Boulogne, daily in 7⅓ hrs. (sea-passage 1½ hr.); 2*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, 1*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, 1*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* — *c.* Viâ Newhaven (p. 40) and Dieppe, twice daily in 8⅓-9⅔ hrs. (sea-passage 3¼-4 hrs.); 2*l.* 4*s.*, 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, 1*l.* 2*s.* — *d.* Viâ Southampton (p. 76) and Havre, daily (except Sun.) in 13½ hrs. (sea-passage 6¾ hrs.); 2*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* — *e.* Viâ Tilbury and Dunkirk (comp. p. xv), daily in 13 hrs.; 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, 1*l.* 6*s.*

To Rotterdam. *a.* Viâ Hook of Holland, see above. — *b.* From London (Gravesend): Batavier Line daily (except. Sun. and Wed.) in 14 hrs. (44*s.*, 34*s.*). — *c.* From Hull (p. 464): Hull & Netherlands Steamship Co. thrice weekly (30*s.*, 20*s.*). — *d.* From Grimsby (p. 355): L. & N.E.R. steamer twice weekly in 15 hrs. (30*s.*). — *e.* From Goole (p. 430): L.M. & S.R. steamer twice weekly (45*s.*, incl. meals). — *f.* From Newcastle (p. 438): Tyne-Tees Steam Shipping Co. weekly in c. 26 hrs. (2*l.* 5*s.*, return 4*l.*, incl. meals).

To St. Malo. From Southampton (p. 76): twice weekly (daily in July and Aug.) in 12 hrs. (2*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, 1*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*).

To Zeebrugge. *a.* From Harwich (p. 314): L. & N.E.R. steamer thrice weekly in summer in 7¾ hrs. (fares from London 2*l.* 5*s.*, 1*l.* 5*s.*). — *b.* From Hull (p. 464): Steamer (L.M. & S.R. and L. & N.E.R.) twice weekly in summer in 13 hrs. (35*s.*, 20*s.*).

C. Air Services.

The first air service (London-Paris) was opened for passengers and goods on Aug. 27th, 1919. Daily services (usually except Sun.) are at present in operation, starting from the London Terminal Aerodrome at Croydon (p. 42), to Paris, Marseilles, Zürich, Brussels, Amsterdam, Cologne, etc. The details given below are subject to frequent alterations (comp. the International Aerial Time Table; monthly, 6*d.*). Passengers are conveyed by motor-car, free of extra charge, to and from the aerodromes; 1 hr. at each end is allowed for the motor journey. Hand-luggage to the extent of 30 lb. is free, excess being charged at special rates. Tickets and full information may be obtained at the tourist agents (p. 3). — 'Taxiplanes', costing

2*s.* per mile for three passengers, are available for journeys to any point where there is a suitable landing-ground; they may, for example, be ordered by wireless to meet a liner at the port of arrival.

Imperial Airways Ltd. (British: Airways House, Charles St., Haymarket, London, W. 1). *London-Paris-Bâle-Zürich.* To Paris daily, including Sun., in 2½ hrs.; fare 5*l.* 5*s.*, return 10*l.* To Bâle and Zürich, in summer only, daily in 6 hrs. and 7 hrs. 20 min. respectively; fares 8*l.* and 8*l.* 15*s.*, return 14*l.* 10*s.* and 15*l.* 15*s.* Connections at Paris, Bâle, and Zürich with air services to all parts of the Continent.

London-Ostend-Amsterdam, in 1½ hr. and 3 hrs. respectively; fare 1*l.*, return 7*l.* 5*s.* and 7*l.* 10*s.* Connections at Amsterdam with services to Berlin, Hamburg, Copenhagen, and Malmö.

London-Brussels-Cologne, in 2½ hrs. and 1¼ hrs. respectively; fares 4*l.* and 5*l.* 15*s.*, return 7*l.* 5*s.* and 10*l.* 5*s.*

Southampton-Guernsey, see p. 86.

Air Union (French: 32 Haymarket, W. 1). *London-Paris-Lyons (Geneva)-Marseilles.* To Paris in 2½ hrs.; fare 4*l.* 10*s.* or 5*l.* 5*s.* To Lyons, Geneva, and Marseilles, daily in 6½, 7¾, and 8¾ hrs. respectively.

K.L.M. (Dutch: 66 Haymarket, W. 1). *London-Rotterdam-Amsterdam* in 2¾ hrs. and 3½ hrs. respectively; fare 4*l.*

Lufthansa (German: Airways House, see above). *London-Amsterdam-Hanover-Berlin* (week-days only). To Berlin in 9 hrs.; fare 9*l.* 10*s.* To Amsterdam and Hanover in 2¾ and 6½ hrs. respectively. Connection at Amsterdam for Bremen and Hamburg (6¼ and 7¼ hrs. from London).

III. Railways. Motorbuses and Motor Coaches. Steamers.

Railways. Until Jan. 1st, 1923, the railways of Great Britain belonged to about a dozen great companies and to a host of subsidiary ones. By the Railways Act, 1921, however, nearly all of these were amalgamated into the following four groups: —

London Midland & Scottish Railway, comprising the old London & North Western, Midland, Lancashire & Yorkshire, North Staffordshire, Furness, Caledonian, Glasgow & South Western, and Highland Railways.

London & North Eastern Railway, comprising the old North Eastern, Great Central, Great Eastern, Great Northern, Great North of Scotland, Hull & Barnsley, and North British Railways.

Great Western Railway, comprising the old Great Western and Cambrian Railways.

Southern Railway, comprising the old London & South Western Railway (now the Western Section), the London Brighton & South Coast Railway (now the Central Section), and South Eastern & Chatham Railway (now the Eastern Section).

Except on some of the Continental services, carriages are of two classes only, first and third. The third-class accommodation, especially on long distance trains, is usually good. On the longer routes corridor-trains are general, with restaurant-cars by day (B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, tea 1*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*-5*s.* 6*d.*) and sleeping-cars (15*s.*-20*s.*, in

addition to the first-class fare) by night; luncheon-baskets and tea-baskets may be ordered at numerous stations. On some of the main lines 'Pullman cars' (resembling the American 'parlor cars'; 1st and 3rd class), for the use of which a supplement is charged, are attached to the express trains. Seats in many trains may be reserved (1*s.* each) by letter or telegram to the station-master, and compartments (fee 5*s.*) may also be reserved at the starting-point of the trains or through-carriages. Smoking is prohibited except in the compartments provided for the purpose. Compartments 'for ladies only' are frequently provided. On all lines the service of trains is completely altered on Sundays, and on very many branch-lines is entirely suspended.

Tickets are not always checked at the beginning of a journey and travellers should make sure that they are in the proper carriage. The names of the stations are often inconspicuous (especially at night), but they may generally be seen painted upon the station-lamps.

Tickets. The ordinary rate for third-class fares is at present $1^1/_2d.$ per mile, for first-class fares $2^1/_2d.$ per mile. Return-tickets are sometimes issued at less than double fares. 'Workmen's tickets' (before 8 a.m.), 'week-end tickets' (at a fare-and-a-third; minimum 5*s.*), and still cheaper 'excursion tickets' (available only by special trains, usually crowded) are issued. In summer 'circular tour tickets' and special 'tourist tickets' may be obtained in great variety. Persons not travelling by train are not allowed on the platforms at most stations without a platform ticket (1*d.*).

Luggage. On nearly all the English railways the first-class passenger is entitled to carry 150 lb. of luggage free, the third-class passenger 100 lb. For bicycles, perambulators, dogs, etc., special tickets must be obtained. On all inland routes the traveller should see that the luggage is duly labelled for its destination and put into the right van. Travellers to the Continent require to register their luggage and obtain a ticket for it, after which it gives them no further trouble. Most of the railway companies offer facilities for the conveyance of passengers' luggage in advance at 1*s.*-2*s.* per package. Luggage may be left at or sent to the *Cloak Room* or *Left Luggage Office* at any station (3*d.* per article per day). The railway-porter who transfers luggage from the cab to the train (or vice versâ) expects a gratuity (from 6*d.*).

Time Tables. *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* (monthly; 2*s.*) is the most complete. The convenient *ABC Railway Guide* (monthly; 2*s.*) gives the stations in alphabetical order, with their connections to and from London. Each of the great railway companies publishes a guide to its own system two or three times per annum.

Motorbuses and Motor Coaches. Motor-transport has developed with such rapidity in recent years that the country is now covered with a network of regular motorbus services. These afford a pleasant alternative to the railways, and open up many otherwise

inaccessible districts. As a rule small parcels only are conveyed. — Motor-coaches and charabancs start daily in summer from every holiday resort for half and whole day tours to attractive points in the district. — Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and other tourist agents arrange numerous motor-tours to Devon and Cornwall, North Wales, the Lake and Peak Districts, Scotland, etc., lasting 6-13 days and at charges including hotel accommodation.

Steamers play by no means so important a part in the tourist-districts of England and Wales as they do in those of Scotland (see pp. 576, 581, 582, and R. 79, 80, 82, 83, and 90); but many of the cargo-steamers plying between the principal seaports convey passengers also. In summer pleasure-steamers run between the chief bathing resorts and the nearest large towns, and small steamers ply on some of the lakes in the Lake District and on the Norfolk Broads, the Thames, the Dart and Tamar, the Orwell, etc. — Steamers to the Isle of Wight, see p. 62; to the Channel Islands, see p. 86; to the Isle of Man, see p. 386; to Scotland, see p. 560.

IV. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns, fashionable watering places, and most frequented tourist resorts throughout England and Wales are generally good and somewhat expensive; but in many of the large commercial and industrial centres the requirements of the 'uncommercial traveller' are very inadequately met. When ladies are of the party, it is advisable to frequent the best hotels, as the charges of the second-best are often not appreciably lower, while the comforts are considerably less. Gentlemen travelling alone, however, will often find comfortable accommodation at a moderate rate in inns of quite unassuming appearance. The large hotels managed by the principal railway companies are generally excellent and may be safely selected in all cases of doubt. In the height of the tourist season it is often difficult to procure rooms, and it is therefore advisable to apply in advance by letter or telegram. — *Hydros* (hydropathic establishments) are frequented by pleasure-seekers as much as by patients, and may be described as large hotels in which the guests take their meals in common at prescribed hours and submit to various other general regulations. Most of them are unlicensed. — *Private Hotels* have no licence to supply intoxicating liquors, but are often as comfortably and handsomely fitted up as the best licensed houses. In many cases, however, the name has been appropriated by establishments that are practically nothing but boarding-houses. — *Temperance Hotels* are less pretentious and have lower tariffs than the private hotels proper. Though as a general rule their cuisine and appointments do not entitle them to rank higher than second-class,

many of them may be safely recommended to the traveller of moderate requirements. — *Commercial Hotels* are frequented by commercial travellers and other business men. In many cases the only evening meal served is 'tea', with chops or steaks.

Some 150 hotels and inns in Great Britain are now controlled by *Trust Houses Ltd.* (Short's Gardens, London, W.C. 2), from whom a list and an interesting tourist guide may be obtained. They include many famous old coaching inns, and most of them are mentioned in our text under the letters 'T.H.' The *People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd.* ('P.R.H.A.'; St. George's House, Regent St., London, W. 1), control 175 hotels and inns of a more unpretentious character; these and the houses of various similar county trust companies are managed on temperance-reform lines.

Charges for rooms usually vary according to size and floor; and it is advisable to make inquiry as to prices on arrival. When a prolonged stay is contemplated the bill should be called for at least weekly, in order that errors may be detected. The day of departure is charged for unless the rooms are given up by noon. Many hotels receive visitors 'en pension' for periods of not less than three days. At tourist resorts the prices of rooms are generally raised during the season. — The charges for 'attendance' and 'light' are almost invariably included in the price of the room, but fires and meals served in bedrooms are extras. — Gratuities ('tips'), amounting to 10-15 % of the bill (less for a prolonged stay), should be divided between the head-waiter, the waiter who has specially attended to the traveller, the chambermaid, the 'boots' (porter), etc. — At a few hotels an extra charge is made if neither luncheon nor dinner is taken.

The prices given in the handbook, which are mostly taken from the tariffs issued by the hotels, will enable the traveller to form an approximate idea of the expense at the hotel he selects. The charge for a room is that for an ordinary room occupied by a single person. The charge for two persons occupying the same room is often proportionately a little less, while that for the best bedrooms may be much higher. Private sitting-rooms are usually expensive. The ordinary charge for a hot bath is 1*s*. The servants of visitors are accommodated at cheaper rates. Most hotels refuse to receive dogs, but provide for their keep in suitable quarters for about 2*s*. 6*d*. per day. 'Pension' (P.) as used in this handbook includes board, lodging, and attendance.

Money and valuables should be securely locked up in the visitor's own trunk, as the drawers and cupboards of hotels and boarding-houses are not always inviolable receptacles. Objects of great value, however, had better be entrusted to the keeping of the manager in exchange for a receipt.

As compared with Continental hotels British hotels may be said as a rule to excel in beds, cleanliness, and sanitary arrangements, while their cuisine is on the whole inferior. Those, however, who are content with simple and substantial (but somewhat monotonous) fare will find little to complain of. Alcoholic liquor is on sale during certain permitted hours only, which vary according to the district (week-days 8 hrs., Sun. 5 hrs.; generally 11-3 and 6-10 p.m.); hotel-residents, however, may obtain liquors at any time. Beer is the customary beverage, but wine is usual at fashionable hotels, where beer is usually not supplied except in bottles and at high rates. Restaurants are not nearly so common in England as on the Continent, and in most provincial places it is better to go to an hotel for meals. In the more old-fashioned houses the dining room is called the 'coffee room'. The commercial room is reserved for commercial travellers. Refreshments ordered between meals are generally paid for on the spot.

Lodgings. The expenses of a tour are greatly reduced by engaging lodgings instead of frequenting hotels. These, even for a night or two, are easily found in all the smaller towns, cathedral cities, etc., either by bills ('apartments') in the windows or on inquiry at the post office, respectable shops, etc. In the larger towns, however, strangers should require a satisfactory reference.

V. Postal Information.

	Inland	Colonies and U.S.A.	Foreign
Letters	1½*d.* for 2 oz., then ½*d.* per 2 oz.	1½*d.* for 1 oz., then 1*d.* per oz.	2½*d.* for 1 oz., then 1½*d.* per oz.
Post Cards	1*d.*	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Printed Papers	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz.
Newspapers	Per copy: 1*d.* for 6 oz., then ½*d.* per 6 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz.
Parcels	6*d.* for 2 lb., 9*d.* for 5 lb., 1*s.* for 8 lb., 1*s.* 3*d.* for 11 lb.	See p. xxii	See p. xxii
Telegrams	1*s.* for 12 words, then 1*d.* per word	See p. xxii	See p. xxii

Full information will be found in the official *Post Office Guide* (1*s.*; Jan. and July) and its supplements (3*d.*; April and Oct.).

Postal Packets, posted unpaid or underpaid, are charged on delivery with double the deficiency, but may be refused by the addressee. — *Express Letters* and other postal packets are delivered by special messenger for a fee of 6*d.* per mile in addition to the ordinary postage; for packets delivered by special messenger all the way, or direct from a head office, the fee is 6*d.* per mile. — Letters for abroad may be sent by *Air Mail* for an extra fee of 2*d.* and upwards per oz. — *Reply Coupons,* exchangeable abroad for a stamp representing the foreign letter rate of the country in question, are on sale at 4*d.* each. — *Receipts* for sums of 2*l.* and upwards must bear a 2*d.* stamp.

Post Cards. Reply post-cards, at double rates, are obtainable. Picture post-cards may be sent as printed papers for ½*d.* (whether for inland or abroad), provided that the word 'post-card' be altered to 'printed paper' and that they bear no writing except date, addresses, and a formula of courtesy not exceeding five words.

Packets containing **Newspapers,** journals, and magazines may be sent to Canada at reduced rates: ½*d.* for 2oz., 1*d.* for 6oz., 1½*d.* for 1½lb., then ½*d.* per ½lb. (maximum 5lb.).

Parcels must be handed in at a post office. Those weighing over 11lb. must be sent by railway or by a parcels company. Compensation (up to 2*l.*) is paid for the loss of an unregistered parcel in the post provided a certificate of posting was obtained. The rates for sending parcels abroad vary: to France 1*s.* 9*d.* for 2lb., 2*s.* 6*d.* for 7lb., 3*s.* for 11lb., 4*s.* 9*d.* for 22lb.; to the U.S.A. 2*s.* for 3lb., 3*s.* 9*d.* for 7lb., 5*s.* for 11lb.; to Canada 2*s.* 3*d.* for 3lb., 4*s.* 3*d.* for 7lb., 6*s.* for 11lb., 8*s.* 9*d.* for 15lb.; to South Africa 9*d.* per lb.; to Australia 1*s.* 4*d.* for 1lb., then 6*d.* per lb. A customs declaration and, for some countries, a despatch note must be filled up. — Parcels may be sent by *Air Mail* to Paris at the following fees: up to 2lb. 1*s.* 9*d.*, 5lb. 3*s.*, 8lb. 4*s.* 6*d.*, 11lb. 6*s.* (less by the 'non-express' service; customs-clearance and delivery charges extra). To Holland and Germany: 2lb. 3*s.* (Germany 3*s.* 6*d.*), 3lb. 3*s.* (Germany 6*s.*), 7lb. 6*s.*, 11lb. 8*s.* 6*d.* (express delivery fee 6*d.*).

Registration. Postal packets are registered for a fee of 3*d.* (besides the ordinary postage), for which the limit of compensation is 5*l.*; articles of greater value (maximum compensation 400*l.*) should be registered at higher fees (up to 1*s.* 11*d.*). Money must be enclosed in a 'registered letter envelope' sold by the post office (from 5*d.* each). Foreign letters may be registered for a fee of 3*d.* (limit of compensation 2*l.*). Letters of greater value and parcels can be insured at fees varying from 5*d.* to 5*s.* 11*d.* for sums from 12*l.* to 400*l.*

Poste Restante. Postal packets marked 'to be called for' or 'poste restante' may be addressed to strangers and travellers at any post office (except town sub-offices) and are delivered to applicants on the production of some proof of identity. They are kept for a fortnight (if from abroad, for two months). The poste restante may not be used continuously for more than three months.

Money Orders and **Postal Orders.** Money may be transmitted by post throughout the British Isles by means of money orders (for any sum up to 40*l.*) and postal orders (from 6*d.* to 21*s.*). A poundage of 1*d.*-2*d.* for postal orders and 4*d.*-1*s.* for money orders is charged. For foreign and colonial money orders the maximum amount is 20*l.* or 40*l.* according to the country, and the poundage is from 6*d.* to 10*s.* 9*d.* — *Telegraph Money Orders* are issued at the same rates, plus the cost of the telegram of advice and a supplementary fee of 2*d.* for the British Isles, 6*d.* for foreign countries and Canada, and 1*s.* for the colonies.

Telegrams handed in on Sundays are charged 6*d.* extra. The cost of a reply, not exceeding 48 words, may be prepaid. — For foreign telegrams and cablegrams the minimum charge is 10*d.* The tariff per word for telegrams to France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden is $2^1/_2d.$; Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Gibraltar 3*d.*; Austria, Poland, Portugal, etc., $3^1/_2d.$; Hungary,

Finland, Roumania, and Malta 4*d.*; Greece 4½*d.*; Russia 5½*d.*; Turkey 7*d.*; U.S.A. 9*d.*-2*s.* 5*d.*; Canada 9*d.*-2*s.* 6*d.*; Madeira 1*s.*; Egypt 9*d.*-1*s.* 1*d.*; Palestine 10*d.*; Mexico 1*s.* 10*d.*; India 1*s.* 8*d.*; South Africa 2*s.*-2*s.* 6*d.*; New Zealand 2*s.* 3*d.*; Argentina, Chile, and Australia 2*s.* 6*d.*; China 3*s.*-3*s.* 2*d.*; Japan 3*s.* 4*d.* The above are minimum rates (often by wireless). Urgent messages are accepted for most places in Europe at triple rates, and 'deferred' messages for places outside Europe at half rates. — Radiotelegrams for ships at sea are accepted at any telegraph office at a rate of 11*d.*-1*s.* 6*d.* per word (3½*d.* or 5½*d.* for short-voyage ships).

Telephones. Call-offices open to the public at the rate of 2*d.* per 3 minutes' conservation (6 min. from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.) are to be found at post offices, shops, railway stations, etc. 'Trunk' (or long-distance) calls are charged according to distance (reduced rates between 2 p.m. and 7 p.m., and half-rates between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.). Telephonic communication can be obtained between the principal towns in England and France (6*s.*-12*s.* 10*d.*), Belgium (8*s.*), Holland (10*s.*-13*s.* 6*d.*), Germany (12*s.* 6*d.*-25*s.*), Switzerland (9*s.* 6*d.*), and the U.S.A. (15*l.*-17*l.* 8*s.*, by wireless). Three-fifths charges at night in most cases.

When passing a call, the name of the Exchange should be given before the number. Numbers are given separately, with a slight pause between the hundreds and the tens: e.g. 5680 as 'five-six, eight-oh', 8641 as 'eight-six, double-four'.

The larger provincial post offices are usually open from 8 a.m. to 7.30 or 8 p.m.; the smaller offices are open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., many of them with an hour's interval for luncheon. Most sub-offices are closed at 1 p.m. on the local half-holiday (usually Wed. or Thurs.). All head offices and most sub-offices are open on Sunday mornings (usually 9-10.30 a.m., in Scotland 9-10 a.m.) for telegrams, stamps, and registration of letters; some offices are open in the afternoon or evening also. There is no Sunday delivery, but generally one collection.

VI. Races, Sports, and Games.

For visitors wishing to take a personal part in most sports and games membership of or introduction to a club is essential. The fullest details of current sporting events will be found in 'Sporting Life'.

Aquatics. The most popular event in the rowing year is the *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race* (see Baedeker's 'London'). Several rowing regattas are held on the Thames in June-August. *Henley Regatta* (p. 201), the chief of these, founded in 1839, takes place on four days in the first week of July and is also an important society function. Crews are usually sent to Henley by several of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, by Eton College and other public schools, and by the Leander Club, the London Rowing Club, the Thames Rowing Club, etc. Of the other Thames regattas, the best are those of *Marlow* (p. 202), *Staines* (p. 204), *Kingston* (p. 204), *Molesey* (p. 204), the *Metropolitan Regatta* at Putney, and *Walton* (p. 56). — The chief yachting event is the aristocratic *Cowes Regatta*

(p. 69; 1st week in Aug.). Other important yachting centres are Portsmouth (p. 52), Ryde (p. 63), Southampton (p. 76), Weymouth (p. 85), Jersey (p. 93), Torquay (p. 137), Plymouth (p. 142), Falmouth (p. 154), Southend (p. 310), Burnham-on-Crouch (p. 311), Lowestoft (p. 339), the Mersey (p. 360), Swansea (p. 481), the Clyde (p. 592), and Oban (p. 595).

Aviation. Air Services, see p. xvi. The chief race is for the *King's Cup*, a two days' handicap held in July. The Royal Air Force Pageant, held at Hendon (London) in June, is well worth seeing.

Cricket. First-class matches last for three days, beginning at noon on the first day and at 11.30 a.m. on the other two. The governing body of the game is the *Marylebone Cricket Club* ('M.C.C.'), whose headquarters are at Lord's, London. The first-class county clubs are *Derbyshire*, who play at Derby (p. 283), Chesterfield (p. 295), and Ilkeston (p. 295); *Essex*, at Leyton, Southend (p. 310), Chelmsford (p. 312), and Colchester (p. 312); *Glamorganshire*, at Cardiff (p. 475) and Swansea (p. 481); *Gloucestershire*, at Bristol (p. 122), Cheltenham (p. 193), and Gloucester (p. 180); *Hampshire*, at Southampton (p. 76), Bournemouth (p. 82), and Portsmouth (p. 52); *Kent*, at Canterbury (p. 26), Tonbridge (p. 12), Tunbridge Wells (p. 33), Gravesend (p. 17), Maidstone (p. 21), Dover (p. 14), and Blackheath (London); *Lancashire*, at Manchester (p. 368), Liverpool (p. 359), and Blackpool (p. 376); *Leicestershire*, at Leicester (p. 280), Burton (p. 197), and Ashby de la Zouch (p. 282); *Middlesex*, at Lord's (London); *Northamptonshire*, at Northampton (p. 240) and Kettering (p. 278); *Nottinghamshire*, at Trent Bridge (p. 298); *Somerset*, at Taunton (p. 134), Bath (p. 116), and Weston (p. 133); *Surrey*, at Kennington Oval (London); *Sussex*, at Hove (p. 48), Horsham (p. 61), Eastbourne (p. 41), and Hastings (p. 36); *Warwickshire*, at Edgbaston (p. 250) and Coventry (p. 243); *Worcestershire*, at Worcester (p. 225), Stourbridge (p. 257), and Dudley (p. 256); *Yorkshire*, at Sheffield (p. 384), Leeds (p. 381), Hull (p. 464), Harrogate (p. 450), Bradford (p. 380), Huddersfield (p. 381), and Dewsbury (p. 381). The cricket weeks at Canterbury (p. 26) and Scarborough (p. 467) deserve special notice.

Cycling. Excellent cycling may be had all over Great Britain; the main roads, however, are apt to be congested with motor traffic, especially during the week-end, and it is then advisable to keep to the by-roads, with the aid of a good map. The 'rule of the road' is the reverse of that on the Continent and in America; keep to the left in meeting, to the right in overtaking vehicles. Cycles must carry a white lamp in front; a red rear-lamp (not obligatory) or reflector is advisable. Lighting-up time is one hour after sunset. — The headquarters of the *Cyclists' Touring Club* are at 280 Euston Road, London, N.W. 1. Cyclists touring in Great Britain may find it advant-

ageous to join the C.T.C. (subscription 10*s.*, entrance fee 1*s.*), whose touring bureau is ready to help in planning tours; members are entitled to special consideration at certain hotels, a list of which, with tariffs, is published in the club handbook.

Fishing. Wherever there is a river in England, and especially in Scotland or Wales, some kind of fishing may be had; and full information as to the conditions may generally be obtained at the local fishing-tackle shops. A good deal of the water is free, but in some cases a charge is made to anglers while in others fishing is granted as a favour only. The statutory close season for salmon is from Nov. 1st to Jan. 31st (in Scotland to Feb. 10th), for trout Oct. 1st to Feb. 28th, for freshwater fish March 15th to June 15th. Deep-sea fishing can be indulged in at any seaside resort, but it is useless for the stranger to try it without a fisherman. Comp. 'Where to Fish', published by 'The Field'.

Football. Association Football is in season from the last Sat. in Aug. to the first Sat. in May. The chief professional clubs play 'League' and 'Cup Tie' matches on Sat. and Wed. afternoons and attract vast crowds of spectators. The great event of the year is the 'Cup Final', played in April at the Wembley Stadium, London. — Rugby Football is played by amateur clubs all over the country, flourishing especially, perhaps, in the London district and in South Wales. 'Northern Union' football, played by professional clubs under slightly different rules, is confined to Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, and South Wales.

Golf. Golf, the national game of Scotland, is now played on innumerable courses throughout Great Britain, at some of which an introduction to the club is essential. Most clubs, however, admit visitors on payment of a green fee (2*s.* 6*d.*-5*s.* per day; more on Sat. and Sun.). The 'championship courses' are at St. Andrews (p. 610), Prestwick (p. 584), Muirfield (p. 552), Sandwich (p. 25), Deal (p. 25), and Hoylake (p. 366). Other well-known links are those at Troon (p. 584), Turnberry (p. 585), Cruden Bay (p. 619), North Berwick (p. 551), Gleneagles (p. 614), Carnoustie (p. 613), Gullane (p. 552), Machrihanish (p. 582), St. Anne's (p. 376), Porthcawl (p. 479), Ganton (p. 466), Hunstanton (p. 345), Westward Ho! (p. 167), Burnham (p. 133), Rye (p. 38), Littlestone (p. 39), Woking (p. 56), Sunningdale, Walton Heath, Stoke Poges, and other places near London.

Horse Racing. Flat-racing, under Jockey Club rules, lasts from the last week in March until the end of November; during the winter hurdle-races and steeplechases are held under National Hunt rules. The principal race-meetings are mentioned in our text. Newmarket (p. 336) is the headquarters of racing. For Epsom and Ascot, see Baedeker's 'London'. — Hunt steeplechases ('point-to-points'), confined for the most part to horses which have been ridden with specified packs of hounds, are frequent in March and April.

(R. 31a, 33), the Peak District (R. 37), the Yorkshire Dales (R. 56), the Isle of Wight (R. 9), the Channel Islands (R. 12), the New Forest (p. 80), and the Norfolk Broads (p. 341). A round of the English cathedrals makes a most delightful tour; among the more important are Canterbury (p. 28), Lincoln (p. 349), York (p. 444), Salisbury (p. 103), Durham (p. 434), Ely (p. 318), Gloucester (p. 180), Norwich (p. 320), Lichfield (p. 270), Peterborough (p. 302), Winchester (p. 73), and Wells (p. 129). A visit to either Oxford (R. 28) or Cambridge (R. 41) should not be omitted. The most fashionable seaside resorts are Brighton (p. 45), Eastbourne (p. 41), Folkestone (p. 13), Bournemouth (p. 82), Torquay (p. 137), Ilfracombe (p. 168), Tenby (p. 486), Aberystwyth (p. 501), Llandudno (p. 516), Cromer (p. 324), and Scarborough (p. 467); the leading spas are Harrogate (p. 450), Bath (p. 116), Buxton (p. 291), Leamington (p. 232), Cheltenham (p. 193), Droitwich (p. 196), Llandrindod Wells (p. 496), Woodhall Spa (p. 354), and Strathpeffer (p. 633). — Many country-seats are distinguished for their interesting architecture, beautiful parks, and valuable collections of art. The chief of them, with the conditions on which they may be visited, are mentioned in the text of the handbook. Membership of the National Art-Collections Fund (Hertford House, Manchester Square, London, W. 1; 1*l.* 1*s.* annually) is useful in this respect.

General Hints. Sunday in England, and still more so in Scotland and Wales, is observed as a day of rest and public worship. Shops, theatres, and (for sightseeing) most churches are closed the whole day, but museums and picture-galleries are usually open in the afternoon, and in some large towns cinemas are open from 6 p.m. If possible, Sunday should be reserved for country excursions, and it is a favourite day for motor-coach trips.

Bank Holidays are four annual holidays, established by law in 1871: viz. Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, and Boxing Day (Dec. 26th). On these days, and on Good Friday and Christmas Day, all banks, shops, and places of business are closed. Places of amusement are closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day, but on other holidays they are open and are apt to be overcrowded. The eves and mornings of bank holidays are inconvenient for travelling by rail.

Etiquette. Like 's'il vous plaît' in France, 'if you please' or 'please' is generally used in ordering refreshment or in making any request. The English forms of politeness are, however, by no means so minute or ceremonious as the Continental. For example, the hat is usually raised to ladies only, and is worn in public places, such as shops, banks, and museums. It should, however, be removed in the presence of ladies in a hotel-lift (elevator). — The correct hour for paying visits is between 3.30 and 6 p.m. The proper mode of delivering a letter of introduction is in person, along with the bearer's

visiting-card and address; but when this is inconvenient, the letter may be sent by post. — The usual dinner hour of the upper classes varies from 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. A common form of invitation is 'eight, for half-past', in which case the guest should arrive not later than the latter hour. Gentlemen often remain at table, over their cigars, for a short time after the ladies have left.

Cautions. We need hardly caution newcomers against the artifices of pickpockets and the wiles of impostors, two fraternities which are numerous in all large cities. All information desired by the traveller may be obtained from a policeman, postman, or shopkeeper. A considerable degree of caution and presence of mind is requisite in crossing a crowded thoroughfare, and in entering or alighting from a train or omnibus. The 'rule of the road' for foot-passengers in busy streets is to keep to the right. Slum-districts should be avoided after nightfall. Strangers are warned against mock auctions.

Lost Property. Inquiries should be made at the nearest police station. But property left in railway carriages or at railway stations should be inquired for in the first place at the lost property office of the railway concerned. A charge of $12^1/_2$-15 % of the value is made by the police for restoring property to its owner.

Medical Attendance. Tourists who require the services of a physician or a dentist are recommended to obtain the names of suitable practitioners from a friend, a banker, or a consul, or from their hotel. Trained nurses are obtained on the recommendation of a doctor or friend, or from the local nursing association.

VIII. A Geographical Introduction

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Great Britain forms an unmistakable geographical unit. This is true not merely of the mainland, cut off as it is by straits nearly twenty miles wide from the Continent of Europe, but also of the greater number of the adjacent islands attached to the British Crown. Though it was only in 1469 that the Orkney and Shetland Islands (p. 641) became attached politically to Scotland, their geographical connection with the mainland whose fortune they have since shared is clearly enough shown by the very permanence of their political attachment. The only exception to the general statement made above is that offered by the Channel Islands (p. 86), whose connection with the English Crown first came about in a wholly different manner. They are the only remnant of the Norman duchy which became attached to this country when, in 1066, a Norman duke became king of England.

In spite of this marked geographical unity, long confirmed by political unity, there is much diversity among the inhabitants. Apart from the racial intermixture which can be detected everywhere by archæological and anthropological research there are considerable elements of the population among whom differences in language still testify to differences of origin, although the proportion of those unable to speak English is now, especially in Scotland, small and rapidly diminishing. The non-English dialects that still survive belong to the two great divisions of the Celtic languages, Gaelic in some parts of the Highlands and islands of Scotland, and Welsh, belonging to the Cymric or Brythonic division, in Wales. Manx, a dialect allied to Gaelic, was formerly spoken in the Isle of Man, and Cornish, a dialect allied to Welsh, in Cornwall; but Cornish survived only in the mouths of one or two into the 19th cent., and there are now none who speak only Manx.

The influence of the physical, including the geological, structure, together with that of the climate, on the distribution of the population, presents some features of peculiar interest, especially when we take into account the modes in which progress in various directions has affected the operation of those influences. In Great Britain as elsewhere much of the work necessary to make the bulk of the land habitable, the clearing of forests, draining of swamps, etc., was done in prehistoric times. Such work was necessary before there could be any considerable population maintained by agriculture and the rearing of live-stock. When that state of things had been brought about, it was on the whole the E. part of the island that had the greatest advantages for supporting a large number of inhabitants, and on that side accordingly, both in England and Scotland, lay the chief seats of power. On the W. side in both the greater part of the land lies too high and steep for agricultural work, and much of that higher land is made up of geologically ancient rocks hardened and metamorphosed by repeated severe pressures, and disintegrating into poor soils largely of but little depth. By far the greater part of the most fertile land with slopes favourable to the plough is found on the E. side and in the English midlands south of the river Tees.

This distribution of the physical features gives rise to another disadvantage of the W. side in the character of the climate. The general character of the climate of Great Britain is determined by its exposure to S.W. winds carrying with them much water vapour from the Atlantic. The highlands on the side most directly exposed to the winds lead to an amount of precipitation which is rather excessive for the temperatures and a degree of cloudiness which is also prejudicial to agriculture, even although these effects, over a great part of the W. of England and the S.W. of Scotland, are reduced through the intervention of Ireland between the Atlantic and the

larger of the British Isles. It is true that those same winds have a good effect in keeping up the winter temperatures, but this is of little importance in agriculture in the narrower sense, though it is to be remembered as favourable to the rearing of live-stock. On the other hand these S.W. winds tend to keep down the summer temperatures, another circumstance unfavourable to agriculture on the W. side. Hence it was that till modern times there were very few ports of any consequence on the W. side of the country. Till after the beginning of the 18th cent. Liverpool (p. 359) had only local importance, hardly counting in oceanic trade, and till a considerable time after that Glasgow (p. 575) was not a seaport at all, its river admitting up to the town only tiny craft of about four tons burden.

In England on the W. side Bristol (p. 122) was previously the one great seaport, and in Scotland the principal ports of the part of the country draining directly into the Atlantic were those of Ayrshire, particularly Ayr and Irvine (p. 584). Moreover, in connection both with the English and the Scottish ports just mentioned, an interesting correspondence in the climate of the districts served by those ports should be noticed. Bristol, it is true, always owed a great deal of its trade to something that had nothing to do with climate — the rich silver-lead mines of the Mendip Hills to the South —, but in addition to that it had the advantage of a rich agricultural country, well suited to wheat and other crops, in the immediate neighbourhood, a rich soil being here combined with physical conditions that protect the land from the excessive rain that has been mentioned as one of the drawbacks of the W. climate generally. If the winds blow from the W. the district served by Bristol is benefited by the fact that much of the rain is intercepted by the mountains of South Wales; if they blow from the S.W. a similar advantage is conferred by the high grounds on the S. side of the estuary of the Severn. Similarly in mid-Ayrshire a fine wheat-growing area on rich Old Red Sandstone soil with a gentle slope to the W., that is, to the afternoon sun, is protected from excessive rains by the Arran Hills if the winds blow from the W., by the high grounds of the N.E. of Ireland if they blow from the S.W. This favoured Ayrshire district is situated about $55^1/_2°$ N., and perhaps nothing is better fitted to illustrate the difference between E. and W. here referred to than the fact that as fine crops of wheat as are to be seen anywhere in Great Britain are grown in E. Ross about 58° N., a higher latitude than that in which wheat is grown anywhere else in the world except here and there on the mainland of Europe and Asia, where that crop can be cultivated under the favour of hot though short summers. It should be mentioned that in this part of the country the cultivation of wheat has the advantage not merely of climate but also of a rich and deep clay soil, composed of marine alluvium belonging to the highest of the raised beaches which form an important feature of the geology of the country.

One or two other features of the geography of Great Britain deserve attention as throwing light on the past and even the present political divisions of the country. Wales, we have seen, is to this day occupied by a larger population speaking a totally different language from the rest of the country than is to be found anywhere else. Yet it has been united to England, as a subject principality since 1203, legislatively since 1536. The mountainous character of the area tended to isolate the population, but the numerous points of access from the larger country adjoining facilitated conquest. On the other hand Scotland remained an independent country approximately within its present boundaries from the early part of the 11th cent. till the voluntary union of the English and Scottish parliaments in 1707, a little more than a hundred years after the two countries had come to be subject to one crown (1603) through the inheritance of that crown by a Scottish king. This separation can easily be understood when we consider the distribution of population in Scotland as determined by the physical features and natural resources and the character of the Anglo-Scottish boundary.

The country to the N. of this boundary is markedly different from that to the S., as is shown by the fact that the proportion of Scotland under crops and grass is only about one-fourth of the area as against three-fourths in England. This is mainly due to the character of the physical features, partly also to that of the climate. It should be noted too that the distribution of those features aided in the formation of a separate political unit. The greater part of S. Scotland is composed of hill country, known as the Southern Uplands, in which most of the land is fitted only for sheep pastures, though there are numerous fairly broad and fertile valleys expanding in places to plains at their mouths. A still greater proportion of the N. of Scotland is made up of wilder and loftier mountain land. In neither of these areas for the most part has the geological structure promoted the formation of fertile soil. This is particularly true of the N. Highlands. The most extensive tracts of the fertile land of Scotland are those in the Middle Lowlands situated between the two areas already mentioned, and it so happens that this area is marked off by lines of faults from both the adjacent more elevated and on the whole geologically more ancient areas. The southern, or rather south-eastern, of these two lines of faults runs from near Ballantrae (p. 585) to Dunbar (p. 551), the north-western from the neighbourhood of Helensburgh (p. 598) to Stonehaven (p. 613).

It is these Middle Lowlands that have always contained the bulk of the Scottish population, far from the more populous areas of England and still further from the seat of English power, an area accordingly difficult to conquer and still more difficult to hold in subjection after any passing conquest. In these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that division should have taken place, and

geographical conditions marked out the natural, almost inevitable, line of separation in a striking manner.

Between the head of the Solway and the lower part of the Tweed lie the Cheviots (p. 442), an upland mass composed mainly of sheep-pastures and peat-bogs very scantily peopled, whose crest, running from S.W. to N.E., forms a natural separation between valleys draining mainly to the Tweed on the one side and mainly to the Tyne on the other. The natural character of this boundary is shown by the fact that, though a joint commission was appointed in the 13th cent. to settle the boundary, it has not been ascertained whether the commission ever reported. The boundary was regarded as fixed by use and wont, that is, by geographical convenience. Where the Tweed forms the boundary it is for the most part unnavigable, better fitted therefore to separate than to unite, and it is on the navigable mouth of the river that the boundary proved to be variable. Berwick-upon-Tweed (p. 443), which gives name to a Scottish county, has been an English town uninterruptedly since 1482.

Before going on to speak of the great differences in the distribution of the population due to the remarkable economic development since the 18th cent., it may be well to point out briefly how the course of the Reformation in Great Britain favoured the formation of a population throughout the island united in national sentiment as a whole but consistent with a still surviving local patriotism in the parts, and delivered us from the fierce antagonism between Roman Catholic and Protestant which, with other causes of exasperation, ultimately led to the severance of a portion of Ireland from the United Kingdom. The complete subjection of Wales to England led to that principality following England in the Reformation changes. The hospitality of Wales to dissent at a later period brought about ecclesiastical differences there which tend to strengthen the local patriotism of that part of the country but do nothing to weaken the larger national sentiment above referred to.

In Scotland things took a different course. In the 16th cent., we have seen, Scotland was still an entirely independent country. The stubborn and independent spirit of the Lowland Scots led them to refuse to submit to the episcopal form of government that had been handed over from the Roman Catholic to the reformed Church in England. The democratic institutions of Presbyterianism were steadfastly clung to by the mass of the people. Most of the nobles, including the Highland chiefs, were induced by being allowed to share in the plunder of the church lands to become Presbyterians also, and with them in the Highland valleys went as a matter of course their clansmen. Hence the great bulk of the population of the country came to be of the same religion and have remained so to this day. The Roman Catholic religion did indeed persist in some parts of the Highlands and islands, but in the Highlands chiefly in

the very thinly peopled tracts at the heads of valleys where there were no through routes. It was the Presbyterian Church that became the established Church of Scotland, with the curious result that the sovereign of the state is the head of an episcopal church in England and (till 1920) in Wales, and of a Presbyterian church in Scotland. For, when the parliaments of the two countries were united in 1707, Scotland insisted on retaining her own church as well as her own law.

That the economic development of the 18th and subsequent centuries has been mainly due to the utilization of resources which in previous days had comparatively little value is a fact so familiar as hardly to need pointing out. In earlier centuries the most valuable minerals of England were lead (chiefly from silver-lead ores) and tin. Coal and iron awaited the great inventions of the 18th cent. to acquire the place that they have since held in the life and imagination of the people not merely of this but of most other countries. To Great Britain those inventions made a tremendous difference. Before that England in particular had been acquiring wealth by turning to account her advantages for shipping and commerce both with the E. and with the W., with the W. largely by making the plantations, as the colonies were called, tributary to the commerce with the mother country. The wealth acquired in this and other ways, including, we now remember with shame, the supply of slaves to the plantations, furnished the capital for the application of the inventions connected with steam when these occurred. Manufactures grew up with hitherto unparalleled rapidity, especially in the neighbourhood of the coal and iron mines, in consequence of which the W. side both of England with Wales and Scotland gained advantages for the increase of population not previously possessed. In Scotland, it may be noted, this new stimulus to population, though greatly altering the balance as between E. and W., increased the relative importance of the Middle Lowlands, for there nearly all the coal and iron of the country are mined. Hence at the present day those lowlands with considerably less than one-sixth of the area of the country have more than three-fifths of the population.

The great inventions together with the advantages of Great Britain for making use of them added greatly, we all know, to the wealth of the country; but not without some grievous consequences. They brought about a rapid increase in population, but to a very large extent in lamentably congested areas. They gave rise to a population dependent in a dangerous measure for the very necessaries of life on supplies from abroad, placing us in a different position strategically from that which we occupied in the past. Till near the end of the 19th cent. Englishmen and Scotchmen alike could share at least in the deep sense of confidence expressed by Shakespeare in the familiar lines: —

"This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands."

But when Shakespeare thus wrote Great Britain could still supply herself with all necessaries from within her own borders. How far that is now from being the case is shown by the fact that just before the war the United Kingdom was dependent on overseas sources for more than 70 % of its wheat, and more than 40 % of its meat supply, and that, whereas in 1869 the wheat area of Great Britain was 3,689,000 acres, in 1918, the maximum year of the war period, and still the maximum since the war, the area under that crop, notwithstanding the urgency of the war demand and the consequent rise in prices, did not amount to more than 2,636,000 acres. Great Britain had come to be an area that could be besieged like a city. All the more dreadful did the menace become when "the silver streak" was abolished through the invention of submarines and aircraft. The submarine even gave a new and threatening significance to the geography of the British Seas. These shallow waters had previously been thought of only as a general highway leading in all directions and as sources of supply for a great abundance of food fishes, but now we must think of them also as affording multitudes of lurking-places near our great ports where submarines can rest securely hidden for forty-eight hours at a time.

IX. Outline of English History.

Roman Period.

55-54 B.C. Britain is first invaded by *Julius Cæsar* in 55 B.C. Cæsar repeats his invasion in 54 B.C., but makes no permanent settlement.

A.D. 43 *Claudius* undertakes the subjugation of Britain.

78-84 Britain, with part of Caledonia, is overrun by the Roman general *Agricola*, and reduced to the form of a province.

412 Roman legions recalled from Britain by *Honorius*.

449 The Britons, deprived of their Roman protectors, are unable to resist the attacks of the *Picts*, and summon the *Saxons*, under *Hengist* and *Horsa*, to their aid.

Anglo-Saxon Period.

449-585 The Saxons, reinforced by the *Angles*, *Jutes*, and other Germanic tribes, gradually overcome Britain on their own account, until the whole country, with trifling exceptions, is divided into the seven kingdoms of the Saxon **Heptarchy** (585). To this period belong the semi-mythical exploits of *King Arthur* and his knights (p. 163).

Christianity re-introduced by *St. Augustine* (597; p. 26). The *Venerable Bede* (d. 735; p. 435). *Cædmon* (c. 670; p. 470).

829 **Egbert** unites all England in one kingdom.

835-871 Contests with the *Danes* and *Northmen*, who repeatedly invade England.

871-901 **Alfred the Great** defeats the Danes, and compels them to make peace. Creates navy, establishes militia, revises laws, reorganizes institutions, is a patron of learning, and himself an author.

979-1016 **Ethelred the Unready** draws down upon England the vengeance of the Danes by a massacre of those who had settled in England.

1013 The Danish king *Sweyn* conquers England.

1017-1035 *Canute the Great*, the son of Sweyn, reigns over England.

1035-1040 *Harold Harefoot*, illegitimate son of Canute, usurps the throne.

1040-1042 *Hardicanute*, son of Canute. The Saxon line is restored in the person of —

1042-1066 **Edward the Confessor**, who makes London the capital of England. His brother-in-law and successor —

1066 **Harold** loses his kingdom and his life at the battle of *Hastings* (p. 36), where he opposed the invasion of the Normans, under William the Conqueror.

NORMAN DYNASTY.

1066-1087 **William the Conqueror**, of Normandy, establishes himself as King of the English. Introduction of Norman (French) language and customs.

1087-1100 **William II.**, surnamed *Rufus*, after a tyrannical reign, is accidentally shot while hunting (p. 80).

1100-1135 **Henry I.**, *Beauclerc*, adds Normandy to the possessions of the English crown. He leaves his kingdom to his daughter *Matilda*, who, however, is unable to wrest it from —

1135-1154 **Stephen**, *of Blois*, grandson of the Conqueror. David, King of the Scots and uncle of Matilda, is defeated and captured

1138 at the *Battle of the Standard* (p. 432). Stephen appoints as his successor Matilda's son, Henry of Anjou or Plantagenet.

HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.

1154-1189 **Henry II.** Strife with *Thomas à Becket*, Archbishop of Canterbury, over the respective spheres of the civil and ecclesiastical powers. The archbishop excommunicates the

1170 king's followers, and is murdered at Canterbury (p. 29).

1189-1199 **Richard I.**, *Cœur de Lion*, takes a prominent part in the Third Crusade, but is captured and imprisoned in Germany. He carries on war with Philip II. of France.

1199-1216 **John**, surnamed *Lackland*, loses Normandy. *Magna*

1215 *Charta*, the groundwork of the English constitution, is extorted from him by his barons (p. 204).

1216-1272 **Henry III.** becomes involved in a war with his barons, headed by *Simon de Montfort*, and is defeated at *Lewes* (p. 40). His son Edward gains the battle of *Evesham* (p. 224), where De Montfort is slain. *Roger Bacon*, philosopher.

1272-1307 **Edward I.**, *Longshanks*, vanquishes the Welsh under *Llywelyn ab Gruffydd* (p. 472) and completes the conquest of Wales. The heir apparent to the English throne thenceforward bears the title of *Prince of Wales* (comp. p. 530). *Robert Bruce* and *John Baliol* struggle for the crown of Scotland. Edward espouses the cause of the latter (who swears fealty to England) and overruns Scotland. *Sir Wil-*

1305 *liam Wallace* executed at London. Establishment of the

1295 English Parliament in its modern form.

1307-1327 **Edward II.** is defeated at *Bannockburn* (p. 590) by the

1314 Scots under *Robert Bruce* the third and retires to England. The queen and her paramour *Mortimer* take up arms against the king, who is deposed and murdered (p. 193).

1327-1377 **Edward III.** defeats the Scots at *Halidon Hill* (p. 443) and *Neville's Cross* (p. 437). Lays claim to the throne of France and invades that country, thus beginning the Hundred Years' War between France and England. Victories of *Sluys* (naval), *Crécy* (1346), and *Poitiers* (1356). John the Good of
1364 France, taken prisoner by the *Black Prince*, dies in captivity. After the death of the Black Prince England loses all her French possessions, except Calais and Gascony. Movement against the corruption of the clergy, headed by *John Wycliffe*. House of Commons holds its meetings apart from the House of Lords.

1377-1399 **Richard II.** Rebellion of *Wat Tyler*, occasioned by increase of taxation. Victory of the Scots at *Otterburn* or *Chevy Chase* (p. 441). *Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster*, leads an army against the king, takes him captive, and according to popular tradition starves him to death in Pontefract Castle (p. 386). *Geoffrey Chaucer*, father of English poetry.

House of Lancaster.

1399-1413 **Henry IV.**, *Bolingbroke*, secures his election to the crown, in right of his descent from Henry III. Outbreak of the nobility, under the *Earl of Northumberland* and his son
1403 *Hotspur*, is quelled by the victory of *Shrewsbury* (p. 259), at which the latter is slain.

1413-1422 **Henry V.** renews the claims of England to the French
1415 crown, wins the battle of *Agincourt*, and subdues the N. of France. Persecution of the *Lollards*, or followers of Wycliffe.

1422-1461 **Henry VI.** is proclaimed King of France at Paris. *Joan of Arc* defeats the English and recovers French possessions. Outbreak of the civil contest called the *Wars of the Roses*, between the houses of Lancaster (red rose) and York (white rose). Henry becomes insane. *Richard, Duke of York*, great-grandson of Edward III., lays claim to the throne, joins himself with *Warwick*, the 'king-maker', and wins the battle of *Northampton* (p. 240), but is defeated and slain at *Wakefield* (p. 383). His son *Edward*, however, is appointed king. Rebellion of *Jack Cade*.

House of York.

1461-1483 **Edward IV.** wins the battles of *Towton* (p. 386) and *Hexham* (p. 462). Warwick takes the part of *Margaret of Anjou*, wife of Henry VI., and forces Edward to flee to Holland, whence, however, he soon returns and wins the
1471 victories of *Barnet* and *Tewkesbury* (p. 196). Henry VI. dies in the Tower of London.

1483 **Edward V.**, the youthful son of Edward IV., is declared illegitimate and murdered in the Tower, along with his brother, by his uncle, the *Duke of Gloucester*, who takes possession of the throne as —

1483-1485 **Richard III.**, but is defeated and slain at *Bosworth* (p. 268) by *Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond*, a scion of the House of Lancaster.

House of Tudor.

1485-1509 **Henry VII.** marries *Elizabeth*, daughter of Edward IV., and so puts an end to the Wars of the Roses. The pretenders *Lambert Simnel* and *Perkin Warbeck*.

1509-1547 **Henry VIII.**, married six times (*Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard*, and *Catherine Parr*). Battle of *Flodden* (547).

Separation of the Church of England from that of Rome. Dissolution of the monasteries. *Cardinal Wolsey* and *Thomas Cromwell*, all powerful ministers.

1547-1553 **Edward VI.** encourages the Reformed faith.

1553-1558 **Mary I.** causes *Lady Jane Grey*, whom Edward had appointed his successor, to be executed and imprisons her own sister *Elizabeth*. Marries *Philip of Spain* and restores Roman Catholicism. Persecution of the Protestants.

1558-1603 **Elizabeth.** The Reformed faith re-established. Flourishing state of commerce. *Mary Queen of Scots*, executed (p. 242) after a long confinement in England. Destruction of the
1587 Spanish Armada. *Sir Francis Drake*, circumnavigator.
1588 Foundation of the East India Company. Golden age of English literature: *Shakespeare*, *Bacon*, *Spenser*, *Jonson*, *Beaumont*, *Fletcher*, *Marlowe*, *Drayton*.

House of Stuart.

1603-1625 **James I.**, King of Scots and son of Mary Stuart, unites by his accession the two kingdoms of England and Scotland. Persecution of Puritans and Roman Catholics. Gunpowder Plot. Execution of *Sir Walter Raleigh*.

1625-1649 **Charles I.** imitates his father in the arbitrary nature of his rule, quarrels with Parliament on questions of taxation, dissolves it repeatedly, and tyrannically attempts to arrest five leading members of the House of Commons (*Hampden*, *Pym*, etc.). Rise of the *Covenanters* in Scotland. *Long Parliament*. Outbreak of civil war between the king and his adherents (Cavaliers) on the one side, and the Parliament and its friends (Roundheads) on the other. The king defeated by *Oliver Cromwell* at *Marston Moor* (p. 448) and *Naseby* (p. 242). He takes refuge in the Scottish camp, but is given up to the Parliamentary leaders, tried, and executed.

1649-1653 **Commonwealth.** The Scots rise in favour of Charles II. but are defeated at *Dunbar* (p. 551) and *Worcester* (p. 225) by Cromwell.

1653-1660 **Protectorate. Oliver Cromwell** now becomes Lord Protector of England and makes England prosperous at home and respected abroad. *John Milton*, poet, *Thomas Hobbes*, philosopher, and *George Fox*, founder of the Quakers. On Cromwell's
1658 death he is succeeded by his son **Richard**, who, however, soon resigns, whereupon Charles II. is restored by *General Monck*.

1660-1685 **Charles II.** General amnesty proclaimed, a few of the regicides only being excepted. Arbitrary government. The *Cabal*. Wars with Holland. Persecution of the Roman Catholics after the pretended discovery of a Popish plot. Passing of the *Habeas Corpus Act*. Wars with the Covenanters. Charles a pensioner of France. Names Whig and Tory come into use. *Dryden* and *Butler*, poets; *Locke*, philosopher.

1685-1688 **James II.**, a Roman Catholic, alienates the people by his love for that form of religion, is unable to resist the invasion of *William of Orange*, and escapes to France, where he spends his last years at St. Germain.

1688-1702 **William III. and Mary II.** William of Orange, with his wife, the elder daughter of James II., ascends the throne. The Declaration of Rights. Battles of *Killiecrankie* (p. 625) and the *Boyne*. *Sir Isaac Newton*.

1702-1714 **Anne**, younger daughter of James II., completes the fusion of England and Scotland by the union of their parliaments. *Marlborough's* victories in the Spanish War of Succession. Capture of *Gibraltar*. The poets *Pope*, *Addison*, *Swift*, *Prior*, and *Allan Ramsay*.

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

1714-1727 **George I.** succeeds in right of his descent from James I. Rebellion in Scotland (in favour of the *Old Pretender*) quelled. *Sir Robert Walpole*, prime minister. *Daniel Defoe.*

1727-1760 **George II.** Rebellion in favour of the *Young Pretender* (Prince Charles Edward) crushed at *Culloden* (p. 627). Canada taken from the French. *William Pitt, Lord Chatham*, prime minister; *Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne*, novelists; *Thomson, Gray*, poets; *Dr. Johnson*, man of letters. *Hogarth*, painter.

1760-1820 **George III.** American War of Independence. War with France. Victory of *Nelson* at *Trafalgar*, and of *Wellington* at *Waterloo*. The younger *Pitt*, prime minister; *Shelley, Keats, Burns*, poets.

The last ten years of this reign, during the insanity of the king, are known as the *Regency*, under the Prince Regent,

1820-1830 who afterwards became —

George IV. Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill. First passenger railway (1825; p. 433). *Byron, Scott, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey.*

1830-1837 **William IV.** Abolition of slavery. Reform Bill.

1837-1901 **Victoria,** niece of William IV. Repeal of the Corn Laws (1846). Crimean War (1854). Indian Mutiny (1857). Confederation of Canada (1867). Second Reform Bill (1867). Boer War (1899-1901). *Darwin's* 'Origin of Species' (1859). *Peel, Russell, Melbourne, Palmerston, Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Bright, Cobden*, statesmen; *Tennyson* and *Browning*, poets; *Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Meredith, Hardy*, novelists; *Macaulay, Carlyle, Freeman*, historians; *Ruskin; Herbert Spencer.*

HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG.

1901-1910 **Edward VII.** Old Age Pensions (1908). First Channel flight (1909; p. 15). Union of South Africa (1910). *Campbell-Bannerman, Balfour, Joseph Chamberlain, Asquith*, statesmen; *Shaw, Barrie*, dramatists; *Wells, Arnold Bennett*, novelists.

HOUSE OF WINDSOR.

King George V., born June 3rd, 1865; married, on July 6th, 1893, to *Mary* (b. May 26th, 1867), daughter of the Duke of Teck; ascended the throne May 6th, 1910. The Great War (1914-18). Women's Franchise (1918). Establishment of the Irish Free State (1922). First Labour Government (1924). *Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Ramsay MacDonald, Baldwin*, statesmen.

The children of the King and Queen are: —

(1) *Edward, Prince of Wales*, Heir Apparent to the throne, born June 23rd, 1894; (2) *Albert, Duke of York*, b. 1895, whose daughter, Princess Elizabeth of York (b. 1926), is the third in succession to the throne; (3) *Mary, Viscountess Lascelles*, b. 1897; (4) *Henry*, b. 1900; (5) *George*, b. 1902.

Other prominent members of the royal family are the King's sisters, *Princess Louise* (Princess Royal; b. 1867), *Princess Victoria* (b. 1868), and *Maud, Queen of Norway* (b. 1869); the King's uncle, *Arthur, Duke of Connaught* (b. 1850); and the King's aunts, *Princess Louise* (Duchess of Argyll; b. 1848) and *Princess Beatrice* (Princess Henry of Battenberg; b. 1857).

X. An Historical Sketch of Architecture in England

by *Edward A. Freeman.*

It follows from the peculiar history of Britain that the history of English architecture takes a different course from that of the same art in Gaul and Italy. In these lands it is possible to trace an unbroken succession of buildings from the time of Roman dominion down to our own day. There is no sudden break in architecture any more than in anything else; the earliest Romanesque grows out of the later Roman. Direct Roman influences, the imitation of Roman buildings, the use of Roman materials, go on for ages; in Italy a strongly classical Romanesque survives to meet the earliest Renaissance, which is hardly to be distinguished from it. In Britain on the other hand, the complete severance from the Roman world which followed on the settlement of the Angles and Saxons hindered any such continuity. But few Roman buildings lived through the havoc of the English conquest, and those that did certainly did not supply the Teutonic conquerors with architectural models. The continuous history of architecture in England begins with the mission of Augustine in 597, or perhaps a few years earlier, with the marriage of Ethelbert.

The existing **Roman** remains in Britain are works of engineering rather than of architecture. No building, perfect or nearly so, remains, like the temples and amphitheatres of Arles, Nîmes, and Vienne, no monument like those of Igel near Trier and of St-Rémy in Provence. It may be safely said that not a single Roman column is now standing in its own place anywhere in Britain. Even the using up again of Roman columns in later buildings, so common in southern lands, may be said to be unknown; an example in the doorway of St. Woolos' church at Newport in Monmouthshire (p. 475) seems to be unique. The greatest of all Roman works in Britain is purely military, the Great Wall, built to defend the Roman province of Britain against the independent barbarians to the North (see p. 461). This is wholly of stone and concrete. Most of the surviving Roman works in Britain are in the late Roman manner of building, where rows of small stones alternate with courses of narrow bricks. This construction, common in Gaul and in other Roman lands, but unknown in Rome itself, may be seen at Leicester (p. 280), Lincoln (p. 348), and above all, York (p. 443); at Lincoln too is one arch of a Roman gateway, besides the bases and stumps of a row of columns. The nearest approach to a perfect Roman building is to be found in the Pharos in Dover Castle (p. 16). Large Roman remains are also to be seen at Bath (p. 118), Silchester (p. 113), Aldborough in Yorkshire (p. 432), Wroxeter (p. 260), St. Albans, and above all Colchester (p. 312). At the two last places the Roman bricks were largely used in later buildings and were imitated

down to a late time. Remains of Roman country-houses are frequently brought to light by digging, as a very remarkable one at Brading in the Isle of Wight (p. 64). The mass of Roman remains underground in England is undoubtedly very large; it is the rarity of whole buildings or large parts of buildings which forms the contrast with more southern lands.

The art of architecture in England began with the first building of CHURCHES. A church of the Roman time at Canterbury (p. 32) was repaired for the use of Ethelbert's Christian queen, and new churches were built by Augustine at Canterbury (pp. 28, 32), by Paulinus at York (p. 444) and Lincoln (p. 351), and by others of the early bishops and of the kings who favoured them. They naturally built in the Roman fashion of the time, 'more Romano' is the phrase often used of these early buildings; but the earliest examples were necessarily small and rude. None is actually standing, unless we accept the church in Dover Castle (p. 16) as the work of Ethelbald. But there is little doubt that some of the masonry of King Edwin's church at York may be seen in the crypt of the minster. Indeed during the whole five hundred years between the conversion and the Norman Conquest, we have comparatively few churches — we have no other buildings — left, and those for the most part small and plain. The great cathedral and monastic churches were all but universally rebuilt soon after the Norman Conquest; the buildings of earlier date that remain were mostly preserved by their own obscurity. But there is no greater mistake than to suppose that Englishmen before the Norman Conquest were incapable of building or incapable of building in stone. The use of wood was common, more common than in later times; but then, as in later times, its use was largely a question of district. In the 11th cent. a church of 'stone and lime' is mentioned as remarkable in Essex, while a wooden church is mentioned as remarkable in Somerset. The last was the ancient church of Glastonbury (p. 132), the only church of the Britons of which we have any distinct record which lived on through the English conquest. In the 8th cent. a stone church was built to the E. of it; in the 12th the wooden structure was itself replaced by a stone one. And though the surviving churches older than the Conquest are all small and plain, we have distinct evidence from contemporary descriptions, as of Wilfrid at York and Ripon (p. 451) in the 7th cent. and of Ethelwold at Winchester (p. 73) in the 10th, that large, rich, and elaborate buildings were perfectly well known.

The style of building doubtless varied in the space of five hundred years; but it varied very much less than in the five hundred years that followed. The buildings of this date belong to one general type of **Romanesque**, one that differs widely from the Norman type of Romanesque that followed it. But it is misleading to talk of a **Saxon** or Anglo-Saxon style. English buildings may well have had their

ocal peculiarities even then, but there is nothing about these early buildings which entitles them to be classed as belonging to a distinct style from the contemporary buildings on the Continent. Down to the middle of the 11th cent., all Western Europe had a common style; in the course of that century several countries struck out local types, as in Northern and Southern Gaul and in Northern Italy; Germany clave to the older style and improved and developed it. The small and plain 'Saxon' buildings of England are simply ruder examples of the same style as the great German churches of the 12th century. But the style is as little of German as of English origin; it is the common heritage which the whole West received from the common centre at Rome.

As no great church earlier than the Norman Conquest remains in England, and not many perfect churches of any scale, our account of our early buildings is necessarily fragmentary. Small pieces of work either actually older than the Norman Conquest or at all events belonging to the fashion of building which prevailed before the Norman Conquest, are common enough, specially in particular districts, as Northamptonshire. We have to compare what little we have left with contemporary descriptions, and with analogous work in other lands. If the church in Dover Castle (p. 16) attached to the Roman Pharos is really Ethelbald's work, it must be the oldest surviving church in England. The large and strange church of Brixworth (p. 242) was either a Roman building turned into a church or a church built out of Roman materials in the 7th century. But the most perfect examples of very early churches in England are two on a very small scale, in Northern and Southern England severally, the old church at Bradford-on-Avon (p. 121), built by St. Aldhelm between 675 and 709, and the church of Escomb (p. 437). Jarrow (p. 440) and Monkwearmouth (p. 433), the former the dwelling-place of the Venerable Bede, contain large portions as old as his day (673-735). On a larger scale and probably later is the church of Worth (p. 44), a cruciform building. To reckon up all the examples of small portions of work of this type would be endless. In all there is a closer tradition of Roman work than we see in the later Norman form of Romanesque. There is a tendency to large stones, to flat jambs, to windows with a double splay (as in the German churches of the 12th cent.), to the fashion of covering walls with horizontal and vertical strips, and to a peculiar arrangement of masonry at the angles, known as 'long-and-short work'. This last too is a Roman feature; it may be seen on a vast scale in the amphitheatre at Verona. As we have no aisled church of this date surviving, it is not easy to speak of the interiors. That columns were used is plain from descriptions; they are still standing in the crypt at Repton (p. 197), where some other columns remain moved from their places. They belong to the same general type as those in some of the earlier churches of Germany, as

at Hildesheim. The straight-sided arch is often used, as in Auvergne and in the gateway at Lorsch, which last has very much the character of these early buildings in England.

But the distinguishing feature is the Towers. Still there is in these too nothing peculiar to England. They are simply smaller and ruder examples of a type which went on in use in Germany and Italy to a much later date and in much more artistic shapes. They are tall, slender, unbuttressed, with small round-headed windows, with shafts (sometimes balusters) set in the middle of the wall, whence the name of 'midwall shafts'. The windows are set in groups of two or more, but they are never grouped under a containing arch, as in the Norman style that followed. The towers seldom keep their finish at the top; but an original capping may be seen at Sompting (p. 49), the low four-sided spire so common in Germany, as at Coblenz. This type of tower, plain and stern, loftier than the ordinary Norman type, has a singular dignity of its own which caused it to remain in use for some while after the Norman Conquest, sometimes even into the 12th century. The evidence of Domesday proves that the towers of this style in the lower town of Lincoln (p. 348) were built between 1068 and 1085, while the minster and the castle were rising on the hill in the wholly different Norman style. It is plain that, while the new fashion prevailed in other respects, men often built towers of the elder type by choice. In Lindsey (p. 347) towers of this kind may be almost called common; there are several in Northumberland and Northamptonshire; in some districts, as Somerset, they are quite unknown. Among the finest, and those which have the most distinctive character of their own, are those of Earls Barton (p. 241) and Barton-on-Humber (p. 356), loaded with rude enrichment, St. Bene't's at Cambridge (p. 329), and St. Michael's at Oxford (p. 219). This last, there is every reason to believe, belongs to the reign of William the Conqueror, and is contemporary with the work in the castle of somewhat the same kind. That this Primitive Romanesque style, common to England with all Western Europe, is something quite distinct from the later Norman Romanesque is best shown by these examples of the two fashions used side by side.

Of this Primitive Romanesque there is a good deal in some parts of Gaul, specially towers in the Pyrenees, and buildings in those parts of Western Switzerland which formed part of the kingdom of Burgundy. The great church of Romainmôtier in Vaud is plainly kindred with the smaller and fragmentary English buildings. In Normandy there is exceedingly little work of this kind, perhaps not a single tower with midwalls. One cause is this, that in the middle of the 11th cent., there arose in Normandy, perhaps under influences from North Italy, a very distinct type of Romanesque, just as other types arose in Auvergne and elsewhere. This Norman variety of Romanesque was first brought into England by the Norman tastes of Edward the Confessor, whose

great church at Westminster, consecrated in 1065, was distinctly said by William of Malmesbury in the next century to have been built in a new style of building which continued in fashion in his own day; that is of course the style known as Norman. Introduced under Edward, its use was confirmed by the actual Conquest under William, and it gradually displaced the earlier mode of building. By the end of the 11th cent. most of the great churches of England had been rebuilt in the new style. The reason seems to have been mainly that their size was not great enough for the taste of the Norman prelates, who took in England to building churches on a gigantic scale, such as they certainly had not been used to in their own country. It would almost seem that Edward's church, which was of vast size, set the example. It could hardly have been that the English churches were condemned for lack of ornament, as the early Norman buildings are remarkably plain, even more so than those that went before them. And throughout the prevalence of the Norman style the greatest amount of ornament is to be found in the smallest buildings. And in truth no style can better dispense with ornament; none can better trust to sheer stateliness and solemnity of general effect. In this it recalls the old Doric of Greece.

The Norman form of Romanesque prevailed in England from the middle of the 11th cent. to the end of the 12th; but it went through several changes during that time, mostly in the direction of increased lightness and ornament The earliest Norman minsters are of vast size, very massive and very plain, and they sometimes keep about them some traces of the earlier style. So it is in St. Albans Abbey, the vastest of all and the plainest of all, being chiefly built out of Roman bricks from Verulam. The transepts of Winchester Cathedral (1079-1093; p. 73) are of the same date, and also keep some Primiti vetraces, but the effect of the stone church is very different from that of the brick. Norwich Cathedral (p. 320) is a little later (1096-1109) and rather more advanced in style; but it belongs on the whole to the early Norman type of church with low massive piers and triforium as large or nearly so as the pier-arch. Gloucester Abbey (1089-1100; p. 181) shows another type, in which the piers, though massive, are very lofty, and the triforium and clerestory small; this is carried yet further in Tewkesbury Abbey (1102-21; p. 195). The usual arrangement among the great churches of this time was the cross shape with a central tower, and most commonly two towers at the W. end, a long W. limb — the choir being under the tower or even W. of it — and a short E. limb with an apse. The style is easily distinguished from the earlier style by its use of shafts in the jambs of doors and windows, by the single splay of the windows, by the coupling of belfry windows under an arch, and by the beginning of a system of surface mouldings which gradually increased in richness. The strips and long-and-short work of the Primitive style go out of use, and we get instead flat

pilaster buttresses. Two forms of capital are very characteristic of the Norman style, the cushion capital, an imitation of the Doric which lasted through the whole Norman period, and a rude imitation of the Ionic, which is used only in its earlier stages. The piers are sometimes square, with shafts in the angles, sometimes round, but far too heavy to be called columns; the genuine column is hardly found, except in crypts. The relation to Roman architecture is quite different in the Primitive style and in the Norman. In the older style it is not so much that Roman forms are imitated as that survivals of them are kept on by unbroken tradition. The Norman style (like the other contemporary forms of Romanesque) shows a conscious and eclectic imitation of particular Roman details, as we have just seen in the shafts; but in its spirit and feeling it departs much further from Roman work. But the comparison can hardly be made in England, where no great Primitive church survives. The difference is well seen by comparing a Norman minster with an early German one, as at Hildesheim.

The beginning of a new variety of Norman is seen in Durham Abbey (p. 434), begun in 1093 by Bishop William de St. Calais. He died in 1096, having finished only the E. part of the church. Here we get a less massive proportion; the round pillars are not so extravagantly lofty as at Gloucester and Tewkesbury, while they give a much higher pier-arch and a much lower triforium than Winchester and Norwich. They are fluted in various forms, a peculiarity found elsewhere (as in a few at Norwich), but chiefly in churches coeval with Durham, as Waltham, Dunfermline (p. 622), and Lindisfarne (p. 442) — the last much later in the style. Durham in short has hit on the most perfect proportions that the style allows; it is as distinctly the head of Norman Romanesque as Pisa is the head of the Italian and St-Sernin at Toulouse of the Aquitanian variety of the style. The work is more finished than in the earlier buildings, and more of ornament comes in; but the building cannot be called rich. It shows how architecture was affected by the genius of particular men, and how independent style sometimes is of date, that after Bishop William's death the transepts were continued by the monks in a much plainer and ruder style which anybody would take to be twenty or thirty years older than the work which is really earlier than itself. Then came Bishop Rannulf Flambard and continued the nave from Bishop William's general design, but with a certain increase of ornament.

The work of William de St Calais marks a stage intermediate between the very early and plain and the very late and rich Norman. The beginning of the latter is due to Bishop Roger of Salisbury, the minister of Henry I., a great builder both of churches and castles. He brought in both great enrichment in detail and the use of more finely-jointed masonry. Men said that his buildings looked as if they were all of one stone. This style and the early Norman can be well compared in the W. front of Lincoln Minster (p. 350), where the plain

work of the original founder Bishop Remigius (1085-92) is contrasted in a marked way with the more elaborate detail of the parts built by Bishop Alexander (1146), the nephew of Roger of Salisbury. This middle Norman style of Roger is perhaps hardly to be found in the whole of any church of great size; but we may assign to it many buildings and parts of buildings which show a certain increase of lightness, but without either the excessive ornament or the classical tendency of the next stage. St. Peter's at Northampton (p. 240) may perhaps pass as an example. In truth the development of art which was started by Roger was thrown back by the anarchy of Stephen's day, and took life again under Henry II. The Norman style of his day grows richer and richer, lighter and lighter; the appropriate surface ornament of the style is now wrought into most elaborate shapes; columns are used wherever the weight to be borne was not too heavy for them; the capitals forsake the ruder types of the earlier Norman, either for more elaborate forms of the old cushion or even for foliage almost reproducing the richness of the ancient Corinthian. Of this late Norman style we have many examples; of course all do not reach the same measure of richness; but the feeling is essentially the same throughout. Such are the nave of St. David's Cathedral (p. 489), Selby Abbey (p. 431), Worksop Priory (p. 307), the W. church at Glastonbury (commonly known as St. Joseph's Chapel, p. 132), the hall of Oakham Castle (p. 279), the church of Iffley (p. 221), and many others. None departs so widely from the idea of Norman Romanesque as a massive style as the Galilee or W. chapel of Durham Abbey (p. 435). There the arches originally rested on two slender shafts under a single abacus, a feature found in some Roman buildings and specially adopted by the Saracens. It is common in cloisters in Aquitaine, Italy, and Sicily, but it seems a strange shape for the piers of a considerable building. At a later time it was clearly deemed unsafe, and two other shafts were added for strength. Through all this time the rule still holds that the greater the building, the plainer it is. Very few churches on the scale of St. David's are so rich, and St. David's is one of the smaller cathedral churches.

Throughout the Norman style, both early and late, special attention was paid to the Doorways. Small and otherwise plain churches often have a doorway of considerable richness, and Norman doorways have often been preserved when the rest of the building has been rebuilt in a later style. The reason doubtless is that a doorway has more of separate existence than most other features. This is specially true where the doorway is under a porch; but porches are rare in Norman churches, though there is a fine one at Southwell Minster (p. 305).

During the Norman period we are no longer confined to churches and their appurtenances as subjects of architectural study. We have a store of Castles and some houses to refer to. It is perhaps hardly needful to say that at no period of good art was there any special

style for churches or for any other class of buildings. The different purposes of a church, a castle, a house, a barn, will cause great differences of form, outline, proportion, among the different classes of buildings; but the style, strictly so-called, the details, the ornamental forms, are always the same. A military building is likely to have less ornament than an ecclesiastical one; but those parts of it which are enriched will be enriched in the same way. Thus we have mentioned the hall of Oakham Castle (p. 279). This, like many other early halls and monastic infirmaries, has columns and arches which might just as well have stood in a church. The castle, a novelty of Norman introduction, now became a chief feature in the architecture of England as of other countries. The usual type of the Norman castle has for its main feature the massive rectangular keep, which, without changing its essential character, may either swell into such vast buildings as those of London and Colchester (p. 313) or sink into the peel-tower of the borders of England and Scotland, which are simply the Norman keep on a very small scale. Pre-eminent among the Norman castles of England is the Conqueror's own fortress planted to keep London in awe. The Tower of London, built by Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, shows how the plain and early Norman style could be wrought into perfectly finished forms in military as well as in ecclesiastical work. Its most interesting part, the chapel, unites both characters. It is plain but not rude, with columns and an apse in the thickness of the wall. This great building may be compared with the small tower which Gundulf built for himself at Malling (p. 17). The castle of Rochester (p. 18) is not his work, but that of Archbishop William of Corbeil (1126-39); it is an excellent example of much the same style as Bishop Roger, a great advance in ornament, but with much of the massiveness of the elder style living on. And it is now in a castle rather than a church, in the remains of his castle at Sherborne (p. 107) that we can best study the work of Roger himself. Another type of castle, less usual during this period than the square tower, and less easily lending itself to architectural forms, was the 'shell-keep', a single wall, commonly polygonal. This is chiefly found when the castle was built on a mound of earth which might not have borne the weight of the heavy square tower.

Houses, strictly so called, are still rare, but there are a few examples. Some of the best are in towns, as at Lincoln (p. 349) and Bury St. Edmunds (p. 337), where they bear the names of Jews, and some have thought that stone houses in towns at this date were first built by Jews. A contemporary writer speaks of their "houses like the palaces of kings". There is some other domestic Norman work at Lincoln, namely St. Mary's Guild, commonly called John of Gaunt's Stables. There is also a house of very late Norman just outside Cambridge, called the School of Pythagoras (p. 333). And there are a few others elsewhere. But for the best examples of domestic architecture at this

time, we must look, not so much to houses strictly so called, as to those parts of castles and monasteries which were not military or religious. Of monastic buildings of this date a good deal is left, as very largely at Christ Church, Canterbury (p. 28). The great hall of the palace of Westminster, as built by William Rufus, must have been a wonderful specimen of early Norman work, with two rows of pillars and arches, as in the later hall at Oakham (1175-91). But it was recast in the 14th cent., and the architectural features are lost. Of Romanesque applied in municipal buildings, in which Italy is so rich, England has now perhaps nothing to show; but examples survived not so long ago at Exeter and Colchester.

We now come to the great change by which the style known as **Gothic** or *Pointed* gradually took the place of Romanesque. This style, it must be remembered, in England supplanted the Norman variety of Romanesque; in Germany it supplanted a developed form of that earlier Romanesque which in England died out before the Norman. This change implies a great deal more than the mere introduction of the pointed arch. The pointed arch is really as old as the round, and its shape is actually found in some of the earliest attempts at the arch in Greece and Italy. It was used by the Saracens for some centuries before the time to which we have come, and from them it was brought into the Christian buildings of Sicily and Southern Gaul at least as early as the 11th century. In those countries the pointed arch by itself is no sign of approaching Gothic, and the buildings in which it is used show no other mark of approach to that style. In England, France, and Germany the mere use of the pointed arch was most likely brought in from the East by the Crusaders; so that it is in a sense of Saracen origin in those countries also. But the Saracens, while using the pointed arch, had never developed a system of ornament which thoroughly suited it. This last is exactly what the architects of northern countries did, and, in so doing, produced the style called Gothic, a name absurd enough in itself, as it had nothing whatever to do with any Goths, but which may be accepted, as being commonly understood. The process by which the new style was developed out of the old followed somewhat different stages in England, France, and Germany, but the general result was the same in all. Each country produced its own characteristic form of Gothic. Thus in England mouldings developed faster than they did in France, while in France windows developed faster than they did in England. We have here to do with the process of change, the **Transitional** style between Romanesque and Gothic, as it went on in England. First of all, the pointed arch came in as a constructive feature, without any new system of ornament; the arches are either plain or have Romanesque ornaments. It is not uncommon to see the great constructive arches of a church, the pier-arches and those of

the vault, pointed, while all the smaller arches are still round. There can be no better example than the nave of Malmesbury Abbey (p. 115), a grand massive design, Romanesque in everything except the form of the pier-arches. Gradually the pointed arch came in in other places besides the main arches; gradually too the ornament changes, from the flat surface of the Romanesque to a system of deep mouldings, rounds and hollows, affecting the section. As a general rule, the constructive lines become Gothic, while the mouldings are still largely Romanesque; but sometimes things take the opposite course, and we find round arches with Gothic mouldings nearly or wholly developed. This is a local fashion in Northamptonshire; as the Norman doorways were so much admired and often preserved, so something in the Norman fashion went on in doorways when it had gone out of use in other features. The Norman ornaments went on longer in this district than elsewhere, and the round arch went on longer than the ornaments. This Transitional period is a most interesting study, and there are many fine examples of it. Such are the whole E. part of Canterbury Cathedral (1175-84; p. 28), part of the nave of Worcester (p. 226), Glastonbury Abbey (p. 132), both the E. and the W. church, while a plain type will be found among the Cistercians, as at Kirkstall (p. 383). But the most instructive examples are to be found at Peterborough (p. 303) and Ely (p. 318), examples of the way in which, while the Transition was fast going on, men sometimes followed an earlier type for some particular reason. Both these naves were built quite late in the 12th cent., but, being adapted to earlier Romanesque work, they keep the proportions and general effect of the earlier style, though a narrow examination will show that the mouldings are considerably advanced in the new fashion. But, as soon as the W. front was reached, where adaptation to an earlier model was no longer held needful, later outlines as well as details came in freely.

The earliest type of English Gothic, called by different writers **Early English** and *Lancet*, had pretty well reached perfection by the last years of the 12th century. St. Hugh's work at Lincoln (p. 350) must be reckoned as belonging to it, though it is perhaps not quite clear of Romanesque traces. The perfect English form of this style is all but peculiar to England; one or two examples may perhaps be found in Normandy. We may define it as the style which combines the use of the simple lancet in windows with the use of the round abacus in shafts. This distinguishes it from contemporary French work, where fully developed tracery in the windows is constantly found along with the square abacus. The English work also has much bolder mouldings; it deals much more in detached shafts — a favourite kind of pillar is a column with small banded shafts round it; the foliage of its capitals is freer, and departs farther from classical models. On the other hand, the French style is far richer in sculpture,

above all in the magnificent doorways which have hardly any fellows in England. The difference between the two countries may be best seen by comparing (as has often been done) the two churches of Amiens and Salisbury (p. 103), which were building at the same time. The French church has as much the advantage in the windows and doorways as the English has in all the smaller details. But there is a local variety of the English Early Gothic which comes far nearer to the French style, having square or octagonal abaci, less bold mouldings, and few or no detached shafts; the capitals of the shafts too are far more like French work. This style is found in the West of England and South Wales; that it is strictly a lingering of Romanesque feeling is shown by several of the details showing themselves in the late Romanesque of St. David's (p. 489) and the Transitional work at Glastonbury (p. 132). It is continued in more fully developed Gothic at Llandaff Cathedral (p. 477), and it may be best studied at Wells (p. 129), where it can be compared with work of the more usual English kind in the same church. This style is also to be found in several smaller buildings in the district to which it belongs; the inner porch of St. Mary Redcliffe at Bristol (p. 123), the church of Slimbridge (p. 193), and the small churches of Whitchurch (p. 100) and Cheriton (p. 482) will supply good examples.

It was in the 13th cent., during the prevalence of this Early Gothic style, that English churches, great and small, put on those peculiar features which distinguish them from those of the Continent, especially from those of France†. Even in the 12th cent., the English churches began to throw out much longer choirs, a practice which perhaps began at Canterbury (p. 28) under St. Anselm, and which in the 13th cent. became the rule. The next stage was to leave off the apse and to use a square E. end, either with a single large window or group of windows, or with a lower Lady Chapel beyond it. Even in the Norman period, though the apse was all but universal in the great English churches — it remains at Peterborough (p. 302) and Norwich (p. 320) — it was the exception in the small churches, and from the 13th cent. onwards an apse in an English parish church is most rare, and the few that there are are mostly much later than this time. Indeed even in cathedral and other great churches the apse is very rare, being of course, where it is found, polygonal and not round. So we see at Westminster Abbey, a great part of which is really French

† The words France and French in these comparisons must be understood of France in the strictest sense, or at all events only of the lands north of the Loire. Southern Gaul, which gradually became French in a political sense, had nothing to do with France architecturally, save that some grand French churches were here and there built in those lands as something quite foreign. But the native style at all times is so different that, widely as French and English buildings differ from each other, we may put them together as a single Northern manner of building, as distinguished from the national architecture of Aquitaine and Provence.

work on English soil, and in the smaller abbeys of Tewkesbury (p. 195) and Pershore (p. 225). The central tower remained the almost universal rule for great churches —Exeter (p. 110) and Llandaff (p. 477) are the only real exceptions — while in France (save in Normandy) it went out of use in the great churches, and remained far more common in smaller ones than it is in England. A great English church is usually much longer and lower than a French one; the English church has the better external grouping, while the French church has the grander internal effect; St-Ouen at Rouen alone contrives to combine the merits of both. Again in England there grew up a type of parish church, wholly different from the minster, but just as good in its own way, while in France, where a small church has any architectural merit, it is commonly (not always) by way of reproducing the minster on a small scale. A French church was always vaulted whenever it could be; a wooden roof, whenever there is one, is a mere shift. But in England the vault is rare indeed in small churches and is not altogether universal in minsters. It was clearly omitted by preference, and various forms of enriched wooden roofs were used instead, not as shifts but as approved substitutes. And the absence of the vault of course enabled the pillars to be lighter than when they had to bear such a much greater weight. All these tendencies reach their fullest development in the latest form of English Gothic; it is there that they are thoroughly wrought into an artistic shape; but they begin from the beginning. We do not see in England, in the 13th cent. any more than in the 15th, the small minster-like churches which we see in France. New Shoreham (p. 48) is perhaps the only English parish church of this date which affects the type of the minster, and that might be a minster in scale as well as in style. These two points of difference, the absence of the apse and the vault, are enough of themselves to distinguish an English and a French church, and it is perhaps worth noting that in Ireland the English peculiarities appear in a more marked shape still. In short the differences between insular and Continental buildings begin in the Early Gothic of the 13th cent., and they go on widening as long as Gothic architecture lasts.

Of this English style of the 13th cent. the most distinctive feature of all is the lancet window, from which it has been well called the Lancet style. These long narrow windows are used alone, or in groups of twos, threes, and greater numbers. Sometimes two or three are grouped under an arch. There we get the first approach to window tracery. The space above the openings was pierced with some figure, a circle or quatrefoil; this is already usual in openings which are not meant to be glazed, as in triforia and belfry-windows; but it does not as yet grow into actual tracery. The triforium is now commonly lower and the pier arch higher than it was in the Norman style; only at Ely (p. 318) the same feeling of adaptation to older work which gave the nave its peculiar character affected also the work of this

date, and the triforium is unusually large. The work of this date at Ely, including the E. end, is the very finest example of the style in point of detail. All the characteristic features come in, and with a remarkable degree of richness. For, while this style can be very simple, it can also put on an almost lavish amount of ornament. Sculpture too, in the stricter sense, the carving of the human figure, takes a sudden leap; in the 12th cent. attempts of this kind were still very rude; in the 13th we have admirable sculptures on the W. front of Wells (p. 130), not the less admirable as sculptures because the front, as an architectural design, is sacrificed to them. On the whole, at no period of mediæval architecture was there so much richness and freedom of detail as in the days of the earliest fully developed English Gothic.

Of this style we have many examples in our great churches. The nave of Lincoln (p. 350), the choir of Southwell (p. 305), the whole E. part of Beverley (p. 463), much of Worcester (p. 226), the E. transept at Durham (p. 436), the transepts of York (p. 445; with their very strange wooden vaulting), and specially the whole church of Salisbury (p. 103), except the tower and spire, belong to this style. Salisbury is naturally often quoted as the model of the style, as it is so rare to find a great church all in one style from one end to the other. But it is surely far surpassed by the contemporary parts of Lincoln in proportion and by that of Ely in detail. A crowd of smaller churches might be quoted; two remarkable ones are the church of Warmington (p. 242; with a wooden vault to the nave) and the very small church of Skelton (p. 448).

Two features which may be traced back to the 12th cent. reached their full development in the 13th. The earliest and the latest chapter-houses are rectangular. That at Worcester (p. 227) in the 12th cent. was round; just as in the case of the apse, the round form naturally became polygonal, and from the 13th cent. onwards we get a remarkable class of polygonal chapter-houses, usually with a single central pillar, a form of singular beauty. The earliest is that at Lincoln (p. 351), which belongs to our present period; the rest belong to a time a little later. The other feature was the tendency to finish the W. end of a great church with something other than either the mere ends of the nave and aisles (as at Norwich, p. 320) or the aisles ending in towers, as in most large Romanesque churches. Sometimes, as at Ely (p. 318) and Peterborough (p. 303), this took the shape of an actual W. transept. In the magnificent Transitional part of Ely, a single vast W. tower rises in the middle of the transept, a fashion which, on a smaller scale and in a ruder form, is the rule in Auvergne. At Peterborough the transept was combined with two small W. towers, only one of which was ever finished. But here a second addition was made in the shape of a magnificent portico of three lofty arches, in the best work of this style, perhaps the grandest conception for a

single feature which mediæval architecture has produced. It is in fact the Greek portico translated into Gothic language. But in other cases all that is done is to disguise the real shape of the front, whether with or without towers, by a mere wall, a sheer piece of pretence. So it was in Malmesbury Abbey (p. 115) even in the 12th cent.; so it is in different shapes, at Lincoln (p. 350; where there is a kind of W. transept), at Wells (p. 130; where the W. towers stand beyond the aisles), at Salisbury (p. 103; where there are no W. towers). In these, and in some other cases, the shape of the front is not the real constructive shape. This fashion afterwards went out; the later fronts are either the mere ends of the nave and aisles, or else there are W. towers, sometimes, as at Beverley (p. 463), with an unreal wall built between them, but with no screen in front.

Towers now begin to be taller than they were in the Norman time; that is, in truth, they fell back on the older Primitive type. And now their roofs begin to shoot up into tall spires, first of wood, then of stone. But these are in their first stage to be mainly studied in parish churches, specially in a district which takes in North Northamptonshire, Holland (p. 347), and parts of other counties. These early spires (known as broach-spires) keep their character as roofs by hanging over the tower, and they are more massive than spires become afterwards. But there are very few of this kind to be seen in the great English churches; the low spire of St. Frideswide's at Oxford (now the cathedral church, p. 210) stands almost alone.

In the latter part of the 13th cent. another change, the so-called **Decorated** style, comes in. Tracery now begins to be used in the windows, as had been the case long before in France. Tracery grew very naturally out of the figures pierced in the head of a window of two or more lights under an arch. Bring the circles, or other figures, close to the arches, and pierce the spandrels or spaces between them, and we at once have the simplest form of tracery, that which uses only a few simple geometrical figures, circles, quatrefoils, trefoils, sometimes the spherical triangle, and even the spherical square, which last is very common in Germany and very rare in England. Windows of this kind may be formed of any size; the arches supporting circles may be repeated over and over again on different planes, so that a window of eight lights shall be made up of two windows of four lights, and those again each of two windows of two. Such is the great E. window of Lincoln Minster (p. 351), the finest example of this stage; the whole E. part of the church, called the Angel Choir (1258-80) is of this date, and is as perfect in its way as the lancet work at Ely (p. 318) is in its way. The nave of Lichfield (p. 271), the chapter-house at Salisbury (p. 104), the staircase to the chapter-house at Wells (p. 131), the N. transept at Hereford (p. 185), the church of Winchelsea (p. 38), the ruined abbeys of Tintern (p. 188) and Netley (p. 78), are

other examples of this style. The earlier among these have fallen away but very little from the perfect beauty of detail which belonged to the style in use just before; but even in the Angel Choir the mouldings are not so deep nor the foliage so bold as in the E. parts of Ely. By those who have divided the mediæval styles according to their windows, this style is called the *Geometrical.*

The next form in idea is where the lines of tracery cease to be Geometrical and become *Flowing;* that is, the figures no longer merely rest on the arches, but the mullions themselves are actually continued in the lines of tracery, but always in various forms of curves. But the change from the Geometrical forms to these was very gradual. There is a style of window, of which those in the choir of Merton College chapel at Oxford (p. 211) are among the very best, in which the tracery is Geometrical and not Flowing, but which still differs a good deal from the simple Geometrical of Lincoln. The design of the tracery is far more elaborate and brings in a much greater choice of figures. We see these forms again in the nave (1291-1329) and chapter-house at York (p. 444) — a chapter-house without a central pillar — while the great W. window, the pride of the nave (1338), has fully developed Flowing tracery. Of this last the two grandest examples are those at the E. ends of Carlisle Cathedral (p. 400) and Selby Abbey (p. 431), the latter of which has a Geometrical window alongside of it. Heckington church (p. 353) and Snettisham (p. 345) are fine examples on a smaller scale; but the building of all others in which to study the development of tracery is Exeter Cathedral (p. 110; 1280-1370). Here it starts from the simple Geometrical in the eastern Lady Chapel, and advances westward.

The truth is that there is in idea a very wide gap between the styles which are marked by the use of Geometrical and Flowing tracery, but that it is by no means easy always to divide them in practice. All the forms of window-tracery, English, French, and German, fall into two great classes, admitting of further divisions according to periods and countries. There is, first, the Geometrical, the forms of which in the different countries differ less from each other than the later forms do. There are, secondly, all those forms in which the mullions are continued in the tracery, whether in straight or in curved lines, which have been grouped together under the common head of *Continuous.* This will take in both the Flowing and Perpendicular forms in England, as also the Flamboyant of France, and the contemporary late Gothic of Germany, forms which differ far more widely from one another than the various forms of Geometrical, but which agree in carrying on the mullion into the tracery. And in England the Perpendicular line came in so very early that its first examples are actually contemporary, not only with Flowing but with Geometrical forms. In all times of transition earlier and later forms cannot fail to be used side by side, and the details which accompany the

purely Geometrical and the purely Flowing tracery differ less from each other than each does from the details used immediately before and after it. Hence the Geometrical and the Flowing forms have often been, with some degree of practical convenience, grouped together under the somewhat unmeaning name of Decorated. But during the whole period from the time when the simple lancet-windows went out of use till confirmed Perpendicular became dominant, detail was ever changing in the direction of the later type of Gothic. The sections of mouldings and of clustered pillars became less and less bold; so does foliage, though it now more commonly, as conspicuously in the chapter-house at Southwell (p. 305), directly copies natural forms. Ornamental arcades with distinct shafts gradually sink into mere panelling; the triforium gets smaller and smaller; there is a constantly increasing tendency to carry lines straight upwards. The naves of York (p. 445) and Exeter (p. 110) have much in common; but Exeter, both in proportion and detail, keeps on a good deal of earlier feeling, while York is an advance in the direction of what was coming. Exeter is very English; York has more in common with some of the great French churches. But the most remarkable example of all is the work of this date at Ely (p. 318). The proportions impressed on the building by the Norman architects, as they influenced the work of the 13th cent., influenced that of the 14th also. There is a triforium on a scale such as no architect of the time would have designed if he had been left to himself; but the details are very far advanced, and have altogether lost the boldness of the earlier work to which the 14th cent. reconstruction is adapted. At Beverley (p. 463) again the nave of the 14th cent. is in many things adapted to the choir of the 13th.

In the matter of Towers, some of the very grandest in England belong to this time. Several of the great central towers were now carried up, as at Salisbury (p. 103), Hereford (p. 184), Wells (p. 129), and above all Lincoln (p. 350), where the W. towers were carried up at the same time. Of these Salisbury alone had a stone spire; but that at Hereford, and all three at Lincoln, once had spires of wood covered with lead. Lichfield (p. 270) alone, among English churches, had three stone spires. At Ely (p. 318) something different from a tower and quite unique in England arose. The central tower, which had hitherto stood in fellowship with the single W. tower, fell, and was replaced by a vast octagonal lantern, not exactly a tower, not exactly a cupola, but coming nearer to a domical effect than anything else in the Gothic architecture of England.

The origin of the **Perpendicular** style, a style peculiar to England, is to be found in the Abbey of Gloucester (p. 180). This was made out beyond doubt by Professor Willis in his examination of that church in the year 1860. The distinguishing feature of the style in the matter of windows is that the mullions are continued in the tracery, in the shape, not of curved but of right lines. Such right lines

are now and then found in earlier tracery, but only incidentally; they now become dominant, and give the character to the style. But the straight line came in first, not in windows, but in panelling; it arose out of a special need in the works carried on at Gloucester by Abbot Wigmore (1329-37); it is there fully developed in the panelling, not quite so much so in the window-tracery. When this date, which is perfectly certain from documents, was first ascertained by Professor Willis, it showed that the Perpendicular style was used many years before the date commonly given to its beginning; and there can be no doubt that it remained for a long time a local style at Gloucester, used there both in the abbey and in other buildings, but making no way elsewhere. Its general prevalence began when it was taken up at Winchester (p. 73), first by Bishop William of Edington (before 1366) and then by his successor William of Wykeham (1394-1404). In Edington's work the style still keeps some slight trace of the earlier style; that of Wykeham is fully developed, and clearly set the fashion throughout the country. Other work of his is to be seen in his two colleges at Winchester and Oxford, where his chapel and hall at New College (p. 215) became models for others. In tracing out the growth of this style we can again, just as we could in the Norman time, mark the personal action of particular men, which we have been less able to do in the intermediate styles.

The English Perpendicular style, like the French Flamboyant which grew up about the same time, was the latest form of Gothic in England, that which gradually gave way to the introduction of Italian forms in the 16th century. The earlier and the later examples differ a good deal, but the main principles of the style remain the same throughout, and the difference between early and late Perpendicular is certainly not greater than the difference between the plain Norman of the days of the Conquest and the enriched Norman of Henry II.'s reign. The leading principle of the style is the prominence given to the vertical line in everything, a prominence which is often made yet more thorough by the presence of strongly marked horizontal lines. This comes out in panelling and window-tracery; the windows reach a vast size, as the great windows at Winchester (p. 73), Bath (p. 119), Beverley (p. 463), York (p. 445), and above all Gloucester (p. 180). There is not so much scope for transitional forms between the Flowing and the Perpendicular lines as there was between the Geometrical and the Flowing; still examples are not wanting; windows in which curved and straight lines are intermingled are seen, as has been said, in the earliest Perpendicular at Gloucester and also at York. Indeed the growth of the Continuous style can nowhere be better studied than in the successive works at York: the nave (1291-1354), the presbytery (1361-73), and the choir (1380-1405).

In the style which now came in, mouldings lose still more of their depth; capitals are less commonly floriated, and with less of

depth when they are; ornamental arcades altogether give way to panellings. On the other hand, the richer buildings become more loaded with ornament of various kinds than ever. But it is rather ornament added to the constructive features than the constructive features themselves brought into ornamental shapes. It is otherwise, however, with one very important feature which now for the first time puts on its full importance. This is that specially English feature, the wooden Roof. This is no longer a mere substitute for a vault, but a form of equal dignity which is often chosen by preference. It puts on various shapes. There are the grand hammer-beam roofs of East Anglia, which after all seem better suited to halls than churches; there are the roofs which in a large district on the borders of Wales are used in churches, but which in the West of England are used only in halls, a variety which uses a vast deal of wood with trefoils and other figures cut in the solid. Then there are the characteristic coved or cradle roofs of the West of England, which modern architects are commonly bent on destroying. And lastly there is the low-pitched tie-beam roof, which is common everywhere, except perhaps in East Anglia. This last form is connected with one of the features of the style which has been already mentioned, the prominence given to the horizontal line in contrast with the vertical. This tendency, it should be remembered, came in before Perpendicular tracery was at all dominant in the windows; it begins while the Flowing forms of tracery are still in use, sometimes even earlier. The roofs and gables became low-pitched, as in one of the classes of wooden roofs already spoken of; the low gable may be seen over the grand Flowing W. window of York Minster (p. 445). Outside, instead of the high roof, the parapet, pierced or embattled, becomes a main feature. So with the towers; magnificent spires were still built, sometimes in Northamptonshire keeping to the so-called broach form, but more usually with parapets, pinnacles, and flying buttresses. But, as the spire is one form of the high roof, the tendency of the style is to leave out the spire, and to finish the tower itself with a parapet and pinnacles. Most commonly the square tower itself is all; but sometimes the square is finished with an octagonal; sometimes the octagon again supports a spire. In churches again the arches of doors and windows had commonly been pointed. But all through the 14th cent., even while Geometrical tracery is still in use, other alternative forms come in, and become more usual as Perpendicular advances. A square-headed window is often convenient in churches, and constantly so in houses. The form was therefore used very early, whenever it was wanted, as also was the segmental arch, most commonly round. The square-headed form becomes more usual in the Perpendicular style, but the segmental gives way to the four-centred arch (answering to the elliptic, three-centred, or flat-topped arch in France and Sicily), which is used all through the style, but becomes more common towards the end.

In all these ways the horizontal line comes in after a fashion in which it does not in the earlier Gothic styles. But the vertical line is still dominant, all the more dominant. The great work of the Perpendicular style, as applied to ecclesiastical purposes, was to bring out the distinctive type of the great English parish church as distinguished from the minster. In the interior of such a church, if the wooden roof is of lower pitch than of old, it is a substitute for the vault and not a makeshift, and it far more commonly rests on shafts rising from the ground. Nothing can be more truly vertical than some of the West of England churches that follow this type. Even when the shafts do not rise from the ground, the tall slender pillars, commonly with narrow arches, have an upward tendency which the flatter lines of the roof help to bring out more strongly. The great Perpendicular parish church has commonly a W. tower; the central tower is rather avoided, and it sometimes gives way to a W. one; the distinction between nave and chancel becomes less strong, and is sometimes made wholly by woodwork; aisles to the chancel are more common than before, and chapels are often added beyond the aisles. The apse is still very rare, but it is found at St. Michael's at Coventry (p. 244), and, as an addition, at Mold (p. 514) and Wrexham (p. 503). Vaulting is common over small parts of the building, as porches and chapels, but it is all but unknown over a main body. Examples are found everywhere; but there are two districts, Somerset and East Anglia, where fine examples of two distinct types are specially thick on the ground. The differences in the two types of roof have been already mentioned. The towers also are widely different, though singularly stately in both; in the East Anglian churches both the towers and other parts are greatly affected by their material, which is chiefly flint; cut flint arranged so as to make forms of panelling is a very distinctive feature. They are also distinguished for the vast number of small windows in the clerestory, two in each bay; in Somerset the large churches commonly have one large window in each bay, while in the smaller ones with coved roofs the clerestory is often left out. In Yorkshire there is a third type of tower, which evidently follows the W. towers of the minster, having a single large belfry-window, where in Somerset there would be two or more. In Northamptonshire, rich in spires and octagons, there is perhaps only one square tower of great merit, at Titchmarsh (p. 241). Gloucestershire and Worcestershire have another type of tower, continued from the beginnings of the Perpendicular style in Gloucester Abbey; the panelling looks as if it were nailed on, which it never does either in Somerset or in East Anglia. Of large parish churches in this style (out of the special districts) the two University churches of Oxford (p. 212) and Cambridge (p. 330) may supply good examples; also the collegiate (now cathedral) church of Manchester (p. 369), which is purely parochial in its architecture; Fairford (p. 222), which has a central tower without

transepts and which comes within the 16th cent.; and, among very small churches, Whiston (p. 241), from its extraordinary grace and its extremely late date, 1534. But a full list would be endless; all that can be done is to pick out a few examples here and there.

In minsters the style is on the whole less happy than in parish churches. The stateliest example is doubtless to be found in the Perpendicular parts of York (p. 445); but here, though the feeling, as in the earlier nave, is thoroughly Continuous, it is hardly thoroughly Perpendicular. The shafts of the clustered pillars have a prominence unusual in the style, and which gives the building an effect of its own. And another building which belongs to this period by date can still less be said to belong to it by style. The nave of Westminster Abbey was built in the 15th cent., and a near examination will show that the details are of that date; but the proportions and general effect are utterly unlike anything in the Perpendicular style; everything is closely adapted to the adjoining work of the 13th century. And, just as in the case of the nave of Ely (p. 318), where, in the W. front, the architect got free of his model, he built in the usual fashion of his own time. The series of genuine Perpendicular buildings begins, as we have seen, at Gloucester (p. 180) and goes on at Winchester (p. 73). The work of Wykeham at Winchester keeps all the massiveness and solemnity of the earlier style, because it is in truth not a rebuilding from the ground, but the Norman nave cased in the new style. This should be compared with the E. parts of Gloucester, where the Norman work is not cased but merely overlaid in the peculiar local style, and with the nave at Canterbury (p. 29), which was rebuilt from the ground. Here we cannot but feel that there is the same fault as in the Romanesque naves of Gloucester and Tewkesbury (p. 195); the pier-arches are too high and the clerestory too low; the triforium has of course vanished. The style perhaps comes out better in a type of building which has a very lofty clerestory. We see this in Sherborne Minster (p. 107) and in parts of Christchurch (p. 81). St. Mary Redcliffe at Bristol (p. 123) also comes here, a parish church but — like Shoreham (p. 48) in earlier times — ranking architecturally as a minster, and the only English parish church which is vaulted throughout. It is well to compare it with great churches of the purely parochial type, as Boston (p. 353), Newark (p. 305), St. Michael's at Coventry (p. 244), and Trinity Church at Hull (p. 465), one of the greatest parish churches in England, supplying a noble study of tracery, and so far minster-like as to have a central tower, but having all the lightness — an enemy might say flimsiness — of the parochial type, with the slender pillars and wooden roof. St. Mary Redcliffe was designed for a central tower, which would have been of an oblong shape, the transepts being narrower than the nave and choir, as at Limoges and some other French churches. This form was actually carried out in Bath Abbey (p. 119; 1499-1539), the only cathedral

church altogether in the Perpendicular style, which it shows in a late and for the most part a poor form. The mouldings are coarse, and the four-centred arch, often very useful in doorways, windows, and even small chapels, has thrust itself into the main pier-arches, where it is quite out of place. The tower is ungraceful, and it was great perversity to make the belfry-windows and the great E. window square-headed.

The one good feature at Bath is the fan-tracery vault of the choir, imitated in modern times over the nave. This form of roof is the great contribution of the Perpendicular style to the art of vaulting. It begins early in the style, as in the cloister at Gloucester (p. 182; 1351-1412), one of the most perfect examples; but it did not come into use over large spaces till much later. The earlier Perpendicular vaults forsake the simpler arrangements of earlier times and do not bring in the compact magnificence of the fan-roof. In the wooden roofs at York (p. 444) and in many stone roofs, the ribs seem to run over the vault without much meaning. The flat pier-arches at Bath point to another tendency of the latest form of the style, where there almost seems a wish to get rid of piers and arches. In the two most elaborate examples of late Perpendicular, St. George's Chapel at Windsor and Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, the arcades are of very little importance. The Westminster chapel is a wonderful work, but it must be allowed to be overcharged with ornament; minute enrichment has taken the place of boldness of design. The really grandest building in late Perpendicular is the chapel of King's College, Cambridge (p. 330). Here the windows and the fan-tracery roof are of the very best kind, and the ornament throughout, though rich, is not overdone. And the design is as bold and simple as a Greek temple. In the choir of a college chapel pier-arches are not needed; the type of chapel brought in by William of Wykeham has a short nave of two bays with of course two arches and one pillar on each side. King's Chapel consists of twelve bays, with no architectural distinction between nave and choir. There are no aisles, therefore no pier-arches; but there are chapels between the buttresses, as in many French churches.

These three famous chapels, at Westminster, Windsor, and Cambridge, have no towers. King's could not have any but a detached campanile, like Magdalen at Oxford (p. 216). Otherwise, the Perpendicular style which, in the parish church, tends to sacrifice the central to the W. tower, tends in the minster to make the central tower more predominant than ever. At Winchester (p. 73), Gloucester (p. 180), and St. Albans, W. towers were pulled down, clearly to give greater predominance to the central one; and this at Winchester and St. Albans, without ever actually rebuilding (whatever may have been designed) the old central towers in the new style. At Gloucester the central tower was rebuilt in the stateliest guise of the local style, and

it apparently set the fashion to Malvern (p. 229) and some smaller examples. On the other hand, at York (p. 444) the W. towers were finished in the new style, while the central tower kept its Norman massiveness even with Perpendicular details. It was seemingly designed to carry some farther finish, perhaps an imperial crown, like those at Newcastle-on-Tyne (p. 439), Edinburgh (p. 564), and Aberdeen (p. 618). The York towers may be said to be in some sort repeated at Beverley (p. 463), where the mid-tower was never carried up. The great towers of Durham (p. 434) and its dependency Howden (p. 431) were carried up with the finish of a smaller square stage, answering to the octagon in some other cases, which was itself to receive a crown. At Durham, as at York, the W. towers were spared, and carried up in the new style. In some cases, both of larger and smaller churches, a W. tower was added to a building which already had a central tower. So it was at Hereford Cathedral (p. 184), Malmesbury Abbey (p. 115), Wimborne Minster (p. 81; where the tower of this date is said to have succeeded an earlier one), Christchurch (p. 81), and the parish churches of Purton (p. 179) and St. Cuthbert at Wells (p. 132). These in fact, except in the absence of the W. transept, repeat the outline of Ely (p. 318) as it stood before the substitution of the octagon for the square central tower. The strange thing is that this grouping of a central and a W. tower, common in France, was in England not only rare but hardly ever destined to last when it was used. In most cases either the W. or the central tower has fallen, and it is only at Wimborne and Purton that this grouping can now be studied.

Meanwhile Domestic Architecture was fast advancing. In England, it should be noticed, nearly all mediæval architecture that is not strictly ecclesiastical or military is domestic. The history of England gave no room for such developments of municipal independence, and thereby of municipal architecture, as were to be seen in Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands. There are some fine guildhalls in England, as those of London, York (p. 447), Exeter (p. 109), and Coventry (p. 244); but the hall itself does not differ essentially from the hall of a palace or great monastery, and the whole municipal building nowhere becomes, as often on the Continent, a rival to the minster and the castle. Another thing to be noticed in England is that country-houses, great and small, manor-houses, parsonages, houses in villages and open towns, put on an artistic character much sooner than they did in lands where safety could be had only either in a castle or in a walled town. The French château commonly belongs to the last days of Gothic architecture, and commonly supplants an actual castle. In England the simple manor-house, quite distinct from the castle, existed at least from the 13th cent., and grew with every development of art up to the 16th. The mere architectural style is of course the same in a house and in a church of the same date; but some

features are more convenient in domestic buildings; thus in houses the square-headed window is more convenient than the pointed, except in rooms of special dignity, as the hall and chapel. Again the projecting oriel or bay-window is a specially domestic feature, for which there is no place in a church. The hall is the main feature of a mediæval house, great or small; at first it was almost the whole house; gradually the number of rooms increased; the solar opening into the hall grew into the withdrawing-room; towards the end of the 15th cent. the dining-room, as distinct from the hall, began to creep in. The hall is commonly of the full height and width of the house, with an open roof; as the art of making such roofs grew, the old fashion of building halls with pillars and arches died out. Thus Richard II., in rebuilding Westminster Hall, the grandest of the class, took away the arches of William Rufus, and threw the whole into one body, under one vast timber roof. But sometimes in halls, and more commonly in barns, the wooden roof is a construction independent of the walls, and rests on wooden pillars, as in the bishop's hall at Hereford (p. 185). The great oriel window at the upper end of the hall is commonly a marked feature. The materials of houses depended more on the district than those of churches, for, though there were wooden churches, even down to quite late times, especially in Essex and East Anglia, yet stone was the usual material. In houses stone was constantly used in stone districts like Somerset and Northamptonshire, while in the W. midland counties timber, or timber and brick, prevailed even in houses of great size (as Speke Hall, p. 374), and in the E. counties brick came into use very early. Examples of houses of all kinds become more common as we go on. In the 14th cent. Clevedon Court (p. 128) is one of the finest; in the 15th examples are very common, and at the beginning of the 16th English domestic architecture reaches its perfection in buildings like Cowdray (p. 61), unluckily damaged by fire, and Thornbury Castle (p. 192), unluckily never finished. Cowdray is perhaps the grandest actual example of a manor-house on a vast scale, keeping nothing of the character of a castle beyond the gatehouse. Thornbury is a mere fragment; but the oriels, round, and not, as usual, polygonal, are of the most magnificent kind. Both these buildings, of the reign of Henry VIII., belong to the very last days of Gothic architecture, just before Italian influences came in. The work of Wolsey at Hampton Court is of the same kind. Of the same date too are many of the college buildings at Oxford and Cambridge; the colleges indeed were originally built after the type of large houses; there is hardly any difference in ground-plan between Haddon Hall (p. 287) and Queens' College, Cambridge (p. 329), buildings mainly of the 15th century. Some of the gateways of the Cambridge colleges are specially fine; and one of the grandest pieces of Perpendicular architecture is the Divinity School at Oxford (p. 213), with its vast windows and rich

vaulted roof. It is a building by itself, having a design and proportion of its own, quite unlike that of either a church or a hall.

Barns too, as has been casually implied, were at this time works of architecture; they were plain but not rude, exactly suiting their purpose. The windows are commonly mere slits, but the gables and doorways are artistically treated, and the roofs are often wonders of carpentry. Very fine ones may be seen at Glastonbury (p. 133), Wells (p. 131), Bradford-on-Avon (p. 121), Frocester (p. 193), and elsewhere.

About the middle of the 16th cent. Gothic architecture began in England, as it had already begun in France, to give way to the **Renaissance** or *Revived Italian*. The change of taste began in the accessory arts before it touched architecture proper. Thus, at Westminster — to say nothing of the tomb of Henry III. and the shrine of Edward the Confessor, Italian work of the 13th century — while Henry VII.'s chapel is pure Gothic, though of the very latest type, his tomb is Italian. So a new taste in woodwork, cinquecento or whatever we may choose to call it, begins in King's College Chapel (p. 330). The change of style in France may be studied in a very remarkable class of churches of the 16th and the first half of the 17th cent., of which St-Eustache at Paris is the head; the general idea, the proportions and the main lines of the building are still strictly Gothic, but the minuter details are Italian. In England, where at this time more churches were pulled down than built up, the progress of this age of transition mainly has to be traced in houses. The general conception remains Gothic; indeed no outline can be more picturesque than that of an Elizabethan house, with its great windows and endless gables. But the Gothic detail loses its purity, and gets mixed up with Italian features. The Italian details, however, are used after a Gothic fashion; classical or quasi-classical columns come in again; but they are used just as the mediæval builders used their windows and blank arcades, many ranges are placed one over the other. The earliest house of this kind was most likely Longleat (p. 100), in the reign of Edward VI.; but this, the work of an Italian architect, though still cinquecento and by no means fully developed Revived Italian, was too advanced for English taste, and the struggle of styles may be looked on as going on quite to the time of the Civil War. Indeed in the first half of the 17th cent., there is, specially in Oxford, what has been called 'After-Gothic', a distinct return to purer designs. Thus the chapel of Wadham College (p. 214), built by builders from Somerset, is known to be a work of the 17th cent., otherwise anyone would have assigned it to the 15th. The staircase of Christ Church (p. 209), with its single central pillar and fan-tracery, a most bold and original design, is later still, about 1640. In some cases the tracery of this date forsook the Perpendicular line and fell back upon Flowing forms.

But meanwhile the more strictly Italian taste was coming in. Inigo Jones added a classical portico to St. Paul's, and Archbishop Laud added a porch with twisted columns to St. Mary's at Oxford (p. 212). After the Restoration the Italian taste decidedly prevailed, and any traces of the mediæval styles are now mere survivals. But in some districts and under some circumstances the survivals lasted a long while. Small houses with very good outlines and with mullioned windows were built into the 18th cent.; in Somerset indeed, perhaps in Northamptonshire, the two great districts of domestic architecture in stone, the survival may be said to have met the modern revival; the mullioned window never quite went out of use, though it often put on very poor and meagre forms. But from the time when St. Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt in Italian (1675-1710) till the time when the Houses of Parliament were rebuilt in Perpendicular (1840-50), Italian architecture, varied now and then by attempts at reproducing strictly Greek fashions, must be looked on as the received style in England.

From the middle of the 16th cent. onwards, the relations between ecclesiastical and secular architecture become the exact opposite to what they had been in earlier times. Churches were now comparatively seldom built, while secular public buildings of all kinds became of more and more importance. Here is a marked contrast between England and Italy, to some extent between England and either Germany or France. In all those countries there was a greater or less tendency, far more prevalent in Italy than in the other two countries, to build new churches and to rebuild or recast the old ones in the style which had become fashionable. In England there is far less of this. There is nothing in England answering to the Jesuit churches on the Continent, to great abbeys like Fulda and Einsiedeln wholly rebuilt in Italian, or to churches like Würzburg transformed as far as might be into Italian from Romanesque or Gothic. The French fashion of rebuilding the domestic buildings of a monastery in Italian, but leaving the ancient church, has its parallel in the designs, sometimes not getting beyond designs but sometimes more or less fully carried out, for rebuilding various colleges in Oxford in the prevalent fashion. The rebuilding of London after the fire caused the building of a good many churches there in the new style. But on the whole, there is, compared with other countries, but little in England of ecclesiastical work of this kind. St. Paul's stands alone as an Italian church of the first class. And it should be noticed that Wren, though he despised Gothic architecture and knew nothing of its details, was quite able, when he chose, to catch a Gothic outline, as he (or his pupils) showed at Westminster and at Warwick (p. 234). For at least a hundred years mediæval architecture was, as the name Gothic shows, an object of fashionable and literary contempt, as is nowhere better shown than by several passages of Addison in the Spectator. A few, however, antiquaries or poets, ventured always to cherish some admiration for

the older fashion, and attention was again drawn to it as part of the revival of the romantic taste late in the 18th century. We do owe something to Horace Walpole after all. The call for a number of new churches in the first half of the 18th cent. largely helped on the Gothic revival. There was a very general belief that Gothic was the right style for a church, but not for any other building. This would have seemed a strange doctrine to the architects of any earlier period, pagan or Christian, as they all built their religious and their secular buildings in the same style. The earlier attempts at the **Revived Gothic** were naturally very bad in point of detail, and still worse in point of ecclesiastical arrangement; but in point of mere outline we now and then meet wild buildings, specially spires in the Midland counties, which have really caught more of the spirit of earlier design, than many more recent buildings whose detail is immeasurably better.

Along with the practical revival of mediæval architecture came the revival of its study. But with this we are hardly concerned, except so far as it practically influenced buildings. It is clear that older styles could not be revived till their succession and the nature of their characteristic detail had been made out, otherwise details of the 13th and the 16th cent. might be jumbled together. The first at all successful attempt to distinguish the varieties of English Gothic was made by George Millers, a minor canon of Ely, in his history of that cathedral. After him came Rickman, whose useful labours did much to spread knowledge on the subject. Since the middle of the 19th cent. few churches have been built in England in any style but some form of Gothic, though there has been endless diversity of taste and opinion as to the form of Gothic to be chosen. The style was slower in making its way into houses and other secular buildings. The building of the Houses of Parliament in the latest form of English Gothic was in one sense the greatest victory of the revival; in another way it did it great mischief. For faults which belonged to the building itself, and which would have been just as keenly felt if the details had been Italian, were vulgarly attributed to the style chosen.

The history of the Gothic revival can be nowhere better traced than in the university and college buildings at Oxford (R. 28). The last Italian building (if it can be called Italian) was the Taylor Building (p. 220) in 1842. Before that there had been many attempts at Gothic, the most successful of which in point of detail was the Martyrs' Memorial (p. 219). Between 1840 and 1850 it seemed established that the revival was to start from the last days of English Gothic. This was surely a reasonable doctrine; no one can wish architecture to remain imitative; but a revived art must start from some point, and the last period of good work in past times is surely the most natural point to start from. From that it may develop afresh in any direction. But chiefly owing to the writings of John Ruskin, a new

fashion set in. Everything was to be Gothic; only it must not be any form of English Gothic. We were to go to Venice and Verona for details which suited Venice and Verona, but which did not suit England; we were not to learn anything from Cowdray, Thornbury, or Wells. Lastly there has come a stranger fashion still; of all the styles in the world the one last picked out for imitation has been the corrupt jumble of Gothic and Italian detail which prevailed in the time of James I. This style, if style it can be called, marks a very interesting stage in the history of art; but surely, for a style to build in, any pure style of any kind would be better. It is like the macaronic verses, with one line in one language and the next in another. On the other hand, some colleges, like Magdalen and New College, have withstood all these strange fashions, and have steadily built in the latest form of national art.

A modern architect is placed in a position in which no architect of any other age over was placed. In all earlier times, Greek, Roman, Saracen, Mediæval, Revived Italian, there has been some one prevalent style in which men built as a matter of course. Even in periods of transition the only choice lay between the style that was going out and the style that was coming in, and the result for a season commonly was a mixture of the two. But now there is no one acknowledged style. We can hardly say that Gothic is now so fully acknowledged as it was a little time ago, and as to the form of Gothic there is still no agreement at all. Each architect practically chooses his own style. That is, he sits down and considers of what past age he shall try and reproduce the architecture. Such a state of things is altogether new; there has been nothing like it at any earlier time. The 19th cent. stands alone in having no one characteristic style. The fact is at least worth notice in an attempt to sketch the succession of the characteristic styles of earlier centuries.

Table of the Architectural Styles in England.

Romanesque	*Saxon*	700-1066
	Early Norman	1066-1110
	Norman	1110-1150
	Transitional	1150-1190
Gothic or Pointed	*Early English*	1190-1250
	Decorated — Geometrical	1250-1280
	Decorated — Flowing	1280-1360
	Perpendicular	1360-1480
	Tudor	1480-1600
Renaissance, including *Italian, Elizabethan, Jacobean, Queen Anne, Georgian, Palladian, Regency, Neo-Classical*, etc.		1510 et seq.

Glossary of Architectural Terms.

Abacus, the tablet or slab above the capital of a column.

Aisle, the side-building of a church (or hall), attached to the main body, commonly at a lower height.

Ambry, Aumbry, closed recess in a wall.

Apse, the circular or polygonal ending of a church or its main body, commonly of the E. limb.

Arcade, a series of arches supported by piers or columns, either open or backed by masonry.

Arches may be *Round* (semicircular, etc.) or *Pointed* (Lancet, etc.). A *Stilted Arch* is one in which the curve begins above the impost (q. v.). The *Four-Centred* or *Tudor Arch* is a depressed form, in which the curves are referred to four different centres. A *Containing Arch* is the outer arch of a window, enclosing the smaller arches at the top of the lights (q. v.). *Segmental Arch*, one forming a segment of a circle.

Architrave, the lowest member of the entablature, resting on the abacus (q. v.) and connecting one column with another.

Ashlar, hewn or squared stone.

Bailey, courtyard of a castle.

Barrows. Long Barrows, burial-places of the stone age, without chambers. *Round Barrows (Bowl, Bell, Disc)* are of the bronze age.

Bay, the part of the building between two pillars in the nave of a church, or any similar individual of a series of repetitions.

Bay Window, a projecting window of any shape, built up from the ground, often called *Bow Window*.

Boss, a mass of carving at the intersection of vaulting-ribs.

Broach Spire, a spire springing from a tower without the intervention of a parapet or other feature to mark the transition.

Broch, Picts' House, circular stone towers found in N. Scotland and dating not earlier than the Roman or later than the Viking period; they were 30-60 ft. in diameter and at least 40 ft. high.

Buttress, an external support to the wall of a building; *Flying Buttress*, one supporting an upper wall with which it is connected by an arch above a lower part of the building (as the aisle of a church).

Campanile, bell-tower (Ital.).

Cathedral Church, containing the cathedra or seat of a bishop.

Chantry, a small chapel over or near the tomb of the founder, used for the chanting of masses for his soul.

Chapter House, the place of meeting of a chapter or monastery.

Chevron, zigzag moulding.

Clerestory, the uppermost of the three stages of a great church, standing clear above the aisles.

Cloister, a court with covered walk in a monastery or college, commonly attached to the church.

Collegiate Church, a church served by canons or other secular clergy.

Conventual Church, church served by monks or regular clergy.

Corbel, an ornamented projection or bracket supporting a weight.

Cornice, the highest member of the entablature.

Crocket, a conventional tuft of foliage used in the ornamentation of gables, etc.

Crypt, a vault beneath a building.

Culdee, early Celtic monk.

Diaper, a uniform ornamental pattern covering a flat surface.

Dolmen, less accurately *Cromlech*, a prehistoric structure consisting of a large flat stone laid horizontally on upright ones.

Dormer Window, a window rising from a sloping roof and covered by a small gable.

Entablature, the horizontal mass supported by the columns in Greek architecture, divided into architrave, frieze, and cornice (q. v.).

Flamboyant, the late-Gothic style of France, with flamelike tracery.

Flushwork, cut-flint and stone panelling.

Frater, see *Refectory*.

Frieze, the middle member of the entablature, often sculptured.

Galilee, see p. 435.

Gargoyle, a projecting carved waterspout, usually in the form of a grotesque animal.

Groin, the curve or edge formed by the intersection of two vaults.

Half-Timbered or *Timbered Buildings*, consisting of wooden beams

and posts, the spaces filled up with plaster, clay, or brick-work.

Hammer-Beam, a large projecting beam used to support the rafters of a roof in place of a tie-beam.

Herring-Bone Work, masonry in which the stones are laid aslant.

Impost, the point where the arch rises from its piers.

Jamb, the side of a door, window, or archway.

Lady Chapel, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Lich Gate, a covered gateway at the entrance to a churchyard, through which the bodies of the dead are carried.

Lierne Ribs, the smaller intermediate ribs in a vault, not rising from the impost.

Light, a window-opening, compartment of a window.

Menhir, a prehistoric monumental upright stone.

Minster, a great church (cathedral, conventual, or collegiate).

Misericord (not *Miserere*), a projection on the under side of the hinged seat in a choir-stall, serving when the seat was turned up to support a person standing.

Moulding, a general term applied to all the varieties of outline or contour given to the angles of the various subordinate parts and features of buildings, whether projections or cavities, such as cornices, capitals, bases, etc.

Mullion, an upright bar of stone dividing a window into lights.

Ogam, *Ogham*, ancient British alphabet of twenty characters.

Ogee, a curved line or moulding partly concave and partly convex (adjective *ogival*).

Oriel, a window like a bay-window, but supported by corbels.

Panelling, ornamentation by recessed compartments.

Pargeted, ornamented in plaster.

Parvis ('paradise'), enclosed area in front of church; also (less correctly) a room over a porch.

Peel a tower of defence in the Border districts, of simple type.

Picts' House, see *Broch*.

Pier, the support of an arch, whether taking the form of a column or not.

Piscina, the stone basin used for carrying away water used in rinsing chalice, etc.

Presbytery, the part of a church containing the high altar.

Pulpitum, stone screen dividing choir from nave.

Refectory, *Frater*, the dining-hall of a monastery.

Reredos, *Retable*, the screen at the back of an altar.

Ribs, the raised bars of masonry marking the joints of a vault.

Runes, alphabet used by Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons, formed by modification of Roman or Greek characters.

Rusticated Masonry, masonry marked by deeply grooved joints round each stone, the faces of the stones being generally left rough.

Sedilia, the seats for the officiating clergy on the S. side of the altar.

Solar, upper room or loft, withdrawing room.

Spandrel, the space between the span or curve of an arch and the right angle enclosing it.

Splay, the embrasure, or sloping side of a window-opening.

Tracery, ornamental work in the heads of windows, etc., formed by the crossing or interweaving of bars of stone. *Plate Tracery*, the simplest form, consists, as it were, of openings punched or pierced in a stone surface. In *Geometrical Tracery* the forms are those of regular geometrical figures, while in the later *Flowing Tracery* irregularity of outline prevails.

Transept, the cross-limb of a church.

Triforium ('triple opening'), the second stage or story of a church, between the nave-arcade and the clerestory (q. v.). In its developed form a passage runs round it.

Vault, *Vaulting*, arched ceiling of stone or brick. The simplest form of vault over a rectangular area is the *Cylindrical*, *Barrel*, or *Waggon Vault*, which springs from two parallel walls. *Groined Vaulting* is formed by the intersection of vaults crossing each other at right angles. *Fan Tracery Vaulting*, peculiar to English Perp. architecture, is a form in which all the ribs have the same curve and produce an effect resembling the sticks of a fan.

Vitrified Fort, a Celtic stone fort showing the effect of fire.

XI. Books relating to Great Britain.

The following are some of the best-known or most recent works. Many books of local interest are mentioned in the text of the handbook. For Wales and Scotland, see also pp. 473, 545.

Geography and **Geology.** Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain, by *Sir A. C. Ramsay* (6th ed., 1894); The Scenery of England, by *Lord Avebury* (3rd ed., 1904); Britain and the British Seas, by *Sir H. J. Mackinder* (1904); A Human Geography of the British Isles, by *L. B. Cundall* (1920); The Building of the British Isles, by *A. J. Jukes Browne* (4th ed., 1922); Great Britain, by *John Buchan* (1923); monographs on the geology of various districts, published by H. M. Stationery Office.

Topography. The *Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments* has issued volumes (1910 et seq.) dealing with the counties of Bucks, Essex, Herts, Huntingdon, London, Carmarthen, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery, Pembroke, Radnor, Berwick, Caithness, Dumfries, East Lothian, Kirkcudbright, Sutherland, and Wigtown. The *Victoria History of the Counties of England* (1900 et seq.) comprises 70 vols. dealing with 34 counties.

Among the works of the older topographers may be mentioned *Camden's* Britannia (original Latin ed., 1586; 2nd English ed., 1806), *Brayley and Britton's* Beauties of England and Wales (18 vols.; 1801-15), and *Lysons'* Magna Britannia (6 vols.; 1806-22).

The following series are on a less ambitious scale: Macmillan's *Highways and Byways*, the *Cambridge County Handbooks*, Methuen's *Little Guides*, Dent's *Mediæval Towns*, the *Story of the English Towns* (published by the S.P.C.K.), Longman's *Historic Towns*, etc.

Art and **Architecture.** History of Architecture, by *James Fergusson*, vols. ii and iv (1862-65; 3rd ed., 1893); Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture, by *J. H. Parker* (13th ed., 1900); Reason in Architecture, by *Sir T. G. Jackson* (1906); A Guide to English Gothic Architecture, by *Samuel Gardner* (2nd ed., 1925); An Outline History of Architecture of the British Isles, by *P. L. Dickinson* (1926). — The Cathedrals of England and Wales (4th ed., 1912) and An Introduction to English Church Architecture (2 vols.; 1913), by *Francis Bond;* The Cathedrals of England and Wales, by *T. Francis Bumpus* (new ed., 1921); History of English Cathedrals, by *Mrs. Van Rensselaer* (1921); The Cathedral Churches of England (1925) and The Ground Plan of the English Parish Church (1910), by *A. Hamilton Thompson;* Bell's Cathedral series; Dent's Cathedrals, Abbeys, and Famous Churches series; English Church Furniture, by *J. C. Cox* and *A. Harvey* (1907); List of Buildings in Great Britain and Ireland having Mural Decorations, by *C. E. Keyser* (3rd ed., 1883); A List of Monumental Brasses in the British Isles, by *Mill Stephenson* (1926).

Mediæval Military Architecture in England, by *G. T. Clark* (2 vols.; 1884); Military Architecture in England during the Middle Ages, by *A. Hamilton Thompson* (1912); The Early Norman Castles of the British Isles, by *Ella S. Armitage* (new ed., 1912); Castles of England and Wales, by *E. J. MacDonald* (new ed., 1925); English Homes, Norman and Plantagenet (1920) and English Homes of the Early Renaissance (1912), by *H. Avray Tipping;* Old English Houses, by *J. Alfred Gotch* (1925).

Treasures of Art in Great Britain, by *G. F. Waagen* (4 vols.; translated, 1854-1857); Shakespeare's England (1916) and Mediæval England (1924); The Arts in Early England, by *G. Baldwin Brown* (1903 et seq.); The Antiquary's Books, edited by *J. C. Cox* (1904 et seq.); A History of Everyday Things in England, by *Marjorie* and *C. H. B. Quennell* (1918).

Literary Associations. Literary Geography, by *W. Sharp* (1907); A Literary Pilgrim in England, by *Edward Thomas* (1917); The Thackeray Country, by *Lewis Melville* (2nd ed., 1911); The Dickens Country, by

F. G. Kitton (2nd ed., 1925); The Blackmore Country, by *F. J. Snell* (2nd ed., 1911); Thomas Hardy's Wessex, by *Hermann Lea* (new ed., 1925); Kipling's Sussex, by *R. Thurston Hopkins* (1921); The Homeland of English Authors, by *Ernest H. Rann* (1927).

American. English Traits, by *R. W. Emerson* (1856); Passages from the English Notebooks, by *Nathaniel Hawthorne* (1870); Our Hundred Days in Europe, by *Oliver Wendell Holmes* (1887); Portraits of Places (1883) and English Hours (1905), by *Henry James;* Certain Delightful English Towns (1906) and Seven English Cities (1909), by *W. D. Howells;* The American Pilgrim's Way in England, by *M. B. Huish* (1907); American Shrines in England, by *A. T. Story* (1908); American Shrines on English Soil, by *J. F. Muirhead* (1924).

Miscellaneous. Earthwork of England, by *A. Hadrian Allcroft* (1908); Downland Man, by *H. J. Massingham* (1926); The Roman Occupation of Great Britain, by *F. Haverfield* (1924); Roman Roads in Britain, by *Thomas Codrington* (3rd ed., 1918); English Monastic Life, by *Cardinal Gasquet* (1904); English Heraldry, by *Charles Boutell* (10th ed., 1908); The Industrial History of Modern England, by *G. H. Perris* (1914); Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names and Chief Elements in English Place-Names, published by the *English Place-Name Society* (1924), which has also begun a county survey; 'The Highways of England' series, by *Charles G. Harper;* English Gardens, by *H. Avray Tipping* (1925); The Spas of Britain, published by the *British Spa Federation.*

Maps. Many readers will desire to supplement the maps provided in this handbook, and for this purpose we recommend the admirable official maps published by the *Ordnance Survey* (Southampton) and obtainable through any bookseller. The Ordnance Survey is responsible for the mapping of the whole of Great Britain, and no other country possesses a national survey of such completeness. The most practical map for average requirements is the small-scale map on a scale of 1 in. to the mile ('Popular Edition'; 238 sheets at 1*s.* 6*d.* each, mounted on linen and folded 2*s.* 6*d.*, mounted on linen, cut into sections, and folded 3*s.* 6*d.*); the 1 in. 'tourist district maps' (2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.* per sheet) are specially recommended. The Ordnance Survey also publishes good motoring and cycling maps on scales of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (74 sheets) and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (22 sheets) to the mile (2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.* per sheet), 10 M. to the inch (3 sheets at 4*s.*, 5*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.* each), and about 16 M. to the inch (2 sheets at 3*s.* or 3*s.* 6*d.* each), as well as large-scale maps on a scale of 25 in. to the mile or 1 : 2500 (6*s.* 8*d.* per sheet, and 6 in. to the mile or 1 : 10,560 (2*s.* per quarter-sheet). The interesting 'Map of Roman Britain' (4*s.*) is the first of a projected series of historical period maps.

John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd. (Duncan St., Edinburgh), publish excellent maps, clearly coloured on the 'layer' system, on a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the mile (England and Wales 37 sheets, Scotland 29 sheets; 1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.* per sheet) and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to the mile (England and Wales 12 sheets, Scotland 7 sheets; same prices); also motoring maps on scales of 10 M., 12 M., and 16 M. to the inch.

G. W. Bacon & Co., Ltd. (Norwich St., Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4), publish maps of England and Wales, on a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the mile (33 sheets, at 2*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.* each), county maps (1*s.*, 2*s.*), motoring and cycling map on a scale of 5 M. to the inch (1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.* 6*d.* each), district road maps (9*d.* each), town-plans (1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*), etc.

George Philip & Son, Ltd. (32 Fleet St., London, E.C. 4), publish maps of England and Wales on a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the mile (20 sheets, at 2*s.* 6*d.* or 4*s.* 6*d.*; the official R.A.C. map) and various smaller-scale motoring maps.

W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd. (Easter Road, Edinburgh), publish motoring maps of Great Britain on scales of 3 M. to the inch (39 sheets at 1*s.* 6*d.*, on cloth 2*s.*) and 10 M. to the inch (2 sheets at 2*s.* 6*d.*, on cloth 5*s.*).

Oxford St. and Regent's Park: **Langham*, Portland Place, R. from 10*s.* 6*d.* — In Bloomsbury: **Russell*, *Imperial*, Russell Square, R. & B. 10*s.* 6*d.*; *First Avenue*, High Holborn. Temperance Hotels: *Kingsley*, 36 Hart St., *Thackeray*, Great Russell St., *Ivanhoe*, Bloomsbury St., *Kenilworth*, Great Russell St.

Restaurants. In the West End. **Ritz*, **Carlton*, **Piccadilly*, **Claridge's*, **Cecil*, **Savoy*, **Berkeley*, **Princes'*, *Devonshire*, all high-class establishments with charges to correspond (see p. 2). Most hotels admit non-residents to luncheon, tea, and dinner. Also, *Trocadero*, *Criterion*, Piccadilly Circus; **Café Royal*, **Imperial*, *Veerasawmy's*, **Verrey*, Nos. 68, 60, 99, 229 Regent St.; *Hatchett's*, 67a Piccadilly; **Jules*, 85 Jermyn St.; *Holborn*, corner of High Holborn and Kingsway; *Frascati*, 26 Oxford St., *Romano's*, *Gatti's*, **Simpson's*, all in the Strand (Nos. 399, 436, 100); **Kettner's*, 28 Church St., Soho; **Pagani*, 42 Great Portland St. Among cheaper houses may be mentioned the *Popular Café*, 201 Piccadilly, and the *Corner House*, Coventry St. — In the City. **Old Cheshire Cheese*, 16 Wine Office Court, Fleet St.; *Cock*, 22 Fleet St.; *Sweeting's*, 158 Cheapside; **Pimm's*, 3 Poultry.

Tea Rooms. **Rumpelmayer*, St. James's St., fashionable. — **Cafés.** *Café Royal*, see above; *Monico*, Piccadilly Circus.

Cabs ('taxis'). Fare 3*d.* per 1/3 M. or 3 3/4 min. waiting (minimum 9*d.*). For each additional person beyond two, 6*d.*; for each package carried outside, 3*d.*; bicycle or perambulator 9*d.*

Underground Railways (electric; see the Plan). The *Metropolitan* and *District Railways* form a shallow underground belt round the inner part of London, while various branch-lines diverge to the suburbs. — The following are deep Tube Railways. The *Central London Railway* from the Bank of England to Ealing; the *Baker St. and Waterloo Railway* ('Bakerloo') from the Elephant and Castle to Watford; the *Great Northern, Piccadilly, and Brompton Railway* ('Piccadilly Tube') from Finsbury Park to Hammersmith; the *Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead Railway* ('Hampstead Tube') from Charing Cross to Edgware, with a branch from Camden Town to Highgate; the *City Railway* from Euston viâ the Bank to Clapham and Morden; the *Great Northern and City Railway* from Moorgate to Finsbury Park; and the *Waterloo and City Railway* from Waterloo to the Bank.

Motorbuses traverse the streets in all directions from about 7 a.m. till midnight. In Central London they stop only at fixed points, indicated by posts bearing the route-numbers. To prevent mistakes the passenger should mention his destination to the conductor on entering. — **Tramways** are for the most part confined to the outlying districts on the N. and S.

Motor Coaches. During summer well-appointed motor-coaches, generally starting from Northumberland Avenue, ply to various places of interest round London. Those belonging to the London General Omnibus Co. (55 Broadway, Westminster) may be recommended.

General Post Office (Pl. R, 39), open from 6.45 a.m. till 9 p.m. (closed on Sun.).

Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, Berkeley St., 378 Strand, 125 Pall Mall, 38 Piccadilly, 86 Oxford St., etc., and at Charing Cross, Victoria, and St. Pancras Stations, and many hotels; *American Express Co.*, 6 Haymarket, 16 Bury St., 62a Lombard St., and at the Cecil and Metropole Hotels; *Lep Travel Bureau*, 27 Piccadilly; etc.

Theatres. London contains about 40 West End theatres, most of which are in or near the Strand or Shaftesbury Avenue. The performances usually begin at 8 or 8.30; many theatres give also matinées, beginning about 2.30 p.m. For details consult the notices in the daily papers. Opera is performed during the Season at *Covent Garden Theatre.*

Times of Admission.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
British Museum	2-4, 5, 6	10-6	10-6	10-6	10-6	10-6	10-6
Charterhouse	services	3-5	—	3-5	—	3-5	—
Guildhall Museum & Gallery	—	10-4, 5	10-4, 5	10-4, 5	10-4, 5	10-4, 5	10-4, 5
Hampton Court Palace	2-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	—	10-4, 5, 6
Imperial Institute	2.30-6	10-4, 5	10-4, 5	10-4, 5	10-4, 5	10-4, 5	10-4, 5
India Museum	2.30-6	10-5	10-5	10-5	10-9	10-5	10-9
Kensington Palace	2-4, 5, 6	—	—	—	—	—	2-4, 5, 6
Kew Gardens	10-9 or dusk	10-9 or dusk	10-9 or dusk	10-9 or dusk	10-9 or dusk	10-9 or dusk	10-9 or dusk
London Museum	2-4, 6	10-4, 6	10-4, 6	10-4, 6	10-4, 6	2-4, 6	10-4, 6
Monument	—	9-4, 6	9-4, 6	9-4, 6	9-4, 6	9-4, 6	9-4, 6
National Gallery	2-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6
National Portrait Gallery	2.30-5.30(2-4)	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5	10-4, 5	10-4, 5, 6
Natural History Museum	2.30-6	10-5, 6	10-5, 6	10-5, 6	10-5, 6	10-5, 6	10-5, 6
Parliament, Houses of	—	—	—	—	—	—	9-3.30
St. Paul's Cathedral	services	9-6	9-6	9-6	9-6	9-6	9-6
Science & War Museums	2.30-6	10-6	10-6	10-6	10-6	10-6	10-6
Soane Museum†	—	—	10.30-5	10.30-5	10.30-5	10.30-5	—
Tate Gallery	2-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	11-4, 5, 6	11-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6
Temple Church	services	10.30-4, 5	10.30-4, 5	10.30-4, 5	10.30-4, 5	10.30-4, 5	—
Tower	—	10-5, 6	10-5, 6	10-5, 6	10-5, 6	10-5, 6	10-5, 6
United Service Museum	—	10-5	10-5	10-5	10-5	10-5	10-5
Victoria & Albert Museum	2.30-6	10-5	10-5	10-5	10-9	10-5	10-9
Wallace Collection	2-5	10-5	10-5	10-5	10-5	10-5	10-5
Westminster Abbey	services	11-dusk	11-dusk	11-dusk	11-dusk	11-dusk	11-dusk
Westminster Hall††	—	10-4	10-4	10-4	10-4	10-4	10-4
Zoological Gardens	By ticket	9-8 or dusk	9-8 or dusk	9-8 or dusk	9-8 or dusk	9-8 or dusk	9-8 or dusk

† In Oct. & Nov., Thurs. & Fri. 10-4 or 5. At other times on application.
†† Closed at 2 p.m. when the House of Commons is sitting.

Music Halls. *Alhambra*, Leicester Square; *Palace*, Cambridge Circus; *Pavilion*, Piccadilly Circus; *Hippodrome*, Cranbourn St.; *Coliseum*, St. Martin's Lane; *Palladium*, Argyle St., Oxford Circus; and many others. — **Concerts** of high-class music are given at *Queen's Hall*; the *Albert Hall*; *Wigmore Hall* and *Grotrian Hall*, Wigmore St.; *Æolian Hall*, 135 Bond St.; etc.

Places of Entertainment. *St. George's Hall* (Maskelyne's Theatre of Mystery), Langham Place; *Crystal Palace*, Sydenham. Shows and exhibitions at the *White City*, Shepherd's Bush; *Olympia*, near Addison Road Station, Kensington; *Agricultural Hall*, Islington.

American Embassy, 4 Grosvenor Gardens; **Consulate-General**, 18 Cavendish Square.

London, the metropolis of the British Empire and the largest city in the world (with the possible exception of New York), lies in S.E. England, on both banks of the *Thames*, and embraces parts of the former counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey. According to the census of 1921 the population of the Administrative County of London was 4,483,249. The city has doubled in size within the last half-century, being now about 14 M. long from E. to W., and 10 M. wide from N. to S., and covering about 130 sq. M. of ground.

The principal and larger part of London lies on the N. bank of the Thames, and includes the *City*, or commercial and money-making quarter on the E., and the fashionable *West End*, with the palaces of the King and the nobility and most of the sights frequented by visitors. The manufacturing quarters on the right bank of the Thames, and also the outlying districts to the N. and E., are comparatively uninteresting to strangers.

Charing Cross, which is practically the centre of the London of the sightseer, is the open space to the S. of Trafalgar Square, between the Strand and Whitehall. **Trafalgar Square* (Pl. R, 26), one of the finest open spaces in London, contains the *Nelson Column*, *St. Martin's in the Fields*, and the ****National Gallery**, erected in 1832-38 and several times enlarged. From the large number of artists represented, the collections it contains are of the highest value to the student of art, and there is no lack of master pieces of the first rank. The Italian and Netherlandish Schools are admirably represented, the French, Spanish, and German less fully. The gallery contains a selection only of the British works belonging to the nation, most of which are in the Tate Gallery (p. 7). About 1100 pictures in all are exhibited.

The *National Portrait Gallery*, adjoining the National Gallery on the N.E., contains a collection of over 1900 portraits of men and women eminent in British history, literature, science, and art.

From Trafalgar Square Pall Mall (Pl. R, 22, 26), with the principals clubs, *Marlborough House*, and *St. James's Palace*, leads S.W. towards the *Green Park*. Close to St. James's Palace

is the **London Museum*, an interesting collection illustrating the history of London. A little to the S. of Pall Mall lies *St. James's Park*, at the W. end of which is *Buckingham Palace*, the residence of the King (no adm.). In front of the palace is the *Queen Victoria Memorial*.

Whitehall (Pl. R, 26), leading S. from Trafalgar Square, passes the *Admiralty*, the *Horse Guards* (mounting of the guard at 11 a.m.), the *Treasury*, and various other government offices (all to the right). On the other side are the *War Office* and the fine Palladian **Banqueting House*, the only relic of the palace of Whitehall. The latter now contains the *United Service Museum*. In the centre of the roadway rises the **Cenotaph*, commemorating the 'Glorious Dead' of 1914-18. Whitehall leads to Parliament Square. To the left rise the ***Houses of Parliament** (Pl. R, 25), a vast building by Sir Charles Barry (1840-50) and the most important example of the revived late-Gothic (Tudor) style. The interior is fitted up with great splendour (adm., see p. 4; to sittings of the House of Commons on application in St. Stephen's Hall after 4.15 p.m. or through a member). The Victoria Tower, the largest of the three which adorn the building, is 336 ft. high. **Westminster Hall*, adjoining the Houses of Parliament on the W., is part of the ancient palace of Westminster and dates mainly from the 14th century. The fine oak roof is a masterpiece of timber architecture.

To the S. of Parliament Square stands ****Westminster Abbey** (Pl. R, 25), said to have been founded in the 7th cent., rebuilt by Edward the Confessor (1049-65), and dating in its present form mainly from the latter half of the 13th cent., with numerous important additions and alterations. The chapel of Henry VII. dates from the beginning of the 16th cent., and the towers from 1722-40. With its royal burial-vaults and long series of monuments to celebrated men, Westminster Abbey may claim to be the British Valhalla or Temple of Fame.

The most interesting monuments are, perhaps, those in the *Poets' Corner* (S. transept). Of the chapels at the E. end of the church the most noteworthy are those of *Edward the Confessor* and the beautiful Perp. ***Chapel of Henry VII.*; but all contain interesting tombs. The *Cloisters* and *Chapter House* should be visited also.

To the N. of the abbey stands *St. Margaret's*, with interesting monuments and windows. On the S. it is adjoined by *Westminster School*, one of the oldest and most important in the country.

From *Westminster Bridge*, which crosses the Thames at this point, the *Victoria Embankment runs N., along the left bank of the river, to Blackfriars, while the Albert Embankment extends S., on the opposite bank, to Vauxhall Bridge. The former is embellished with *Cleopatra's Needle* (an obelisk brought from Egypt), numerous statues and war monuments, and pleasant gardens. Among the chief buildings adjoining the Victoria Embankment are *New Scotland Yard* (headquarters of the police), the *Hotel Cecil* (p. 2), the *Savoy Hotel* (p. 2), *Somerset House* (p. 10), and the *Temple* (p. 10).

Near the N. end of Vauxhall Bridge (p. 6) is the ***Tate Gallery** (Pl. G, 25), presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate in 1897. Its contents afford an excellent survey of British art.

Vauxhall Bridge Road leads N.W. from the bridge to *Victoria Station*, a few min. E. of which rises the lofty campanile of the Roman Catholic **Westminster Cathedral**, erected in the Byzantine style in 1895-1903, with elaborate internal decoration.

We may now return to Trafalgar Square and proceed N.W. to Piccadilly (Pl. R, 18, 22), a handsome street extending W. from the Haymarket. To the right is *Burlington House*, the headquarters of the *Royal Academy*, *Royal Society*, and other learned bodies. The W. half of Piccadilly, facing the *Green Park*, contains many aristocratic residences and clubs.

Piccadilly ends at *Hyde Park Corner*, with the S.E. entrance of ***Hyde Park** (Pl. R, 14), the most fashionable of the London parks, covering an area of 364 acres. The favourite drive extends along its S. side from Hyde Park Corner to Kensington Gate and is thronged with cars from 5 to 7 p.m. in the season. Parallel with the drive is *Rotten Row*, the chief resort of equestrians. The large lake is named the *Serpentine*. To the W. Hyde Park is adjoined by *Kensington Gardens*, containing **Kensington Palace**, the state rooms of which contain interesting paintings, furniture, and reminiscences of Queen Victoria.

The line of Piccadilly is prolonged towards the W. by *Knightsbridge* and *Kensington Road*, skirting the S. side of Hyde Park. To the right, within the park, rises the *Albert Memorial*, a gorgeous Gothic monument to Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria. Opposite is the *Albert Hall* (Pl. R, 9), a huge circular structure in brick and terracotta, used for concerts and oratorios and accommodating 10,000 people. Behind the Albert Hall is the *Imperial Institute*, with collections illustrating the natural and industrial resources of the British Empire. A large part of the building is occupied by the *University of London*. The exhibition galleries adjoining and to the S. of the Imperial Institute contain the **India Museum* (a part of the Victoria and Albert Museum), the *Science Museum*, and the *Imperial War Museum*. In the vicinity are the various institutions forming the *Imperial College of Science and Technology*.

The ****Victoria and Albert Museum** (Pl. R, 9), situated at the corner of Exhibition Road and Cromwell Road, is a collection of applied art, one of the finest in the world both in value and extent, admirably housed and displayed. The collections are arranged in eight departments: Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration, and Design; Library; Metalwork; Paintings; Textiles; and Woodwork.

To the E. of this museum is the *Oratory*, an important Rom. Cath. church, and to the W. is the **Natural History Museum*.

On the N. Hyde Park is bounded by *Bayswater Road*, the prolongation of which to the E. forms perhaps the most important line of thoroughfares in London. Oxford Street (Pl. R, 19, 23), the first of this series of streets, begins at the *Marble Arch*, or N.E. entrance of Hyde Park, and is about $1^1/_2$ M. in length. The squares near its W. half contain many of the most aristocratic houses in London, while its E. half contains many large drapery stores. Among the chief streets diverging from it are *Edgware Road*, *Bond Street* (with fashionable shops and picture-galleries), *Regent Street* (see below), *Tottenham Court Road*, and *Charing Cross Road*. In Manchester Square, to the N. of Oxford St., is the superb **Wallace Collection** (Pl. R, 19) of paintings, armour, furniture, porcelain, and other art-treasures. Oxford St. intersects Regent St. at *Oxford Circus*.

Regent Street (Pl. R, 23), recently rebuilt and containing many of the best shops, extends from Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, to Portland Place, which ends at Regent's Park. — **Regent's Park** (Pl. B, 19, 20), 470 acres in extent, is well worthy of a visit and contains the **Zoological Gardens*.

From New Oxford St., beyond Tottenham Court Road (see above), short streets lead to the N. to the **British Museum** (Pl. R, 28), a huge building with an Ionic portico, containing a series of extensive and highly valuable collections.

Ground Floor. To the right of the entrance is the section for *Printed Books and Manuscripts*, containing numerous illuminated MSS., incunabula, and autographs. — The galleries to the left contain the *Greek and Roman Sculptures*, including the famous **Elgin Marbles. — Other galleries on this side (W.) contain the almost equally important *Egyptian and Assyrian Collections*. — The door immediately opposite the main entrance leads to the huge circular **Reading Room*, which is shown on application at the entrance. The famous *British Museum Library*, of which this forms a part, contains about 4,000,000 volumes.

Upper Floor. The E. wing contains the *Ethnographical Gallery*, the *Prehistoric Antiquities*, and the *Religious Collections*. — In the W. wing are the *Vases*, *Bronzes*, *Terracottas*, and *Gold Ornaments*. — The N. galleries are devoted to the smaller *Egyptian*, *Assyrian*, and *Phœnician Antiquities*, including an extensive collection of mummies.

The King Edward VII.'s Galleries, on the N., contain the department of *Ceramics* and the *Mediæval Antiquities*, on the ground-floor, and the collection of *Prints and Drawings*, on the upper floor.

Oxford St. is continued by *Holborn*, *Holborn Viaduct* (a clever piece of engineering), *Newgate Street*, and *Cheapside*. To the right diverges *Kingsway*, a broad new thoroughfare leading to the Strand. Farther on Charterhouse St. (Pl. R, 36, 40) leads to the left to the *Smithfield Markets* and to the **Charterhouse*, an interesting old building used as an asylum for old men. Adjoining Smithfield are *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* and the church of **St. Bartholomew*, with a fine Norman interior.

In Newgate St., to the right, is the *Central Criminal Court*, on the site of Newgate Prison. Farther on, to the left, are the large buildings of the *General Post Office* (Pl. R, 39).

To the S. of Newgate St. rises ***St. Paul's Cathedral** (Pl. R. 35, 39), an imposing late-Renaissance building with a beautiful dome, erected by Sir Christopher Wren on the site of the older building destroyed by the Great Fire (1666).

The interior, though somewhat bare, is imposing from the beauty and vastness of its proportions. It is second to Westminster Abbey alone as the burial-place of eminent men, particularly officers and artists. The monuments are seldom of artistic value, but a prominent exception is that of the *Duke of Wellington, by Alfred Stevens. Near the entrance is the Kitchener memorial chapel. Wellington and Nelson are buried in the *Crypt*. The visitor may ascend to the *Whispering Gallery*, the *Stone Gallery* (excellent view of the city), the *Golden Gallery*, and the *Ball*.

Cheapside, with the church of *St. Mary-le-Bow* ('Bow Bells'), is prolonged by the Poultry, leading to the *Bank of England* (Pl. R, 39, 43) and the *Royal Exchange*. — On the right is the *Mansion House*, or official residence of the Lord Mayor. — The **Guildhall** (Pl. R, 39), or council-hall of the City, to the N. of Cheapside, was originally built in the 15th cent., but was restored after the Great Fire and provided with a new façade in 1789. Visitors are admitted to the *Great Hall*, with its fine timber roof, and the *Museum* and *Art Gallery* also deserve a visit. The *Library* is open to all.

We may now proceed to the S., through King William St., to London Bridge, passing the *Monument*, a lofty column (202 ft.) erected by Wren in commemoration of the Great Fire (1666). **London Bridge** (Pl. R, 42), rebuilt in 1825-31, is the most important of the bridges over the Thames. At its S. end rises ***Southwark Cathedral*, with choir, transepts, and retro-choir of the 13-15th cent. and nave of the 19th.

From the N. end of London Bridge Lower Thames St. runs E. along the left bank of the Thames, passing *Billingsgate Fish Market* and the *Custom House*. The street ends at Tower Hill, opposite the ***Tower** (Pl. R, 42, 46), the ancient fortress and state prison of London.

The Tower of London originated with William the Conqueror, who erected the *White Tower, forming the centre of the mass of buildings. It contains a Norman chapel, extensive collections of arms and armour, etc., and, like many of the other small towers, is full of historical interest. The *Crown Jewels* are kept in the Wakefield Tower.

On the E. side of Tower Hill stands the *Royal Mint* (adm. on previous written application), and on the N. is *Trinity House*, concerned with the regulation of lighthouses and other matters pertaining to navigation. — Just below the Tower is the huge **Tower Bridge**, opened in 1894. The *Docks* extend for several miles down the river from the Tower.

From St. Paul's we may return to Charing Cross by Fleet St. and the Strand. Fleet Street (Pl. R, 31, 35), deriving its name from the old Fleet Brook, contains many newspaper and printing

offices. To the S. of it lies the **Temple,** originally a lodge of the Knights Templars, but now belonging to the legal corporations (barristers) of the *Inner* and the *Middle Temple.*

The **Temple Church,* in the Inner Temple, consists of a round church (comp. p. 241) in the Norman style (1185) and an E.E. choir (1240). — The Gothic **Hall* of the Middle Temple should be visited.

The Strand (Pl. R, 26, 31), which begins here, was formerly entered from Fleet St. by *Temple Bar,* removed in 1878. It contains numerous theatres. On the N. side of the Strand, at the corner of Chancery Lane, are the **Law Courts,** a huge Gothic pile. At the back lies *Lincoln's Inn,* a corporation similar to the Temple. [*Gray's Inn,* another Inn of Court, lies to the N. of Holborn (p. 8).] Adjoining the Law Courts is the church of *St. Clement Danes,* and a little farther on is *St. Mary-le-Strand. Somerset House,* to the left, a large quadrangular building on the site of an old palace of the Protector Somerset, is devoted to various public offices. The E. wing is occupied by *King's College.* Close by is the beautiful *Waterloo Bridge,* in danger of demolition. Savoy St., a little farther on, leads to the left to the *Savoy Chapel,* a relic of the ancient Savoy Palace. — *Covent Garden Market* lies to the N.

Among the chief points of interest on the S. or Surrey side of the Thames are the *County Hall,* or headquarters of the London County Council, at the further end of Westminster Bridge (Pl. R, 29); **Lambeth Palace** (Pl. R, 29), for 600 years the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury (the chapel dating from 1245, the 'Lollards' Tower' from 1434, etc.), with a fine library; *St. Thomas's Hospital* (Pl. R. 29); *Guy's Hospital* (near London Bridge Station, Pl. R, 42); and *Battersea Park* (Pl. G, 15, 19).

The numerous other places of interest in and near London, such as *Chelsea Hospital, Greenwich Hospital,* the *Crystal Palace, Hampton Court, Dulwich, Richmond, Kew, Windsor,* and *Epping Forest,* are described in Baedeker's 'London and its Environs'.

2. From London to Dover.

This route traverses **Kent,** one of the 'home counties', the chief physical feature of which is the range of chalk hills known as the *North Downs,* extending from Westerham Hill (p. 11) to the Shakespeare Cliff (p. 16). At the foot of the downs runs the *Pilgrims' Way,* an ancient British track perhaps used by pilgrims to Canterbury. Parallel with the downs, a few miles to the S., runs the *Greensand* or *Forest Ridge.* Farther S. lies the *Weald,* a fertile clay district once covered with forest. Cement (near the Thames) and coal (E. Kent) are modern industries, but the 'Garden of England' is chiefly famous for its fruit, especially apples and cherries, and for its hops. At the beginning of Sept. thousands of 'hoppers' from the slums of London are employed in gathering the golden blossoms. The hops are dried in 'oast houses', with curious cowls. The best gardens are around Maidstone, and the most delicate variety of hop is the 'golding' of E. Kent. A curious distinction is made between 'Men of Kent', to the E. of the Medway (who claim the superiority), and 'Kentish Men', to the W. of it.

Aylesbury, 18 M. | Stony Stratford, 35 M. | Bedford, 32 M. | St Albans, 4 M | Hitchin, 18 M. | Baldock, 21 M. | Royston, 23 M. | Cambridge | Norwich, 88 M | Chelmsford, 7 M.

Aylesbury, 13 M. | High Wycombe | Oxford, 31 M. | Reading | Newbury, 32 M. | Basingstoke, 23 M. | Alresford | Winchester, 46 M. | Portsmouth, 50 M. | Southampton | Guildford | Dorking | Horsham, 21 M. | Brighton, 38 M. | Eastbourne, 49 M. | Hastings, 42 M. | Tonbridge | Sevenoaks | Maidstone, 12 M. | Canterbury, 33 M. | Chatham | Gravesend | Tilbury | Southend | Southend, 18 M. | Wickford | Colchester, 50 M.

Chesham | Kings Langley | Abbots Langley | Rickmansworth | Chalfont St Giles | Chalfont St Peter | Beaconsfield | Amersham | Chenies | Denham | Uxbridge | Ruislip | Pinner | Harrow on the Hill | Northolt | Ickenham | Hillingdon | Greenford | Hayes | Harlington | West Drayton | Yiewsley | Iver | Slough | Eton | Windsor | Old Windsor | Datchet | Horton | Wraysbury | Staines | Stanwell | West Bedfont | East Bedfont | Feltham | Ashford | Sunbury | Thorpe | Chertsey | Laleham | Shepperton | Walton upon Thames | Weybridge | Addlestone | Chobham | Horsell | Woking Station | Byfleet | Esher | Thames Ditton | Long Ditton | Surbiton | Kingston upon Thames | Richmond | Twickenham | Isleworth | Hounslow | Heston | Cranford | Hanwell | Ealing | Acton | Brentford | Chiswick | Kew | Barnes | Mortlake | Putney | Fulham | Hammersmith | Kensington | Chelsea | Battersea | Clapham | Wandsworth | Tooting | Streatham | Brixton | Norwood | Dulwich | Sydenham | Lewisham | Deptford | Greenwich | Woolwich | Plumstead | Erith | Crayford | Bexley | Dartford | Foots Cray | North Cray | Sidcup | Chislehurst | Bromley | St Paul's Cray | St Mary Cray | Orpington | Farnborough | Chelsfield | Shoreham | Halstead | Otford | Sevenoaks | Eynsford | Farningham | Horton Kirkby | Darenth | Southfleet | Swanscombe | Northfleet | Greenhithe | Stone | Dartford | Longfield | Ingrave | Thorndon | Brentwood | Shenfield | South Weald | Warley Barracks | Little Warley | Hutton | Romford | Hornchurch | Upminster | Cranham | Rainham | Wennington | Aveley | Purfleet | West Thurrock | Grays | Little Thurrock | Ockendon | North Ockendon | Dagenham | Barking | Ilford | Wanstead | Leyton | Walthamstow | Tottenham | Edmonton | Enfield | Chingford | Waltham Cross | Cheshunt | Waltham Abbey | Epping | Chipping Ongar | Blackmore | Stondon Massey | Doddinghurst | Kelvedon Hatch | Shenfield | Ingatestone | Hatfield Peverel | Witham | Braintree | Bishop's Stortford | Harlow | Epping Forest | Hainault Forest | Woodford | Wood Green | Finchley | Hendon | Edgware | Harrow Weald | Stanmore | Bushey | Watford | Aldenham | Elstree | Totteridge | Whetstone | Chipping Barnet | New Barnet | South Mimms | Northaw | Potters Bar | Hatfield | Enfield Chase | Ridge | Shenley | Radlett | Colney Heath | St Albans | Hertford | Ware | Hertingfordbury | Hertford Heath | Hoddesdon | Broxbourne | Cheshunt | Waltham Cross | Enfield | Edmonton | Tottenham | Wood Green | Finchley | Hendon | Hampstead | Highgate | Kentish Town | Islington | Hackney | Stoke Newington | Walthamstow | Leyton | Low Leyton | Wanstead | Romford | Hornchurch | Upminster | Barking | Dagenham | Ilford | Stratford | West Ham | Plaistow | East Ham | Canning Town | Poplar | Blackwall | Limehouse | Deptford | Greenwich | Woolwich | Plumstead | Erith | Crayford | Bexley | Dartford | Foots Cray | Chislehurst | Bromley | Penge | Norwood | Streatham | Brixton | Clapham | Battersea | Fulham | Putney | Mortlake | Barnes | Chiswick | Brentford | Ealing | Acton | Hanwell | Southall

A. Viâ Tonbridge and Folkestone.

Railway. S.R. (Eastern Section) from Charing Cross (or Cannon St.) and London Bridge: to *Folkestone*, 70 M. in 1¼-2¾ hrs. (15*s*., 9*s*.); to *Dover*, 76 M. in 1½-3 hrs. (16*s*. 3*d*., 9*s*. 9*d*.). Boat-trains start from Victoria.

Road viâ Maidstone and Folkestone (A 20 to Folkestone, then A 259), 77 M. This is a longer, but more picturesque route than Watling Street (p. 17). — We leave London viâ New Cross (Pl. G, 59), Lee High Road (Pl. G, 133), Eltham, and Sidcup. — 15½ M. *Swanley* (p. 17); 18 M. *Farningham* (p. 17); 24½ M. *Wrotham* (p. 17); 29 M. *West Malling* (p. 17). 35 M. **Maidstone** (p. 21). About 5½ M. farther on we pass *Leeds Castle* (p. 17). — 48 M. *Charing* (p. 17; by-pass); 53½ M. *Ashford* (p. 12). — At (63 M.) *New Inn Green* (near Westenhanger, p. 13) we turn left for Folkestone direct, or keep straight on viâ (65½ M.) *Hythe* (p. 13) and (68½ M.) *Sandgate* (p. 13). — 70 M. **Folkestone** (p. 13). — We enter (77 M.) *Dover* (p. 14) by Folkestone Road (Pl. A, B, 2).

From London to (11¼ M.) *Chislehurst*, see Baedeker's 'London and its Environs'. — 13¾ M. *Orpington*. — 15¼ M. *Chelsfield*. *Downe* (George & Dragon, R. from 3*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*., P. 9*s*. 6*d*.), 3 M. to the S.W., was for forty years the home of Charles Darwin (1809-82). — Beyond (16½ M.) *Knockholt* (Three Horse Shoes), 2½ M. to the S.W. of which are the *Knockholt Beeches* (790 ft.; *View), we traverse the Polhill Tunnel (1 M. 850 yds.), beneath the North Downs. — 20½ M. *Dunton Green*.

A branch-line hence ascends the *Darenth* valley to (1 M.) *Chevening*, the seat of Earl Stanhope, built in 1630 (gardens open occasionally in July and Aug.), and (4¾ M.) **Westerham** (King's Arms, 16 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. 12*s*. 6*d*.; George & Dragon, 11 R., R. & B. from 6*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.). The vicarage at Westerham was the birthplace of General James Wolfe (1727-59; annual dinner on Jan. 2nd), and he spent his first twelve years at Quebec House (N. T.; open 10-4). There is a statue of him, by F. Derwent Wood (1911), on the village green. *Westerham Hill* (809 ft.), to the N., is the highest point in Kent. Fine views over the Weald from *Mariner's Hill*, *Toys Hill* (800 ft.), and *Ide Hill*, which lie 2-3½ M. to the S.E., with N.T. properties.

22 M. **Sevenoaks** (*Royal Crown, with garden, 45 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; Royal Oak, 20 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; Lime Tree, unlicensed, L. 3*s*., P. 10*s*.; Amherst Arms, at *Riverhead*, 12 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), with 9058 inhab., is an old-fashioned town with a Perp. church and a grammar school founded in 1432.

***Knole**, the seat of Lord Sackville, is one of the noblest baronial mansions in England, built in the 15th cent. by Archbishops Bourchier and Morton and presented by Queen Elizabeth in 1586 to Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset. It is almost unchanged both inside and outside since the time of James I. and Charles I. Visitors are admitted on Fri. and bank holidays, 10-1 & 2-5, and on Thurs. & Sat., 2-5 (adm. 2*s*., bank holidays 1*s*.). The entrance to the park is opposite the church. The sumptuous rooms shown to visitors contain fine portraits (by Van Dyck, Gainsborough, etc.) and furniture. The magnificent deer-park (923 acres), with fine beeches (one, ¼ M. to the N. of the house, with a girth of 33 ft.), is open daily to visitors.

Sevenoaks may be reached from London also viâ Swanley (comp. p. 17).

Beyond Sevenoaks the train passes through a tunnel (1 M. 1694 yds.), emerging in the Weald.

29½ M. **Tonbridge** (rfmts.; Rose & Crown, T. H., 16 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Chequers, an old-fashioned inn), a market-town with 15,929 inhab., on the infant *Medway*, has a public school founded by Sir Andrew Judd in 1553. The castle, now in ruins (open on week-days 10-dusk, 3*d.*), was erected by Richard de Clare (d. 1090?).

Tonbridge is the junction of the main line to *Tunbridge Wells* and *Hastings* (R. 4). — At *Oxon Heath*, 4 M. to the N.E., is an 'alphabetical avenue', planted in 1921-24 and leading to *Gover Hill* (view; N.T.).

From Tonbridge to Redhill, 19½ M., S.R. (Eastern Section) in 25-40 min. (4*s.* 2*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*). — 4 M. *Penshurst* (*Leicester Arms, in the village, 2 M. from the station, 12 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.*). ***Penshurst Place,** the lovely seat of Lord de L'Isle and Dudley, dating in part from the 14th cent., is shown to visitors on Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri., 2-4 or 5.30, and generally also on Sat. afternoons in summer (tickets, 1*s.* each, at the post office). Its chief historical interest lies in its possession by the Sidneys, portraits of many of whom hang on the walls, including two of Sir Philip Sidney (who was born here in 1554) and four of Algernon Sidney. The 14th cent. hall, 64 ft. in length, has a minstrels' gallery, a lofty roof, and the hearth in the centre. An avenue in the park is known as 'Sacharissa Walk', from Dorothy Sidney, the 'Sacharissa' of Waller. The walk from Penshurst to Edenbridge, through the Tudor village of *Chiddingstone* (Castle Inn), and thence viâ Hever (4½ M.; p. 43), is very picturesque. — 9 M. *Edenbridge* (Crown; Town Station, see p. 43); 14 M. *Godstone* (Clayton Arms, 6 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*). — 19½ M. *Redhill*, see p. 43.

From (34¾ M.) *Paddock Wood* (rfmts.) a line diverges on the left to Maidstone (10 M.; p. 21), viâ *Yalding*, *Wateringbury*, and *East Farleigh*, the richest hop-district in the kingdom.

From Paddock Wood to Hawkhurst, 11½ M., S.R. (Eastern Section) in 27 min. (2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*). — 4¼ M. *Horsmonden* (King's Arms, 5 R. from 3*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*) and (6½ M.) *Goudhurst* (Star & Crown, 5 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*) command beautiful views. About 2 M. to the W. of Goudhurst station is *Lamberhurst* (Chequers, R. & B. 5*s.*, L. 3*s.*; George, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), once the capital of the Sussex iron industry. About 2 M. to the W. of Lamberhurst lies *Bayham Abbey* (Marquis Camden), comprising a mansion in the Elizabethan style and the picturesque remains of the Premonstratensian abbey of c. 1200 (open on Wed. and Sat. in summer; adm. 6*d.*). — 10 M. *Cranbrook* (George, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*) has a Perp. church and an old grammar school. At *Bedgebury*, 2 M. to the E., is the *National Pinetum* (for conifers and taxads), a branch of Kew Gardens established in 1924. — 11½ M. *Hawkhurst* (Queen's; Royal Oak, R. & B. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Tudor Hall, unlicensed, 20 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 11*s.* 6*d.*).

41¾ M. *Staplehurst* (South Eastern, 5 R., R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*). — 45¼ M. *Headcorn*, junction for Robertsbridge (see p. 35). *East Sutton*, 4 M. to the N., was the birthplace of Sir Samuel Argall (d. 1626), who in 1613 reduced the French settlements in Maine and Nova Scotia.

56 M. **Ashford** (rfmts.; Saracen's Head, 20 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; County, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), with 14,355 inhab., is an important junction, with railway workshops and a cider factory. The parish church has a good Perp. tower.

From Ashford to Canterbury, 14¼ M., S.R. (Eastern Section) in 20-30 min. (3*s.* 1*d.*, 1*s.* 10*d.*). — This line descends the valley of the *Stour*, parts of which are very picturesque. — 4¼ M. *Wye* (King's Head, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), with a racecourse and the *South-Eastern Agricultural College*. — 9 M. *Chilham*, with a ruined Norman castle. — 11 M. *Chartham* has an interesting church, containing fine brasses and old stained glass. The pretty tracery in the windows of the chancel is of the pattern known as 'Kentish'. — 14¼ M. *Canterbury West*, see p. 26.

From Ashford to *Maidstone* and *Swanley Junction*, see p. 17; to *Rye* and *Hastings*, see p. 38.

To the right, close to (64¼ M.) *Westenhanger*, are the Folkestone racecourse and the remains of an old royal manor-house, said to have been the bower of Fair Rosamond (pp. 221, 222). About 2 M. to the S. is *Lympne Castle* (pron. 'lim'; 15th cent.). — 65¼ M. *Sandling Junction*, for (1½ M.) Hythe and (3 M.) Sandgate.

Hythe (*Imperial, 97 R. from 10*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Swan, good, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*; Red Lion, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*; White Hart, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 14*s.*; Sutherland House, private), a town and summer resort of 7764 inhab., is one of the Cinque Ports (p. 15), with the *School of Small Arms* of the British army. The E.E. *Church has a raised chancel, beneath which is a processional path or crypt containing a huge collection of bones and skulls. The *Royal Military Canal*, extending from Sandgate to Rye (p. 38) and Cliffe End (23 M.), was constructed during the Napoleonic scare (comp. p. 39) and is now used for boating. Between Sandling and Hythe is *Saltwood Castle*, formerly belonging to the Archbishops of Canterbury, the rendezvous of the murderers of Becket before their crime (p. 29); the gatehouse (late 14th cent.) is a fine feature. Near West Hythe is *Studfall Castle*, the Roman *Lemanis* (locative case), one of the forts of the Saxon Shore (p. 39), 10 acres in area, with walls still 20 ft. high in places. Miniature railway from Hythe to New Romney, see p. 39. — *Sandgate* (Royal Kent, 25 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.* 6*d.*; Royal Norfolk; Sea View, at *Seabrook*, to the W., P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*) is a small watering-place, with a coast-castle built by Henry VIII.

69¼ M. *Shorncliffe Camp* (rfmts.) is a permanent military camp. To Canterbury, see p. 33. — 70 M. *Folkestone Central* (rfmts.), for the Leas and West Folkestone (hotel-omnibuses and cabs). The train crosses a viaduct to (71 M.) *Folkestone Junction*, whence the boat-trains follow a branch to *Folkestone Harbour*.

Folkestone. — Railway Stations, see above. — Hotels. On or near the Leas: **Grand*, R. from 12*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 27*s.* 6*d.*; **Metropole*, one of the Gordon Hotels, closed in winter, 263 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. from 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 6*s.* 6*d.*, D. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 25*s.*; **Royal Pavilion*, one of the Frederick Hotels, in the lower town, 200 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; **Burlington* and *Manor House*, Earl's Avenue, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; **Majestic*, Sandgate Road, 150 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; **Wampach*, Castle Hill Av., 73 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Regina*, Bouverie Road West, 80 R., B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Leas*, Clifton Gardens, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Esplanade*, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*; **Queen's*, opposite the town hall, commercial, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.* — Private Hotels. *Lyndhurst*, Clifton Gardens, P. from 18*s.*; *Norfolk*, Langhorne Gardens, R. & B. from 9*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 14*s.*; *Langhorne*; *Salisbury*; *Clifton*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Victoria*, Marine Crescent, P. from 12*s.*; *Bath*, Clifton Crescent, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*; *Moore's*; *Central*, opposite the

station, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Pier*, Marine Crescent, P. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, etc.

Cabs. For 1-3 pers., 2*s.* 6*d.* for the 1st mile, then 9*d.* per $^1/_2$ M.; 4*s.* 6*d.* for the 1st hour, then 2*s.* 3*d.* per $^1/_2$ hr.; double fares at night (12-6); luggage carried outside 3*d.* per package. — Motorbuses to *Hythe, Dover, Canterbury, Deal, Margate, Ashford, Rye, Hastings, London*, etc. — Steamers to *Boulogne*, see p. xv.

Post Office, 88 Sandgate Road. — Information Bureau, 4 West Cliff Gardens.

Theatres. *Pleasure Gardens Theatre*, Bouverie Road West; *Leas Pavilion* (varieties); *Marine Gardens Pavilion; Leas Cliff Hall.* — Racecourse at Westenhanger (p. 13).

Baths near the pier, with swimming basins, salt and fresh-water baths, etc.

Folkestone, one of the most fashionable watering-places and residential towns on the South Coast, is an ancient town with 37,535 inhab., and owes much of its present importance to its harbour (constructed in 1809). Its distinctive feature is the **Leas*, a grassy expanse on the top of the cliff, commanding fine views of the sea, the coast, and the distant shore of France, and extending along the front to Sandgate ($1^1/_3$ M.; p. 13). Folkestone was the birthplace of Dr. William Harvey (1578-1657), discoverer of the circulation of the blood, a statue of whom, by A. Bruce-Joy, was erected on the Leas in 1881. At the E. end of the Leas is the war memorial, whence the steep 'Road of Remembrance', planted with rosemary, descends to the harbour. The parish church occupies the site of the old priory-church of St. Eanswith, founded in 1095, but has been to a great extent rebuilt. Beyond it, extending down to the harbour, is the old fishermen's quarter, with irregular streets. The bathing-beach, with the Victoria Pier, lies to the W. of the harbour.

The *Sugar Loaf* and other chalk-hills, which shelter Folkestone on the N., afford pleasant walks. The **Warren*, the overgrown scene of a landslip at the foot of the cliffs, is $1^1/_2$ M. to the E. of the town. On the way to it, near Copt Point, is the site (excavated in 1924-25) of an important *Roman Villa*, with baths, hypocausts, tessellated pavements, and over fifty chambers.

Between Folkestone and Dover the railway is carried through the chalk-cliffs by cuttings and tunnels under the Abbot's Cliff (1 M. 941 yds.) and the Shakespeare Cliff (p. 16; 1396 yds.). — $76^3/_4$ M. *Dover Harbour* (Pl. C, 3, 4; rfmts.; to be demolished); $77^1/_2$ M. *Dover Priory* (Pl. B, 1, 2). The boat-trains run to the *Marine Station* (Pl. C, 4; rfmts.).

Dover. — Railway Stations, see above. Consult the time-tables to see from which station the trains depart.

Hotels. **Lord Warden* (Pl. a; C, 4), one of the Frederick Hotels, 110 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. from 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Grand* (Pl. c; D, 2), R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Esplanade* (Pl. g; C, 3), R. from 7*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; *King's Head* (Pl. e; C, 4), R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Brown House*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*, and other private hotels in Waterloo Crescent (Pl. D, 2).

Steamers daily to *Calais*, *Boulogne*, and *Ostend*, see pp. xv, xvi.

Post Office (Pl. C, 1). — Information Bureau, Brook House, Maison Dieu Road (Pl. C, D, 1).

DOVER
1:20,000
Feet
Mile
Metres
Tramways
DOVER
CASTLE
Pharos
St Mary's
Keep
Hospital
Canterbury
River
Town Hall
St James's Ch.
Connaught Park
Deal 6M
Colleges
Priory Sta.
St Martin's Hill
St Mary's Ch.
Christ Ch.
Market
Old St James
Bath
Waterloo Road
Folkestone Road
Longfield Rd
Clarendon Place
Clarendon St
Drop Redoubt
Granville Gardens
Promenade Pier
Tunnel
Hospital
Wellington Dock
Tidal Harbour
Granville Dock
Harbour Sta.
Prince of Wales Pier
N. Pier
S. Pier
Marine Sta.
Shakespeare Cliff
Citadel
WESTERN HEIGHTS
South Front Barrack
Trinity Ch.
Priory
Athletic Gd
Buckland
Workhouse
Tower Hamlets
Elms Vale
Maxton
Elms Wood
Barthinglon
Tower
Great Fall
Guston
Deal
Duke of York's School
Bere Farm
Caunaught Park
Dover Priory
Dockyard
Marine Sta.
1:100,000
Mile
Kilom

Sea Baths (Pl. E, 2), with swimming bath. — *Turkish Baths*, adjoining the Town Hall (Pl. C, 1).

Tramways, see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *St. Margaret's Bay, Deal, Folkestone, Canterbury, Sandwich, Ramsgate, Rye, Hastings*, etc.

Music Hall. *Royal Hippodrome* (Pl. C, 2).

Dover, an important fortress and garrison town with 39,985 inhab., is finely situated on a small bay, bounded by lofty chalk-cliffs, which are crowned with fortifications. Near the centre of the bay the line of cliffs is broken by the narrow valley of the *Dour*, on the slopes of which the greater part of the town is built.

Dover (Celtic 'dwr', water) was the Roman *Dubris* (locative case), one of the forts of the Saxon Shore (p. 39). After the Norman Conquest it became a harbour and fortress of such importance as to be entitled the 'Key of England'. In the reign of King John (1216) the castle offered a successful resistance, under Hubert de Burgh, to the Dauphin Louis and the rebellious barons. It was off Dover that the Armada received its first serious check in July 1588. At the opening of the Civil War Dover Castle was garrisoned by the Royalists, but it fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians by stratagem in 1642. Charles II. landed here in 1660.

Dover was the first of the *Cinque Ports* (i.e. the five great ports on the S.E. coast), originally Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney, and Hythe, to which Rye and Winchelsea were added as 'Ancient Towns'. Dependent upon each of these (except Winchelsea) were a number of subordinate towns and ports, known as 'members' or 'limbs'. The Cinque Ports (under a Lord Warden, comp. p. 25) enjoyed various privileges, accompanied by the duty of providing ships for national purposes; their quaint courts still meet at intervals. The cognizance of the Cinque Ports is a half-lion and a half-boat.

The *Straits of Dover* are the narrowest part (19 M.) of the English Channel. The Channel was swum for the first time by Captain Webb in 1875, and first flown in an aeroplane by Louis Blériot in 1909.

The **Harbour** (comp. the inset map) comprises the older *Inner Harbour* (75 acres), with two docks, and the *Outer Harbour* (formerly the Admiralty Harbour; 610 acres), the finest harbour of refuge in the Channel, constructed in 1901-8. In 1923 the former naval base here was abandoned, and the whole harbour is now devoted to commerce.

The W. limit of both is the *Admiralty Pier*, a huge structure 1300 yds. long, whence the Continental steamers depart. On the E. the inner harbour is bounded by the *Prince of Wales Pier*, while the E. arm of the outer harbour, 1100 yds. in length, is built out from the shore, to the E. of the castle. A breakwater, 1400 yds. long and 3/4 M. from the shore, protects the harbour on the S., leaving passages of 800 ft. and 600 ft. respectively between itself and the extremities of the W. and E. arms.

On the Marine Parade are monuments to Captain Webb (see above) and to the Hon. C. S. Rolls, the first to fly across the Channel and back without a landing (1910). Just beyond the *Promenade Pier* Woolcomber St. leads N., past *St. James's Old Church* (Pl. D, 1), to Castle Hill Road.

The ***Castle** (Pl. E, 1; O.W.; open 10-3.30, 4, or 6; keep, 2*d.*, and underground works, 2*d.*, closed on Sun. and, except in June-Sept., after 1 p.m. on Sat.; cameras and sketching forbidden), on the height (375 ft.) to the E. of the town, is still kept in repair as

a fortress. The site was probably not fortified by the Romans, but a castle may have existed here before the Norman Conquest. The *Pharos* (lighthouse), the lower part of which is Roman (p. xl), and the church of *St. Mary-in-the-Castle*, of Romano-British or Saxon origin, built of Roman bricks (p. xli; restored, with modern roof), are interesting. The *Keep*, built by Henry II. in 1170-80 (92 ft. high; walls 23 ft. thick), is now an armoury; a well, 400 ft. deep, is shown. The Norman sally-port was excavated in 1924. Splendid view of the town and harbour; the coast of France is visible in clear weather. The old towers of the castle bear the names of Norman governors. The 'Long Gun' or 'Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol', a brass cannon, 24 ft. long, was cast at Utrecht in 1544.

From the foot of Castle Hill Road, Castle St. leads W. to Market Square (Pl. C, D, 2), in which is the *Museum* (10-4 or 5, Wed. 10-8: closed on Thurs. and Sun.). Thence we follow Cannon St. (passing *St. Mary's*, with a fine Norman tower) and Biggin St. to the *Town Hall*, which incorporates the *Maison Dieu Hall*, erected by Hubert de Burgh (p. 15) in 1203 as a pilgrims' hostel. Outside the Town Hall hangs the bell that gave the alarm at Zeebrugge (comp. p. 32), and adjacent is a war memorial by R. R. Goulden (1924). — Near the Priory Station (Pl. B, 2, 3; p. 14) are remains of the Benedictine priory of St. Martin (1132), incorporated in *Dover College* (Pl. C, 1); they include the Norman refectory and a gatehouse.

The heights on both sides of the town are strongly fortified and afford extensive views. The Western Heights (Pl. A, B, 3, 4) are reached from Worthington St. by the North Military Road (Pl. B, C, 2). On the heights are large barracks and the foundations of another *Pharos* and of an old circular church, known as the *Templars' Church* (O.W.). — Farther W., separated from the Western Heights by a deep valley and most conveniently reached viâ Limekiln St. and Archcliffe Road (Pl. B, 4), is the **Shakespeare Cliff**, rising sheer to a height of 350 ft. and taking its name from the well-known passage in 'Lear' (iv. 6). The first coal in Kent was discovered here in 1882. Visitors may descend to the sea at the W. end of the cliff and (at low tide) return to Dover by the beach.

The top of the East Cliffs is reached by a footpath ascending from the E. end of the Marine Parade (comp. Pl. E, 1) to the North Fall Meadow (with a memorial to Blériot, p. 15). Thence a pleasant walk may be taken along the cliffs to Deal (9 M.; p. 25), viâ the *South Foreland*, with a lighthouse, and St. Margaret's Bay ($3^1/_2$ M.; p. 25). On the road from Dover to St. Margaret's Bay is the *Duke of York's School* for orphan sons of soldiers, removed from Chelsea in 1909.

Other walks may be taken to *Whitfield*, $3^1/_2$ M. to the N., with a Saxon church; and to the ruins of *St. Radegund's* or *Bradsole Abbey*, 3 M. to the N.W., a Premonstratensian foundation of 1191.

From Dover to *Ramsgate*, see p. 24.

B. Viâ Canterbury.

Railway. S.R. (Eastern Section) from Victoria or Holborn Viaduct to *Rochester*, $33^3/_4$ M. in 1-$1^1/_2$ hr. (6*s.* 8*d.*, 4*s.*); to *Canterbury*, $61^3/_4$ M. in $1^3/_4$-$2^3/_4$ hrs. (12*s.* 11*d.*, 7*s.* 9*d.*); to *Margate* or *Ramsgate*, 74 or 79 M. in $1^1/_2$-3 hrs. (15*s.* 5*d.*, 9*s.* 3*d.*); to *Dover*, 78 M. in $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (16*s.* 3*d.*, 9*s.* 9*d.*). — Canterbury may be reached also from London viâ *Ashford* (p. 12), and Rochester viâ *Gravesend* (see Baedeker's 'London').

STEAMERS (Belle Steamers, 7 Swan Lane and 40a King William St., E.C. 4; General Steam Navigation Co., 15 Trinity Square, E.C. 3) ply daily (except Fri.) in summer (June to mid-Sept.) from London Bridge (Old Swan Pier), Greenwich, and North Woolwich to *Southend* (p. 310), *Margate* (6*s.*, return 10*s.*), and *Ramsgate* (6*s.* 6*d.*, return 11*s.*).

ROAD (the Roman *Watling Street;* A 2) viâ Rochester and Canterbury, 69½ M. We leave London viâ New Cross (Pl. G, 59), Lee High Road (Pl. G, 133), Eltham, Bexley, and Dartford (by-pass). — 22½ M. *Singlewell.* — 27½ M. *Strood* (p. 18). — We enter (28½ M.) **Rochester** (p. 18) by Rochester Bridge (Pl. A, B, 2) and leave (29½ M.) **Chatham** (p. 20) by New Road Avenue (Pl. D, E, 4). — 33½ M. *Rainham* (p. 21); 36½ M. *Newington* (p. 21); 39 M. *Sittingbourne* (p. 21); 45 M. *Faversham* (p. 22); 53 M. *Harbledown* (p. 32). — We enter (54½ M.) **Canterbury** (R. 3) by St. Dunstan's St. (Pl. A, 1) and leave it by New Dover Road (Pl. F, 3). [For *Margate* (16 M.; p. 22) and *Ramsgate* (16½ M.; p. 24) we leave Canterbury by Palace St. (Pl. C, 1); for *Sandwich* (12 M.; p. 25) and *Deal* (18½ M.; p. 25) we leave by Longport St. (Pl. F, F, 2).] — We enter (69½ M.) *Dover* (p. 14) by High St. (Pl. B, C, 1).

The line from Victoria unites with that from Holborn Viaduct and St. Paul's at (4 M.) *Herne Hill* (rfmts.). Thence to (17¾ M.) *Swanley Junction* (rfmts.), see Baedeker's 'London'.

FROM SWANLEY JUNCTION TO MAIDSTONE AND ASHFORD, 42½ M., S.R. (Eastern Section) in 1-1¾ hr. (8*s.* 9*d.*, 5*s.* 3*d.*), traversing one of the prettiest parts of Kent. — 2½ M. *Eynsford*, in the *Darenth* valley, has an old church and castle. — 4¾ M. *Shoreham*, a pretty village. The church has a fine porch and rood-screen. — From (6¼ M.) *Otford*, with the remains of a manor-house of the Archbishops of Canterbury, a branch runs to Sevenoaks (1¾ M.; p. 11). — 13¼ M. *Wrotham* (pron. 'rootem'), at the foot of *Wrotham Hill* (750 ft.), has a church with many brasses. About 3¼ M. to the S.W. of the station is ***Ightham Mote** (pron. 'item'; open on Fri., 3-6; adm. 1*s.*), a moated manor-house with a 14th cent. hall and a 16th cent. chapel. — The station of (18½ M.) *Malling* is at *West* or *Town Malling*, which possesses the remains of a Benedictine nunnery founded by Gundulf (p. 18) in 1080. To the S. is *St. Leonard's Tower*, also erected by him (comp. p. xlvii). At *Offham*, ½ M. to the W., is an ancient quintain. *East Malling*, ½ M. to the E. of the station, has an old church and a research station for fruit-growing. *Addington*, with megalithic remains (including the *Coldrum Circle*, N.T.), lies 2½ M. to the N.W. of West Malling, and 3 M. to the S. is *Mereworth Castle* (pron. 'merryworth'; Viscount Falmouth), a Palladian structure by Colin Campbell (1723). — 28¾ M. **Maidstone** (East Station; rfmts.), see p. 21. — 28¾ M. *Hollingbourne.* About 1¼ M. to the S. is **Leeds Castle* (no adm.), dating from the 13th cent. onwards and standing in the middle of a lake. It was the home of Lord Colepeper, governor of Virginia in 1680-83, and of his grandson Lord Fairfax (1692-1782), who retired to his estates at the Northern Neck in Virginia and trained the young George Washington. — 33 M. *Lenham* (Dog & Bear, 5 R., R. & B. from 6*s.*) has a war memorial cross carved in the chalk of the downs. — At (36¾ M.) *Charing* (King's Head, 5 R. from 3*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Swan, 7 R., R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*) are the remains of a residence of the archbishops. — 42½ M. *Ashford*, see p. 12.

Within reach of (20½ M.) *Farningham Road* are the interesting old churches of *Farningham* (1½ M. to the S.; Lion, 7 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*) and *Darenth* (2 M. to the N.; early-Norman chancel, with Roman bricks). At Darenth are the foundations of a Roman villa. — On the left diverges a branch to *Gravesend* (see Baedeker's 'London').

26 M. *Meopham* (pron. 'meppem'), with a large Dec. church (1325). — $26^3/_4$ M. *Sole Street.*

Cobham, $1^1/_4$ M. to the N.E., has a church celebrated for its *Brasses (14-16th cent.) and an almshouse (1598) with the hall and other relics of a college of priests (1362). At the 'Leather Bottle' Mr. Tracy Tupman sought solitude and solace after the unhappy issue of his affaire de cœur. *Cobham Hall* (no adm.), seat of the Earl of Darnley, stands in a fine park, 7 M. in circumference. The central portion of the mansion was built by John Webb, pupil of Inigo Jones; the wings date from the 16th century.

$33^3/_4$ M. **Rochester.** — Railway Stations. *Rochester* (Pl. C, 3) and *Chatham* (Pl. E, 4; rfmts.), on the main Dover line; *Strood* (Pl. A, 1; rfmts.), on the line to London viâ Gravesend.

Hotels. *Royal Victoria & Bull* (Pl. a; B, 2), with Dickens relics, 24 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; *King's Head* (Pl. c; B, 2), R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; *Gordon*, unlicensed, 91 High St., 28 R., R. & B. 6*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. 12*s*. 6*d*. — At Chatham: *Sun* (Pl. d; E, 4), 40 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 6*s*.

Tramway, see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *Maidstone*, *Faversham*, *Hastings*, *Brighton*, *Eastbourne*, etc. — Post Office (Pl. C, 3).

Rochester, a quaint old city of 31,261 inhab., is connected with its suburb of *Strood* (Pl. A, B, 1), on the left bank of the *Medway*, by an iron bridge. Below are the two railway-bridges.

Rochester, the Roman *Durobrivæ* and the Saxon *Hrofæcæstræ*, was made a bishop's see early in the 7th century. It was at Rochester that James II. embarked in disguise on his flight in 1688. Charles Dickens (comp. p. 20) spent part of his boyhood at Rochester, the scene of the early adventures of the Pickwick Club and the Cloisterham of 'Edwin Drood'.

The ***Castle** (Pl. B, 2), standing on an eminence, was built in 1126-39, mainly by William of Corbeil, Archbishop of Canterbury (comp. p. xlvii), on the site of a tower erected by Gundulf. The square keep (adm. 3*d*.; view) is 120 ft. high, with walls 12 ft. thick.

To the E. rises the ***Cathedral** (Pl. B, 2). A missionary church was founded on this site by St. Augustine, who consecrated Justus as first bishop of Rochester in 604. Gundulf, the second Norman bishop (1077-1108), architect of the White Tower at London, built a new church, which was consecrated in 1130, and he replaced the secular clergy by a house of Benedictines. This church was afterwards partly destroyed by fire, and the choir was rebuilt in the E.E. style by Prior William de Hoo (1201-27). The internal length of the cathedral is 306 ft., breadth of nave and choir 68 ft., across the W. transepts 120 ft. In plan it resembles Canterbury, having double transepts, a raised choir, and a spacious crypt. The chief external features are the W. front (Norman), with its fine recessed *Doorway (c. 1160); the remains of Gundulf's Tower, in the angle formed by the N.W. transept and the choir; and the central tower (1343), with a spire completed in 1904. The figures (Solomon and the Queen of Sheba?) in the pillar-jambs of the W. doorway are two of the oldest English statues now extant.

Interior (open free, but donation expected; services on week-days at 8, 10, and 4, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 4, and 6.30). The Nave, with its beautiful columns, is Norman, except the two easternmost bays, where the junction between the Norman and later work is effected in a curious

Gravesend S.W.
Cobham Hill
Cobham Hall
Strood Sta.
Strood
Strood Pier
Bridge Reach
Gasworks
Gashouse Point
Quarry Terrace
Limehouse Reach
Tower Reach
Rochester Pier
Baths
Castle Gardens
Guild Hall
Libr.
Cattle Mkt.
St Nicholas Church
Cathedral
Priory
Watts Ch.
Math. Sch.
Grammar School
Cricket Ground
The Vines
Restaurant
P.O.
County Court
Rochester Sta.
Eastgate House
Goods Depot
Blue Boar Lane
Blue Boar Pier
Wall
Maidstone
Rochester
St Margaret's Ch.
Margaret Street
High Street
Star Hill
New Road
Queen Street
Rochester Bridge
Rochester Avenue
Delce Road
Delce Tower
Fort Pitt
Chatham Ness
Sun Pier
Gun Wharf
Sailors Home
Town Hall
Military Road
Military Burial Ground
Chatham Lines
Empire
Theatre
Varieties
Chatham Sta.
Recreation Ground
Hospital
Brompton
Brompton Barracks
Engineers Dep.
Melville Hospital
Holy Trinity
Up. Chatham Barracks
Royal Marine Barracks
Garrison Ch.
St Mary's Ch.
Chatham Barracks
Royal Dockyard
Chatham Reach
Medway
River
Gillingham
Sheerness, 17 M.
Canterbury
Maidstone, 7 M.
Maidstone, 7 M.
1 : 20000
Inch
Foot
Mile
Metres
Tramway
Wagner & Debes Leipzig
Based on the Ordnance Survey, by permission

manner. The triforium arches are adorned with diaper patterns and have the peculiarity of opening to the aisles as well as to the nave. The W. window, clerestory, and wooden roof are Perpendicular. The West Transepts are in the E.E. style, the N. being the earlier (c. 1240) and richer. In the S. transept are the monument (1736) of *Richard Watts* (1529-79; p. 20) and a brass tablet to the memory of *Charles Dickens* (p. 18). The chapel adjoining this transept on the W. was built as a Lady Chapel in the Perp. period.

From the transepts we ascend by steps (comp. p. 29) to the E.E. Choir. The statues on the W. side of the choir-screen were placed as a memorial of Dean Scott (1811-87), joint compiler of Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon. The stalls are a modern restoration, but they include a portion of the original stalls (the oldest in England; c. 1227) and also Tudor panelling. Opposite the modern bishop's throne is the half of an old mural painting of the Wheel of Fortune (13th cent.?). The carved corbels, the old wooden choir-screen, and the wall-painting (lower part original) are noteworthy. The silver candlesticks on the high altar date from 1640; the silver lamp, given by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, formerly hung in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. In the N. choir-transept was the shrine of *St. William of Perth*, a Scottish baker, murdered near Rochester in 1201 when on pilgrimage to Canterbury. This transept contains the tomb of *Walter de Merton* (bishop 1274-77), founder of Merton College, Oxford (p. 211). The iron screens in front of this tomb and elsewhere in the cathedral came from Lamberhurst (p. 12; 16th cent.). To the E. is St. John the Baptist's Chapel, containing the monument of *John Warner* (bishop 1637-43 and 1660-66), in the archway between which and the presbytery is the beautiful coloured effigy of *John de Sheppey* (bishop 1353-60), discovered behind the masonry here in 1825. A plain stone coffin in the sacrarium, or E. end of the choir, is shown as that of *Gundulf* (p. 18). The gem of the cathedral is the Dec. **Doorway (1340-60) in the S. choir-transept, leading to the Chapter House. The (restored) female figures at the sides represent the Synagogue and the Church; above each are two Doctors of the Church; and at the top is a soul issuing from Purgatory. The chapter-house contains the *Library*.

The *Crypt, reached by steps adjoining *St. Edmund's Chapel*, on the S. side of the choir, is one of the largest in England. The W. end belonged to Gundulf's church and is very plain in style.

Three of the 15th cent. gateways of the cathedral precincts still remain: *College* or *Cemetery Gate* ('Jasper's Gatehouse'), leading to the High St.; *Sextry* or *Deanery Gate;* and the *Prior's Gate*, to the S. — Turning to the S. (left) on quitting the cathedral and leaving the picturesque *Minor Canon Row* (1723) on the left, we pass through the Prior's Gate and again turn to the left. On the right is the wall enclosing the *King's School* (Pl. B, 3), refounded by Henry VIII. We next turn to the right and pass through a passage into the recreation ground known as the *Vines*. On the left side of this are remains of the city wall, and at its S.E. end is *Restoration House* (Pl. B, 3), a red-brick mansion of 1587, where Charles II. passed a night on his return to England in May 1660. This was the 'Satis House' (Miss Havisham's residence) of 'Great Expectations'. *Satis House* (Pl. B, 2), however, the residence of Richard Watts (p. 20), where he received a visit from Queen Elizabeth in 1573, is on Boley Hill, near the castle, but has been rebuilt.

Eastgate House (Pl. B, 3), an Elizabethan structure (1590-91), is now a museum of local antiquities, coins, and natural history,

with a Dickens room and library (10-4 or 6, Sun. 2-4 or 6; closed on Fri.). A new wing, the Foord Museum, was added in 1924. Eastgate House has been identified with the Westgate House of 'Pickwick Papers' and the Nun's House of 'Edwin Drood'. The *Mathematical School* (Pl. B, 3), where Garrick was a pupil in 1737, occupies the site of the East Gate, and at the end of Free School Lane is a section of the city wall, with a bastion. Proceeding N. along the High St., we pass *Watts's Charity* (Pl. B, 2; visitors admitted), founded in 1579 by Richard Watts for "six poor travellers, not being rogues or proctors", and described in Dickens's 'Tale of the Seven Poor Travellers'.

In summer pleasant steamer-excursions on the Medway (pier just above the bridge) may be made from Rochester to *Sheerness* (p. 21) and *Southend* (p. 310), at the mouth of the Thames, affording good views of *Upnor Castle* (an Elizabethan structure), Chatham Dockyard, etc. Small boats may be hired at the Esplanade. — About $2^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of Strood, on the road to Gravesend, is *Gad's Hill* (Falstaff Inn), the scene of Falstaff's encounter with the 'men in buckram' ('Henry IV.', Part I, ii. 4) and also mentioned by Chaucer. It commands an extensive view. *Gad's Hill Place*, the country residence of Charles Dickens from 1856 till his death here in 1870, is an old-fashioned red-brick house (now a girls' school) near the inn. Part of the garden, known as the 'Wilderness', is reached by a tunnel below the road. About 4 M. to the N. are the ruins of *Cooling Castle*, the home of Sir John Oldcastle, the supposed prototype of Falstaff; *Cooling Marshes* are the scene of the opening incidents in Dickens's 'Great Expectations'.

Borstal, 1 M. to the S. of Rochester, gives its name to the 'Borstal System', which was initiated by the Home Office in 1902 and aims at the reformation of the young criminal (aged 16-21). There are four institutions: at Borstal, Feltham (Middlesex), and Portland (p. 86), for youths, and at Aylesbury (p. 296), for girls. The handsome Foord's Almshouses at Borstal were completed in 1926.

$34^1/_4$ M. **Chatham** (rfmts.; hotel, see p. 18) is continuous with Rochester, though its bustling and noisy streets form a striking contrast to the old-fashioned quiet of the latter. It contains 42,665 inhab., and is one of the principal naval arsenals and military stations in Great Britain. Much of the town is irregularly and badly built. The 'Lines' which enclose the dockyard and military establishments have been superseded for defensive purposes by a series of outlying detached forts. There are also forts on the Medway. In 1667 the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter ascended the Medway as far as Chatham, burning the shipping but doing no harm to the town.

The *Royal Dockyard* (Pl. E, F, 1-3; visitors require a permit from the Admiral Superintendent), founded by Queen Elizabeth, extends along the Medway for nearly 3 M. and embraces an area of 500 acres. — Chatham is the headquarters of the Royal Engineers. In the open space between the Royal Engineers' Institute and Brompton Barracks (Pl. F, 1) is the Royal Engineers' war memorial for 1914-18. The archway of the institute commemorates the Boer War, and that of the barracks, opposite, the Crimean War. In front of the institute is a bronze statue of General Gordon (1833-85), on camel-back, by Onslow Ford (1890). On the 'Great Lines', to the E.

of the naval recreation ground, is the *Naval War Memorial* for 1914-18, a column 100 ft. high, designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, with sculpture by Henry Poole, and erected in 1924 (replicas at Portsmouth, p. 54, and Plymouth, p. 144).

From Strood (p. 18) to Maidstone, 11¼ M., S.R. (Eastern Section) in ¼-½ hr. (*2s. 4d.*, 1*s.* 5*d.*). This line ascends the left bank of the *Medway*, affording a view of the cathedral and castle. — Near (2¼ M.) *Cuxton* and (5½ M.) *Snodland* the beauty of the valley is marred by chalk-quarries and cement works. — The scenery improves at (7½ M.) *Aylesford*, charmingly situated on the river, which is crossed by a 14th cent. bridge. Sir Charles Sedley, the poet (1639?-1701), was born at 'The Friary'. About 1½ M. to the N.E. is the neolithic dolmen called **Kit's Coty House* (O.W.), three upright stones of 'sarsen' sandstone, each 8 ft. high, with a fourth, 12 ft. long, lying transversely across them. The name may mean the 'tomb in the wood'. — Beyond Aylesford the train passes *Allington Castle* (Sir Martin Conway; adm. by appointment), to the left, which dates mainly from the 13th cent. and was the home of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the the poet (d. 1542), and his son, the rebel (d. 1554).

10¾ M. *Maidstone Barracks;* 11¼ M. *Maidstone West* (rfmts.).

Maidstone (Royal Star, 48 R. from *6s.*, B. *3s. 6d.*, L. *4s.*, D. *5s.*; Rose & Crown, 7 R. from *4s. 6d.*, B. or L. *3s.*, D. *5s.*; Automobile Association, 10 Middle Row), the 'town on the Medway', is the county town of Kent, a prosperous place with 37,448 inhab. and large breweries, paper-mills, and nursery-gardens. The collegiate church of **All Saints*, a fine Perp. structure, was mainly built by Archbishop William Courtenay (d. 1396), and contains stalls, sedilia, and the tomb of John Wotton, first master of the college (1417; right of the altar). On the S. wall is a tablet to Lawrence Washington (d. 1619), with the Washington arms (p. 297). Adjoining the church on the S. is the former *College of All Saints*, an interesting specimen of 14th cent. architecture. To the N. of the church is the *Old Palace* of the Archbishops of Canterbury (late 14th cent., with later additions; visitors admitted); and opposite, to the E. of the church, is a range of out-buildings, with a singular external staircase. The *Museum*, installed in Chillington Manor House (16th cent.), in Faith St. (open free on week-days, 10-7 or sunset), includes portraits of or by William Hazlitt (1778-1830; a native of Maidstone) and his family, Baxter prints, and Japanese objects of art. In *Boxley* church, 2 M. to the N.E., are buried Sir Francis Wyatt (1575?-1644), governor of Virginia, and his friend George Sandys, the poet (1578-1644). Maidstone East is a station on the line from Swanley to Ashford (see p. 17); from Maidstone West to Paddock Wood, see p. 12. Motorbuses to Chatham, Faversham, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells, Ashford, Hastings, Brighton, Eastbourne, etc.

36 M. *Gillingham* (54,038 inhab.), the largest town in Kent, with the hall of a manor-house of the Archbishops of Canterbury, now a barn, and a Perp. church with a fine E. window. The huge 'temple' of the Jezreelites, or the New and Latter House of Israel, is now partially demolished. Near it is the *Royal Naval Hospital*, opened in 1905. A monument is to be erected at Gillingham to William Adams (1564-1620), the first English settler in Japan. This district is famous for its cherry-orchards. — 39 M. *Rainham.* — 41½ M. *Newington*, with an interesting church. — 44¾ M. *Sittingbourne* (rfmts.; Bull, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s. 6d.*, D. 4*s.*), a brick-making town of 9339 inhabitants.

Sittingbourne is the junction for (4½ M.) *Queenborough* and (7 M.) *Sheerness* (Royal Fountain, T.H., 20 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s. 6d.*, D. 3*s. 6d.*), a town of 18,596 inhab. at the mouth of the Medway, with a

dockyard established in the reign of Charles II. Queenborough was named in honour of Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. A light railway runs hence along the N. coast of **Sheppey** ('isle of sheep') to (8¾ M.) *Leysdown*, viâ (3¼ M.) *Minster-on-Sea*, with the church of SS. Mary and Sexburga, founded in 673 and claimed to be the oldest abbey-church in England. The building (restored) retains Saxon features and contains interesting tombs, including that of Sir Robert Shurland, whose story is told in the 'Ingoldsby Legends' ('Grey Dolphin').

A ferry plies from Sheerness to *Port Victoria* (rfmts.), in the *Isle of Grain* (a station of the Royal Air Force), whence a branch-line runs to (16 M.) Gravesend.

52 M. **Faversham** (rfmts.; Ship, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), an ancient town with 10,870 inhab., was once the seat of a Cluniac abbey, where King Stephen, his wife Matilda, and his son Eustace were buried. The parish church is a fine E.E. building, with curious old paintings and carvings.

From Faversham to Margate and Ramsgate (fares from London, see p. 16). This line skirts the coast, passing a series of seaside resorts. — 6¾ M. *Whitstable* (Bear & Key, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a picturesque seaport of 9842 inhab., celebrated for its 'natives', the finest oysters in England. Adjacent is *Tankerton* (Tankerton, 20 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*), a modern seaside resort. A railway (the second oldest in the country, opened in 1830; comp. p. 433) runs from Whitstable Harbour to Canterbury West (6 M.; p. 26). — 10¾ M. *Herne Bay* (rfmts.; Grand, near the station, 34 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Queen's, 15 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Dolphin, 35 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.* 6*d.*; Connaught, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), with 11,872 inhab. and a pier ¾ M. long.

A walk may be taken to the E. along the coast to (3 M.) *Reculver*, the Roman *Regulbium*, one of the forts of the Saxon Shore (p. 39), erected to defend the *Wantsum* channel then separating the **Isle of Thanet** from the mainland. Some remains of the castrum still exist. King Ethelbert is said to have had a palace here, and still later a Christian church rose on its site. The church was taken down in 1809, but its two towers (O.W.), known as 'The Sisters' and originally erected, according to tradition, by an Abbess of Davington, to commemorate the death of her sister and her own escape from drowning, were restored by Trinity House as a seamark.

Both (18¾ M.) *Birchington-on-Sea* (*Beresford, 72 R., P. in Aug. 31*s.* 6*d.*; Bungalow, T.H., 30 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Bay, R. from 11*s.*, P. from 21*s.*), with the grave of D. G. Rossetti (1828-82), and (20¼ M.) *Westgate-on-Sea* (*St. Mildred's, 80 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Westcliff, 60 R., P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; Station, R. & B. from 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6d., D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; St. Clement's, private, 22 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. 21*s.*) are fashionable resorts.

22 M. **Margate.** — *Rfmts.* — Hotels. In Cliftonville: **Cliftonville*, one of the Gordon Hotels, open Easter to Sept., 134 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 6*s.* 6*d.*, D. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 25*s.*; **Queen's Highcliffe*, 200 R.

from 10*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 5*s*., D. 7*s*. 6*d*., P. from 22*s*. 6*d*.; *Grand*, open May-Oct., 110 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 7*s*., P. from 18*s*. 6*d*.; *St. George's*, 150 R., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., P. from 20*s*.; *Kingscliffe*, 90 beds, B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 18*s*.; *Fort Lodge*, B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 16*s*. 6*d*.; *Albemarle*, R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; *Endcliffe*, 66 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 16*s*.; *Florence*, 120 R., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 15*s*.; *Fort Paragon*, R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 13*s*. 6*d*. Opposite the harbour: *Metropole*, 70 R., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. 18*s*.; *White Hart*, 60 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 16*s*. 6*d*. Near the station: *Nayland Rock*, T.H., open April-Oct., 42 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*. — Private Hotels. In Cliftonville: *Norfolk* (no children), B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., P. from 21*s*.; *Northdown Hall*, 100 R., R. & B. from 9*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., *Royston*, 42 R., R. & B. from 6*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 10*s*. 6*d*., both in Norfolk Road; *Walpole Bay*, 40 R., P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.; etc.

Taxicabs. For 1-2 persons: first mile 1*s*. 6*d*., then 3*d*. per $^1/_8$ M.; each additional person 9*d*.

Tramway to *Broadstairs* and *Ramsgate*. — Motorbuses to *Birchington, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Sandwich, Deal, Dover, Folkestone, Faversham, Hastings, London*, etc. — Steamers, see p. 17.

Theatres. *Hippodrome*, Cecil Square; *Dreamland* (varieties), Marine Terrace. — Bands and entertainments at the *Pavilion & Winter Gardens* and the *Oval*, Cliftonville, the *Westbrook Pavilion*, and the *Jetty Extension*.

Information Bureau, 14 The Parade, facing the harbour.

Margate, one of the oldest and most popular, though no longer one of the most select watering-places in England, is situated on the N. coast of the Isle of Thanet. Pop. 46,475. Its sandy beach is admirably adapted for bathers, and the air is remarkably bracing. The jetty (1855) is 1240 ft. long, the pier (1815) 900 ft. The most fashionable part of the town is *Cliftonville*, on the cliffs to the E. Near Dane Park, $^1/_2$ M. from the sea, is a grotto, curiously adorned with shells and probably of the early 19th century. Near the station is the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, founded in 1791. The Royal School for Deaf-and-Dumb Children, in Victoria Road, was founded in 1792. Bathing-machines, said to be the invention of Benjamin Beale, a Margate Quaker, were first used here in 1753.

The walk to Broadstairs along the cliffs (about 5 M.) is a very pleasant one. On the way we pass (3 M.) *Kingsgate*, so named because Charles II. and the Duke of York landed here in 1683, with an imitation Edwardian castle built by Lord Holland in 1760 (now an *Hotel, 40 R., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 7*s*. 6*d*., P. from 21*s*.). About $^1/_2$ M. farther on is the *North Foreland*, the *Promontorium Acantium* of the Romans, off which the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter was defeated by Adm. Blake in 1666. Visitors are admitted to the lighthouse. — Near *Garlinge*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the W. of Margate, is the early 15th cent. gatehouse of the manor of *Dandelion;* and 1 M. to the S. is *Salmstone Grange*, with remains of a 14th cent. chapel and hall. — Railway to *Canterbury*, see p. 33.

$22^1/_2$ M. *Margate East.* — 25 M. **Broadstairs** (*Grand, one of the Gordon Hotels, open May-Sept., 75 R. from 10*s*. 6*d*., B. 4*s*., L. 5*s*., D. 7*s*. 6*d*.; Royal Albion, T.H., 27 R. from 7*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.; Carlton, P. from 19*s*., St. Ives, P. from 15*s*. 6*d*., both private), with 15,465 inhab., is a quieter watering-place than Ramsgate or Margate. The flint arch in Harbour St., called York Gate,

was erected in 1540 to protect the gap in the cliffs. Broadstairs was a favourite resort of Charles Dickens; the successor of one of the houses where he stayed is now called 'Bleak House'. 'Dickens House', on the parade, was the home of the original of Betsy Trotwood. About 1 M. inland is the village of *St. Peter's*, with a 12th cent. church (flint tower of the 16th). — 26 M. *Dumpton Park.*

27 M. **Ramsgate.** — *Rfmts.* — Hotels. *Granville*, one of the Empire Hotels, East Cliff, with Turkish baths, 200 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Sanclu*, East Cliff, P. from 14*s.*; *Royal*, facing the harbour, and *Casa Blanca*, East Cliff, P. from 15*s.*, under the same management.

Theatres. *Palace*, High St.; *Marina Palace* (varieties), near the pier; *Royal Victoria Pavilion* (cinema and varieties), near the harbour. — Concerts at the *Winter Gardens* and the *Granville Concert Hall.* — Regatta of the Royal Temple Yacht Club in September.

Tramway to *Broadstairs* and *Margate.* — Motorbuses to *Margate*, *Canterbury*, *Sandwich*, *Dover*, *Folkestone*, *Hastings*, *London*, etc. — Steamers, see p. 17.

Information Bureau, Popular Hotel, Harbour Parade.

Ramsgate, a popular bathing-place and seaport with 36,560 inhab., faces S. and is more sheltered than Margate. The N. sands, extending towards Broadstairs, are beautifully firm and smooth. The harbour (designed by Smeaton, 1750) is formed by two stone piers, with a joint length of 3000 ft., and is used chiefly by fishing smacks and sailing yachts. The Rom. Cath. church of St. Augustine, on the W. cliff, is the masterpiece of A. W. N. Pugin (1812-52), who is buried there; his house, 'The Grange', is close by.

About 1½ M. to the W. is *Pegwell Bay*, famous for shrimps. *Ebbsfleet*, near the centre of the bay (station, see below), was the landing-place (memorial cross) of St. Augustine in 597, and traditionally that of Hengist and Horsa, the Jutish chieftains, in 449.

The dangerous *Goodwin Sands*, marked by lightships, lie 7 M. off Ramsgate and may be visited by motor-boat or sailing-boat. At low water the sands become quite firm. According to tradition these sands were once a fertile island, with a mansion belonging to Earl Godwin, which disappeared during a tremendous gale, the funds intended to maintain the sea-wall having been diverted to build Tenterden church (p. 35).

From Ramsgate to Dover, 23 M., S.R. (Eastern Section) in 1-1¼ hr. (3*s.* 10*d.*, 2*s.* 11*d.*). — 2½ M. *Ebbsfleet* (see above). — 4¼ M. *Minster Junction* (rfmts.), for Canterbury (see p. 33). *Minster Church belonged to an abbey founded in 670. It has a Norman tower and nave and E.E. chancel and transepts, and contains interesting stalls and misericords (1401-19). Adjoining the tower is a staircase-turret of pre-Norman date. The high ground above Minster affords a splendid view. — Soon after leaving Minster the train crosses the *Stour*. On the left is the port of *Richborough*, created in 1916 for the transport of military material by means of barges and train-ferries to Calais and Dunkirk and acquired in 1925 by Messrs. Pearson & Dorman Long, Ltd., who intend to develop it in connection with their coal and iron mines (comp. p. 26). On the right of the railway, 1½ M. from Sandwich, lies ***Richborough Castle** (O.W.; open 10-8 or sunset, Sun., 12-4; adm. 6*d.*), the Roman fortress of *Rutupiæ*, commanding the S.E. entrance of the Wantsum (p. 22), and the principal port of communication with Gaul from A.D. 43 to the end of the Roman occupation. Towards the end of the 3rd cent. Richborough became one of the forts of the Saxon Shore (p. 39). The three remaining walls (en-

closing an area of 5½ acres) are a striking example of Roman work, that on the N. side being still 25 ft. high. Within the enclosure is a rectangular block of concrete, at least 30 ft. deep, on which is a cruciform construction, the purpose of which still remains a mystery. The subterranean passage shown by the custodian is modern. The Society of Antiquaries is conducting excavations, and a collection of finds is shown in the museum. To the S. is the site of an amphitheatre.

9 M. **Sandwich** (Bell, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.*; Fleur-de-Lis, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), with 3161 inhab., one of the oldest of the Cinque Ports (p. 15), was described in the 11th cent. as "omnium Anglorum portuum famosissimus", but it is now 2 M. from the sea in a direct line, and accessible only by small river-craft. The cognizance of the Cinque Ports is still everywhere visible. Sandwich was surrounded by walls, the site of which is marked by grass-grown ramparts with a public promenade; two of the old gates, *Fisher's Gate* and the Tudor *Barbican*, still exist. A colony of Flemish weavers settled here in the time of Queen Elizabeth and have left their mark in the architecture of the town. The most interesting buildings are *St. Clement's*, with its Norman tower and font; *St. Peter's*, with a 17th cent. tower crowned by a Dutch cupola; *St. Mary's*, disfigured by the fall of the tower in 1667; *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* (beyond the station), dating from the 13th cent., with an E.E. chapel; the former *Grammar School* (1564), in Strand St.; the *Guildhall* (1578; adm. 6*d.*); and *St. Thomas's Hospital*, in Moat Sole, founded in 1392 but rebuilt in 1864. Queen Elizabeth visited the town in 1573, and is said to have occupied the **Old House* in Strand St. (10.30-12.30 and 1.30-4 ; 6*d.*). To the S.E. is (2¼ M.) *Sandwich Bay* (*Guilford, R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 23*s.*), with the Royal St. George's and Prince's golf links, the former one of the premier courses in England.

13 M. **Deal** (rfmts.; *South-Eastern, R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Royal, 35 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Black Horse, 20 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*; Clarendon, 22 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; Beach House, unlicensed, 35 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), with 12,990 inhab., is frequented for bathing, sea-angling, and golf (Royal Cinque Ports Golf Club, one of the championship courses). *Deal Castle* (O.W.; no adm.) was built in 1539 by Henry VIII., like those of Sandown and Walmer, as a coast defence. At the N. end of the town are the ruins of Sandown Castle, where Col. Hutchinson, the Parliamentary leader (p. 298), died in 1664. The *Downs*, between the Goodwin Sands (p. 24) and the mainland, form a harbour of refuge in stormy weather; but the Deal boatmen have still no lack of opportunity of displaying the courage and skill in aiding distressed mariners for which they have long been famous. The low shore near Deal is believed to have been the first landing-place of Julius Cæsar. *Ripple*, 2 M. to the S.W., was the birth and burial place of Field Marshal the Earl of Ypres (1852-1925). Sir Edwin Sandys (1561-1629), treasurer of the Virginia Company, is buried in *Northbourne* church (Norman and E.E.; 3 M. to the W.). — 14¾ M. *Walmer* adjoins Deal on the S. *Walmer Castle* (O.W.) is the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports (p. 15). The Duke of Wellington died here in 1852, and his room and the grounds are open on Mon., Tues., Wed., and Thurs., 2-4 or 5 (adm. 6*d.*; when the castle is in occupation, open on Thurs. only). Adjoining Walmer on the S. is *Kingsdown* (Links, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*).

17¾ M. *Martin Mill* is the station for *St. Margaret's Bay* (Granville, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; St. Margaret's Bay, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; Cliffe, private, 50 R., P. from 12*s.*), a fashionable little watering-place with a fine Norman church. At Leathercotes Point is the *Dover Patrol Memorial* (1921). — 22¼ M. *Dover Priory* (p. 14). — 23 M. *Dover Harbour* (p. 14).

Continuation of Main Line. Beyond Faversham the train turns to the S.E., passes (55 1/4 M.) *Selling*, and soon reaches the East Station at (61 3/4 M.) **Canterbury** (see below). — 67 3/4 M. *Adisham*, with an E.E. church. — From (71 3/4 M.) *Shepherd's Well* or *Sibertswold* a visit should be paid to the small Norman *Church at *Barfreston* (pron. 'barson'), 1 1/2 M. to the N.E. The walk may be continued to *Waldershare*, with the Earl of Guilford's house and park, 2 M. to the E. of Shepherd's Well. A light railway runs N.E. from Shepherd's Well, serving the new East Kent coalfield, to *Tilmanstone*, *Eastry* (near Sandwich, p. 25), *Ash* (Lion, 5 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), and *Wingham*. — The train then penetrates a tunnel (1 M. 606 yds.) and reaches (75 M.) *Kearsney*. — 77 1/4 M. *Dover Priory*, and (78 M.) *Dover Harbour* or (78 1/2 M.) *Dover Marine*, see p. 14.

3. Canterbury.

Railway Stations. *Canterbury East* (rfmts.; Pl. C, 4), for London viâ Faversham and for Dover; *Canterbury West* (rfmts.; Pl. A, B, 1), for London viâ Ashford, for Ramsgate, for Folkestone, and for Whitstable Harbour; *South Canterbury*, on the Folkestone line, 1 M. to the S.

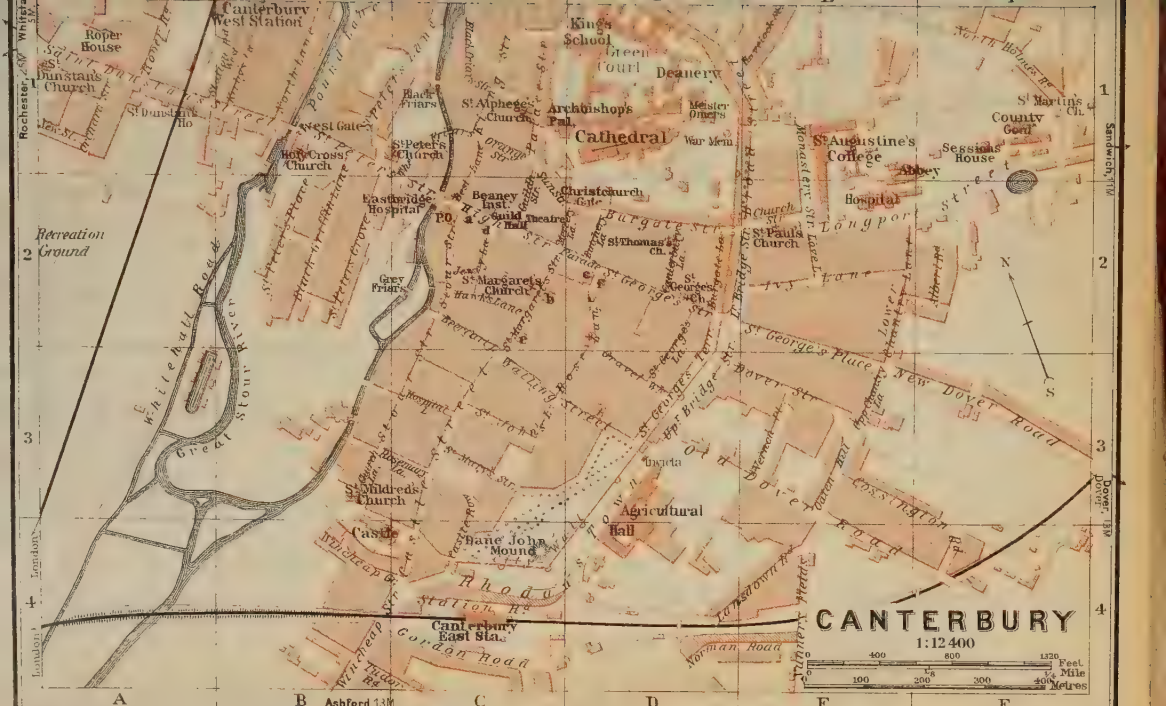
Hotels. *County* (Pl. a; C, 2), 45 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Royal Fountain* (Pl. b; C, 2), 25 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Rose* (Pl. c; D, 2), 20 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*; *Fleur-de-Lis* (Pl. d; C, 2), 32 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Falstaff*, by the West Gate (Pl. B, 1), unpretending, R. 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.* Temperance: *Slatter's* (Pl. e; C, 2), well spoken of, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Baker's* (Pl. f; D, 2), R. & B. 5*s.* 6*d.*

Post Office (Pl. C, 2). — Information Bureau, 18 Burgate St. (Pl. D, 2). — Cabs 2*s.* 6*d.* for the first mile, then 6*d.* per 1/3 M.

Motorbuses to *Sandwich*, *Dover*, *Hythe*, *Folkestone*, *Margate*, *Ramsgate*, *Ashford*, *New Romney*, etc.

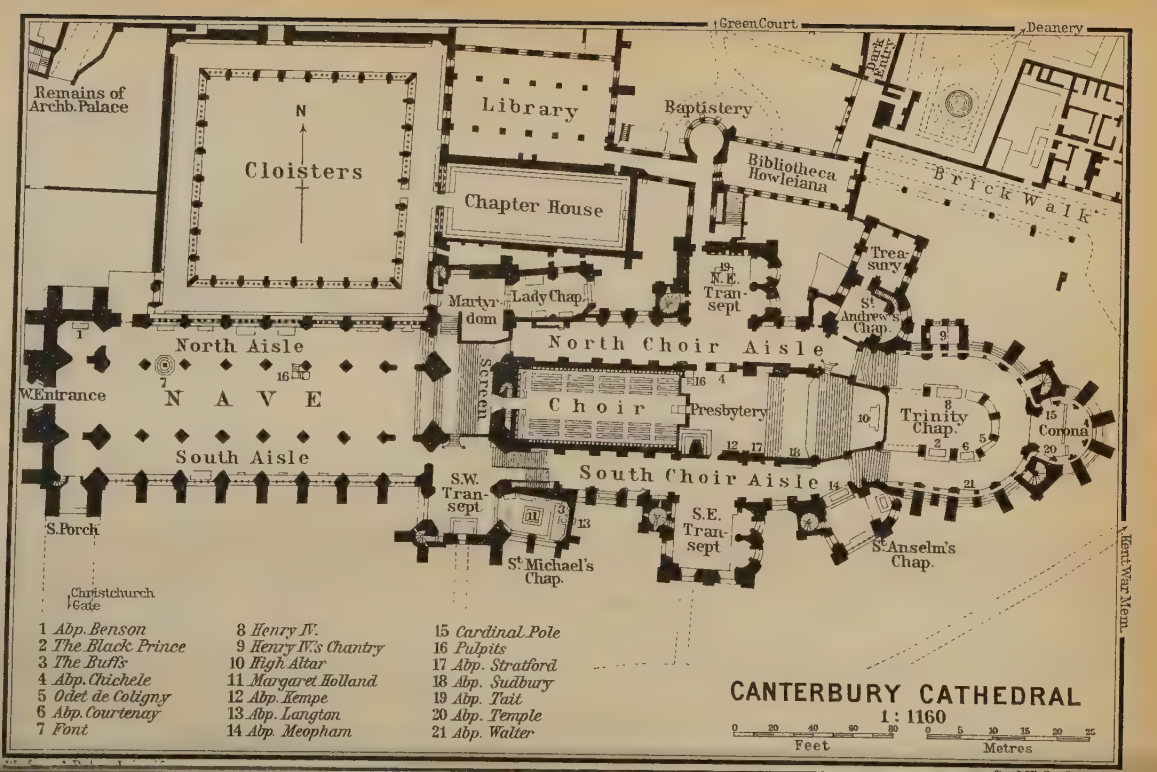
Canterbury, the ecclesiastical metropolis of England ('Mater Angliæ'), containing 23,738 inhab. and pleasantly situated on the *Stour*, which runs through it in two main branches, is an ancient city, with numerous quaint old houses, and has been the seat of an archbishop since the 6th century. The Archbishop of Canterbury bears the title Primate of All England, the Archbishop of York (p. 444) that of Primate of England.

The site of Canterbury was occupied in Roman times by *Durovernum Cantiacorum*, a military station at the point where the roads from Reculver (p. 22), Richborough (p. 24), and Lympne (p. 13) united to form Watling Street, the high-road to London. When the Saxons or Jutes invaded England they named it *Cantwarabyrig*, or burgh of the men of Kent. A small Christian church was probably in existence on St. Martin's Hill (p. 32), even before the marriage of Bertha, the Frankish princess, with Ethelbert, King of Kent (560-616), and in 597 St. Augustine arrived here from Rome to convert heathen England. Ethelbert received him with great friendliness, and embraced Christianity with 10,000 of his people. Augustine (d. 604) was consecrated 'bishop of the English' at Arles, but Archbishop Theodore (668-690) was the first who obtained the practical recognition of his primacy from the English bishops. After the murder



Based on the Ordnance Survey, by permission.

Wagner & Debes' Geogr. Estab't Leipsic



1 *Abp. Benson*
2 *The Black Prince*
3 *The Buffs*
4 *Abp. Chichele*
5 *Odet de Coligny*
6 *Abp. Courtenay*
7 *Font*
8 *Henry IV.*
9 *Henry IV.'s Chantry*
10 *High Altar*
11 *Margaret Holland*
12 *Abp. Kempe*
13 *Abp. Langton*
14 *Abp. Meopham*
15 *Cardinal Pole*
16 *Pulpits*
17 *Abp. Stratford*
18 *Abp. Sudbury*
19 *Abp. Tait*
20 *Abp. Temple*
21 *Abp. Walter*

of Thomas à Becket (1170) Canterbury became one of the great pilgrim-resorts of Europe and the undisputed centre of the religious life of England. The names of St. Dunstan (961-988), St. Alphege (1006-12), Lanfranc (1070-89), St. Anselm (1093-1109), Thomas à Becket (1162-70), Stephen Langton (1207-28), Simon of Sudbury (1375-81), Chichele (1414-43), Morton (1486-1500), Warham (1504-32), Cranmer (1533-56), Pole (1556-58), Parker (1559-75), Whitgift (1583-1604), Laud (1633-58), and many other archbishops are inseparably connected with English political and social history. The present (96th) archbishop is the Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., translated in 1903. — The chief literary associations of Canterbury are with the 'Canterbury Tales', 'David Copperfield', and the 'Ingoldsby Legends'.

The social event of the year is the 'Canterbury Festival' (founded in 1842), at the beginning of Aug., with a cricket week, balls and concerts, and the dramatic performances of the 'Old Stagers', with a topical epilogue.

Emerging from the East Station (Pl. C, 4), on the S.E. side of the town, we see in front of us the pleasure-grounds of the *Dane John* ('donjon'), bounded by part of the old city wall; the Dane John itself is a tumulus of unknown age, 80 ft. high. In the gardens is a figure of the Lyric Muse, by Onslow Ford (1891), commemorating Christopher Marlowe (1564-93), the dramatist, born at 57 St. George's St. (Pl. D, 2); at the corner of Rhodaus Town and the Old Dover Road stands the locomotive 'Invicta', built by George Stephenson and used on the Canterbury-Whitstable line (p. 22). We turn to the left and then enter Castle St. to the right, where the Norman keep of the *Castle* (Pl. B, C, 4; no adm.) rises on the left. At the back of the castle, on the river Stour, stands *St. Mildred's* (Pl. B, 3), where Isaak Walton was married to his first wife in 1626. At the end of Castle St. we cross Watling St. and follow St. Margaret's St. past *St. Margaret's* (Pl. C, 2) to High St., which we reach opposite Mercery Lane, leading to the cathedral.

From the West Station (Pl. B, 1) we follow Station Road to the right to St. Dunstan's St. (Pl. A, 1), part of the main thoroughfare leading straight (to the left) to High Street.

In the opposite direction (N.W.) St. Dunstan's St. leads to (3 min.) *St. Dunstan's* (Pl. A, 1), an edifice of the 14th century. A leaden casket in the burial-vault of the Roper family in this church was opened in 1824 and was found to contain a head which is assumed to be that of Sir Thomas More (1478-1535), purchased by his daughter Margaret Roper a month after it had been exposed on London Bridge and preserved by her in spices until her death. On the other side of the street is the gateway of the Ropers' mansion. St. Dunstan's House, a fine gabled mansion, has been identified as the home of Agnes in 'David Copperfield'.

The *West Gate* (Pl. B, 1), the only city gate now remaining, was built by Archbishop Simon of Sudbury (1375-81) and contains an interesting collection of antiquities. Just inside the gate, to the right, is the church of the *Holy Cross* (Pl. B, 1), rebuilt at the same time as the gate. St. Peter's St. leads hence to *St. Peter's* (Pl. B, C, 1), a curious church with a Norman tower containing Roman tiles. Behind it, by the Stour, is the ruined refectory (c. 1300) of the *Black Friars* (Dominicans). A little farther on we cross the Stour (view of a picturesque row of half-timber gabled houses, once

occupied by Flemish weavers; open 10-12.30 and 2-5, closed on Thurs. afternoon) and enter the High Street, in which, immediately to the right, is *St. Thomas's* or *Eastbridge Hospital* (Pl. C, 2), originally erected about 1180 for the accommodation of poor pilgrims, with a hall dating from 1223 (visitors admitted). In Stour St., near the post office, is the entrance to the remains of the *Grey Friars* (open 10-12 and 2-4.30; closed on Sat. afternoon), the first Franciscan house in England (1224), built over the Stour and later the property and occasional residence of Richard Lovelace, the poet (1618-58). On the opposite side of the High St., farther on, is the *Beaney Institute*, comprising the public library and the *Royal Museum*, with Roman and Anglo-Saxon antiquities. A few paces farther on is the unpretentious *Guildhall* (Pl. C, 2). We now reach the picturesque Mercery Lane, once devoted to the sale of small wares to the pilgrims. At the other end of Mercery Lane is the Butter Market, with the city war memorial.

From the Butter Market we enter the cathedral precincts by **Christchurch Gate*, a fine late-Perp. structure, erected by Prior Goldstone in 1517, with wooden doors of 1662. From the gateway we obtain a good general view of the cathedral, with its W. towers, its noble central tower, and its double transepts. The present ****Cathedral** (Pl. D, 1), or *Metropolitical Church of Christ*, the third church on the same site, represents architectural history extending over four centuries (11-15th), but its general appearance, at least when viewed from the W., is that of a magnificent building in the Perp. style. "The history of Canterbury Cathedral has been so carefully preserved by contemporary records, and these have been so thoroughly investigated by Professor Willis, and compared with the existing structure, that we may almost put a date upon every stone of this magnificent fabric; it is, therefore, our best and safest guide in the study of the architecture of that period in England" (Parker). The cathedral and Benedictine priory of Christchurch founded on this site by St. Augustine was burnt in 1011 by the Danes, who carried off and murdered Archbishop Alphege. Lanfranc (1070-89), the first Norman archbishop, undertook the erection of a new cathedral, a work which was continued by his successor St. Anselm (1093-1109) and the Priors Ernulf (1096-1107) and Conrad (1108-26), and consecrated in 1130. The last-named completed the choir in such a magnificent style that it was known as the 'Glorious Choir of Conrad'. The choir of this Norman cathedral (the church in which Becket was murdered) was burned down in 1174; and the present choir, in the Transitional style, was erected of Caen stone by the French master-mason William of Sens, who may almost be said to have introduced the Pointed style into England, and by his successor William the Englishman (1178-80). The old Norman nave and W. transepts remained intact for two hundred

years more, when they were replaced by the present Perp. structure, the main credit for which is generally given to Prior Chillenden (1390-1421), though it was begun by Archbishop Simon of Sudbury (1375-81). The great central tower, called the *Bell Harry Tower* or *Angel Steeple* (curfew at 8 p.m.), was added by Prior Goldstone in 1495-1503. The N.W. tower is modern, the older one having been pulled down in 1832 to make way for one matching its S.W. neighbour (built by Archbishop Chichele in 1440-52).

The principal dimensions of the cathedral are: total length 514 ft., length of choir 180 ft.; breadth of nave and aisles 71 ft.; length of E. transepts 154 ft., W. transepts 124 ft.; height of nave 80 ft., of choir 71 ft., of central tower 235 ft., of W. towers 152 ft. — The cathedral is open free to visitors (donation expected) from 7.30 to 5 or 7; no guides available on Sundays. Services at 8, 10, and 3 (on Sun. at 6.30 also). The principal entrance is by the South Porch, built by Prior Chillenden in 1400, the niches of which, like those of the W. front, are filled with modern statues.

Interior. The NAVE, which produces an effect of wonderful lightness, is mainly the work of Prior Chillenden. The stained glass here is modern, except the great W. window, which is filled with glass of the 12th and 15th centuries. The monuments are of little interest. Archbishop Benson (1882-96), the first Protestant archbishop interred in the cathedral, is buried below the N.W. tower (Pl. 1), and in the S. aisle are a memorial to Dean Farrar (1831-1903), by A. Bruce-Joy, and a tablet to Major E. Mannock, V.C., who destroyed seventy-five enemy aeroplanes.

The NAVE TRANSEPTS are similar in style to the nave. Parts of Lanfranc's masonry seem to have been retained as the kernel of the walls and of the piers supporting the tower. The N.W. transept (known as the *Martyrdom*), was the scene of Thomas à Becket's murder on Dec. 29th, 1170. The four barons (Hugh de Morville, William de Tracy, Reginald Fitzurse, and Richard le Breton) approached by the door on the W. side of the transept, leading from the cloisters, through which the archbishop had previously entered the church, where vespers were being sung. Becket refused to take refuge in the vaults or roof of the cathedral and was cut down by the murderers, standing in front of the wall (still in situ) between the chapel of St. Benedict and the passage to the crypt. What is believed to be the exact spot where he fell is marked by a small square stone in the pavement. The large window of this transept contains figures of Edward IV. (1461-83) and his queen, Elizabeth Woodville, who presented it to the cathedral. Beneath it are burried Archbishop John Peckham (1279-92), with a figure in bog-oak, and, at his feet, Archbishop William Warham (1504-32), the friend of Erasmus. A poor modern window on the left represents the life and death of Becket. To the E. of the transept, and separated from it by an open screen, is the *Lady Chapel* (1455), also called the *Deans' Chapel* from the number of these dignitaries buried in it. It occupies the place of the Norman chapel of St. Benedict, mentioned above, and has a fan-vaulted roof. The corresponding chapel (1439), opening from the S.W. transept, is dedicated to *St. Michael* and known as the *Warriors' Chapel*. It contains the tomb of Archbishop Stephen Langton (1207-28; Pl. 13), champion of national liberty against King John. Here also are the monument of Margaret Holland (d. 1439; Pl. 11), daughter of the Earl of Kent, with her two husbands, the Earl of Somerset (d. 1410) and the Duke of Clarence (second son of Henry IV.; d. 1421), and the various war memorials of the East Kent Regiment ('The Buffs'; Pl. 3). The S. window of the S.W. transept contains stained glass of the late 12th cent. (Ancestors of Christ).

The *CHOIR, one of the longest in England (180 ft.), is elevated several feet above the nave, a peculiarity rare among English cathedrals (comp. pp. 19, 51). The beautiful *Screen* between the nave and the choir is a

work of 1304 (remodelled about a century later), and is adorned with statues of six English kings. The grand Norman arches, supported by circular and octagonal pillars alternately, furnish a striking contrast to those of the nave. The triforium arcade with its combination of circular and pointed arches is an excellent example of the transition from Romanesque to Gothic, and recalls, in some respects, the cathedral of Sens, with which the architect was familiar. The visitor will note the singular curved outline of the choir, caused by the manner in which the walls trend inward at the E. end. This is due to the fact that William of Sens, wishing to preserve the towers of St. Anselm and St. Andrew, narrowed his choir so as to pass between them. The screens separating the choir from its aisles were executed by Prior de Estria (Henry of Eastry) in 1304-5; they are broken at intervals by the canopied tombs of archbishops, including that of Archbishop Chichele (1414-43; Pl. 4), founder of All Souls College (p. 218), at the expense of which it is kept in repair. On the screen opposite, by the lower flight of steps, is some beautiful diaper work. The altar, archbishop's throne, and most of the seating are modern, but the canons' return-stalls at the W. end of the choir date from 1663-77.

In the S. choir-aisle are the manuals of the great organ, which is concealed in the triforium above. Both aisles incorporate Norman arcading from the earlier choir. The S.E. transept, which is used as the chapel of King's School (p. 31), contains the old archbishop's throne, carved by Grinling Gibbons and now transformed into a small organ. Note the two early windows (Ancestors of Christ) in the E. clerestory. Opposite, between the aisle and the choir, are the monuments of Archbishops Kempe (1452-54; Pl. 12), Stratford (1333-48; Pl. 17), and Simon of Sudbury (1375-81; Pl. 18; beheaded by Wat Tyler). Farther on is St. Anselm's Chapel (beneath St. Anselm's Tower, see above), with iron gates from Mayfield (p. 34) flanking the tomb of Archbishop Simon Meopham (1327-33; Pl. 14), a Dec. window inserted in 1336, and, in the apse, a 12th cent. wall-painting of St. Paul at Malta. Archbishop Thomas Bradwardine ('Doctor Profundus'; d. 1349) is buried under the S. window. St. Anselm (archbishop 1093-1109) was buried in this chapel, but has no monument. Above it is an 'excubitorium', with a grating looking into Trinity Chapel, used by the guardian of the treasures at Becket's shrine.

From the E. end of the choir-aisles flights of steps ascend to the Trinity Chapel, which, with the 'Corona' behind it, is the work of William the Englishman (p. 28). This was the site of the *Shrine of Archbishop Thomas à Becket*, who was canonized in 1173 as St. Thomas of Canterbury and became the most popular of English saints. It was, indeed, the fame of St. Thomas that made Canterbury Cathedral, which had previously been overshadowed by the adjoining Abbey of St. Augustine, the greatest centre of interest among the ecclesiastical establishments of England. His body was translated hither from the crypt in 1220, and the shrine was adorned with such magnificence that Erasmus, who visited it in 1512, tells us "gold was the meanest thing to be seen". The shrine was destroyed and its treasures (including 5000 oz. of gold) confiscated by Henry VIII. in 1538; and the only remaining trace of the shrine is the pavement that surrounded it, worn away by the knees of pious pilgrims. Many of the *Windows in the Trinity Chapel, the Corona, and the choir-aisles date from the 13th cent., but some of them are modern imitations; they mostly depict the miracles of St. Thomas. On the N. side of this chapel is the handsome marble monument of *Henry IV.* (1367-1413; Pl. 8), the only king buried in the cathedral. His tomb is shared by his second wife, Joan of Navarre. Opposite is the king's chantry (1435; Pl. 9). On the opposite side of Trinity Chapel is the *Tomb of *Edward, the Black Prince* (d. 1376; Pl. 2), with an effigy of Flemish bronze; above hang the prince's surcoat, gauntlets, helmet, shield, and scabbard. Adjacent are the tombs of Archbishops Hubert Walter (1193-1205; Pl. 21) and William Courtenay (1381-96; Pl. 6), and the brick tomb of Odet de Coligny, Cardinal de Châtillon (1517-71; Pl. 5), who became a Huguenot and died in exile at Canterbury.

The extreme E. part of the cathedral is the beautiful circular chapel called the *Corona, or Becket's Crown, which formerly contained an altar with a fragment of Becket's skull. On the N. side stands the tomb of Cardinal Pole, the last Roman Catholic archbishop (1556-58; Pl. 15), and on the S. side is the cenotaph of Archbishop Temple (1896-1902; Pl. 20), by F. W. Pomeroy. The Corona contains also the antique *Chair of St. Augustine*, in which the archbishops sit at their installation.

In the N. choir-aisle are St. Andrew's Chapel (beneath St. Andrew's Tower, p. 30), used as the prebendal vestry and adjoined by the late-Norman treasury, and the N.E. transept, with Norman triforium-windows and the cenotaph of Archbishop Tait (1869-82; Pl. 19), by Boehm.

The *Crypt, which is very spacious, is entered from the transepts (visitors escorted in parties every ½ hr.). This is the crypt of the early-Norman church (1093-1107), and the fragment of rubble wall at the W. end is supposed to belong to St. Augustine's church on this site. Some of the *Capitals in the crypt are only half-carved, their execution having probably been stopped by the fire of 1174. In the centre is the *Chapel of Our Lady of the Undercroft*, with the tomb of Cardinal Morton (archbishop 1486-1500) on its S. side. Queen Elizabeth placed the crypt at the disposal of French and Flemish refugees, and its S. transept, or the Black Prince's Chantries (commemorating his marriage with Joan, the 'Fair Maid of Kent', in 1361), is still used as a *French Church* by their descendants. *St. Gabriel's Chapel*, beneath that of St. Anselm (p. 30), contains the oldest paintings in England. The higher E. portion of the crypt, beneath the Trinity Chapel, is in the E.E. style (1180). The body of Thomas à Becket lay here for fifty years, and this was the scene of Henry II.'s penance in 1174. Though tradition has it that the saint's body was burned by order of Henry VIII., some bones found and re-interred here in 1888 are believed to be those of the martyr himself.

The Precincts contain some interesting remains of the Benedictine priory. The *Cloisters*, in the late-Perpendicular style (1412), are entered from the N.W. transept. In the N.W. corner is a curious hatch communicating with the cellarer's lodgings. To the E. is the *Chapter House*, the lower part of which is E.E., the upper part Perpendicular. The barrel-vaulted ceiling is of Irish oak. The chapter-house is adjoined on the N. by the *Library*. — The *Archbishop's Palace*, to the N.W. of the cathedral, was burned in Cranmer's time, and partly rebuilt by Archbishop Parker (1559-75); a new palace was built on the site in 1901.

We walk round the S. side of the cathedral to inspect the E. end of the close. The Bowling Green, a walled garden opposite the E. end of the cathedral, is now the *Kent War Memorial*, with a bastion of the city wall transformed into a chapel. To the N. of the E. end of the cathedral is the *Brick Walk*, leading from the modernized *Meister Omers*, where distinguished visitors were lodged, and through the ruins of the *Monks' Infirmary* and its chapel, to the *Dark Entry*. The latter, which commands a view of the so-called *Baptistery*, a Norman water-tower, leads from the N.E. transept (gate usually locked) to the *Prior's Gateway* and the *Green Court*, which was surrounded by monastic buildings. To the E. of it lies the *Deanery*, and on the N. is the old *Strangers' Hall*. The **King's School** (Pl. D, 1), in the N.W. corner, was founded by Henry VIII. but claims descent from the monastic school established by Archbishop Theodore (668-690); it numbers Marlowe, Thurlow, Harvey, and Robert Boyle among former pupils. The approach to the upper hall is by an external **Norman Staircase*, with open arcades at the sides, the only structure of the kind in the country.

Not far to the E. of the cathedral is *St. Augustine's College* (Pl. E, 1, 2), occupying the site and incorporating the remains of **St. Augustine's Abbey,** founded by St. Augustine for Benedictine monks and at one time of greater importance than the cathedral

and Benedictine priory of Christchurch. The college was built in 1846-48 for the training of missionaries. The main entrance is by *St. Augustine's Gate, in Monastery St., dating from 1300. Visitors are admitted from 2 to 5 during term, 11 to 1 and 2 to 5 in the vacation (adm. 6*d.*).

The modern buildings of the college, on three sides of a fine court, include a large library, with a valuable Oriental collection, below which is a crypt containing the Coleridge Missionary Museum; the chapel; the lower chapel, with memorials to missionaries; cloisters; and a dining hall, being the Guest Hall of the old monastery, with its original rafters.

In the Abbey Field are the foundations of the old *Abbey Church*, where St. Augustine, King Ethelbert, Queen Bertha, and the first nine successors of St. Augustine were buried. Important excavations have taken place here since 1900, resulting in the discovery of the floor and part of the walls of the original Saxon church and of the tombs of SS. Lawrence (604-619), Mellitus (619-624), and Justus (624-627) and the Saxon kings Edbald, Mulus, Lothaire, and Wihtred. The total length of the church was 402 ft. Near the E. end of the abbey-church are the ruins of the early-Saxon church of *St. Pancras*, incorporating much Roman tiling.

Next to the cathedral, perhaps the most interesting object in Canterbury is ***St. Martin's** (Pl. F, 1), a quaint little building, known as the 'Mother Church of England'. The keys are kept at No. 4 St. Martin's Hill, Longport St., but during the day the verger is generally at the church (adm. 6*d.*).

There is little doubt that there was a Christian church here in pre-Saxon days, which had been fitted up as a chapel for Queen Bertha (p. 26) prior to the arrival of St. Augustine. King Ethelbert is said to have been baptized here in the old font, the lower part of which is probably of Saxon date. Part of the walls, which contain numerous Roman bricks, may belong to the original church; the chancel was rebuilt in the E.E. period. Other noteworthy features are the Norman piscina, in the S.E. corner of the nave, and the holy-water stoup in the N. wall.

Among the remaining points of interest in Canterbury are *St. John's Hospital*, founded by Lanfranc, in Northgate St., to the N. of the cathedral; *St. Alphege's* (Pl. C, 1; 13-15th cent.), near the W. end of the cathedral, containing some old brasses; *St. George's* (Pl. D, 2), containing the flag which was used in making the signal 'St. George for England', prior to the attack on Zeebrugge (April 23rd, 1918); and the ruins of *St. Sepulchre's Priory*, to the S. of the city, of which Elizabeth Barton, the 'Maid of Kent', executed at Tyburn in 1534, was an inmate. Joseph Conrad (1857-1924), the novelist, is buried in the city cemetery (beyond Pl. A, 1).

About 1½ M. to the W. of Canterbury, on the London road, is the village of *Harbledown* (perhaps the 'Bob up-and-down' of Chaucer), with the *Hospital of St. Nicholas*, originally founded for lepers by Lanfranc. No part of the present buildings is ancient, except portions of the church, which has Norman pillars and arches on one side, E.E. on the other, and an open timber-roof. Fine view of Canterbury.

From Canterbury West to Folkestone, 19¾ M., S.R. (Eastern Section; Elham Valley line) in 50 min. (3*s.* 4*d.*, 2*s.*). — 2 M. *South Canterbury* is close to the St. Lawrence cricket-ground. — Richard Hooker (1554?-1600) is buried in the church of (5½ M.) *Bishopsbourne*, where he was rector from 1595. 'Oswalds' was the home of Joseph Conrad (see above)

from 1919 till his death here in 1924. — 7³/₄ M. *Barham. Broome Park*, the Tappington Grange of the 'Ingoldsby Legends', was the country seat of Lord Kitchener from 1911 to 1916. — The *Church of SS. Mary and Eadburg at (13³/₄ M.) *Lyminge* dates in part from the 10th cent.; adjacent are the remains of a 7th cent. church. — 18¹/₄ M. *Shorncliffe Camp*, and thence to Folkestone Junction, see p. 13.

From Canterbury West railways run also to *Ashford* (see p. 13) and to *Whitstable Harbour* (see p. 22). — Another line from Canterbury West runs viâ (2¹/₂ M.) *Sturry*, (6¹/₂ M.) *Grove Ferry*, with lavender fields, and *Minster Junction* (11¹/₂ M.; p. 24) to *Ramsgate* (15³/₄ M.; p. 24) and *Margate* (19³/₄ M.; p. 22). Sturry Court, dating from the time of James I. and formerly the country home of Lord Milner (p. 35), now houses the junior department of the King's School (p. 31). Near Sturry is *Fordwich* (George & Dragon, 6 R. from 3*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), once the port of Canterbury, with an old town hall, and between Sturry and Grove Ferry is *Chislet*, with a colliery.

4. From London to Hastings.

Railway. S.R. (Eastern Section) from Charing Cross (or Cannon St.) and London Bridge, 62¹/₄ M. in 1¹/₂-3¹/₄ hrs. (12*s.* 8*d.*, 7*s.* 7*d.*). — There is another route (76 M. in 2-4 hrs.; same fares) by the S.R. (Central Section) from Victoria and London Bridge viâ *Lewes*, *Polegate*, and *Bexhill* (see pp. 40, 41, 39).

Road (A 21), 61¹/₂ M. We leave London either by Lewisham High Road (Pl. G, 59, 64), Catford, and Bromley, or by Denmark Hill (Pl. G, 141), Crystal Palace and Bromley. — 23¹/₂ M. *Sevenoaks* (p. 11); 30 M. *Tonbridge* (p. 12); 40 M. *Lamberhurst* (p. 12); 49¹/₂ M. *Robertsbridge* (p. 35); 55 M. **Battle** (p. 35). — We enter (61¹/₂ M.) *Hastings* (p. 36) by Bohemia Road (Pl. C, 4).

The greater part of Routes 4-8a lies in **Sussex**, which is divided for administrative purposes into two counties, East and West Sussex. Its chief feature is the *South Downs*, of chalk, which attain a height of 600-800 ft., with a steep escarpment to the N. but sloping gently down to the sea on the S. They afford splendid rambles and provide pasturage for a breed of sheep yielding excellent mutton. To the N. stretches the *Weald* (comp. p. 10), intersected by the *Forest Ridge* and once famous for its iron industry, which died out early in the 19th century. The coast is fringed with popular watering-places. Sussex has enjoyed a great literary vogue of recent years (Rudyard Kipling, Sheila Kaye-Smith, etc.).

From London to (29¹/₂ M.) *Tonbridge*, see pp. 11, 12.

34¹/₄ M. **Tunbridge Wells.** — Railway Stations. *Central* (Eastern Section), Mount Pleasant; *West* (Central Section; rfmts.), Eridge Road, beyond the Pantiles, for Brighton, London viâ Oxted, etc.

Hotels. **Calverley*, Calverley Road, not far from the Central Station, R. from 8*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Spa*, with Turkish and medical baths, at the N.W. corner of the Common, 90 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Wellington*, T. H., R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.*, **Earl's Court*, unlicensed, 80 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*, **Royal Mount Ephraim*, 22 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, these three on Mount Ephraim, with view of the Common; *Molyneux Park*, near Mount Ephraim, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Castle*, London Road, facing the Common, 20 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Carlton*, near the West Station, 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Camden*, at Pembury, 3 M. to the N., R. 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 13*s.*; *Mount Edgcumbe*, in the middle of the Common, P. 13*s.*, *Russell*, London Road, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, both private.

Restaurants. *Tudor*, Mount Pleasant; *Carlton, Nevill*, High St.; *Cadena, Mecca*, Pantiles.

Taxicabs 2*s*. for the 1st mile, then 6*d*. per $^1/_4$ M.; horse-cabs 2*s*. for the 1st mile, then 9*d*. per $^1/_2$ M. — Motorbuses to *Tonbridge, Sevenoaks, Crowborough, Maidstone, Gravesend*, etc.

Post Office, Vale Road, corner of London Road. — Theatre. *Opera House*, at the top of Mount Pleasant.

The borough of *Royal Tunbridge Wells* (200-450 ft.), once a fashionable watering-place and now a residential town, with 35,568 inhab., is finely situated in a hilly district in Kent, on the border of Sussex, and owes its present favour rather to its pretty surroundings and invigorating air than to its weak chalybeate springs (discovered by Lord North in 1606). It seems to have been a favourite resort of the Puritans, who have left traces of their partiality in such names as Mount Ephraim and Mount Sion; but its greatest vogue as a summer watering-place was in the Georgian era, under the auspices of Beau Nash (p. 117).

The chief promenade of visitors is the *Pantiles, a quaint, old-fashioned street or 'parade' with a covered walk, which derives its name from the earlier style of pavement introduced by Queen Anne. There are several shops here for the sale of 'Tunbridge Ware', or small articles in wood-mosaic. The pump room is at one end, the chief mineral spring at the other. By the entrance to the Pantiles is the church of *King Charles the Martyr*, dating from 1685. A beautiful feature of the town is the gorse-covered *Common, the top of which (Mount Ephraim) commands wide views.

The environs are undulating and beautifully wooded, affording charming rambles in every direction. The favourite short walks are to the *Toad Rock*, on *Rusthall Common*, 1 M. to the W., and to the *High Rocks* (hotel), $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.W., both good examples of the fantastic shapes assumed by sandstone rocks in the process of disintegration.

Penshurst Place (p. 12), 6 M. to the N.W., may be reached by motorbus or by railway viâ Tonbridge. Walkers, however, will find the route viâ *Speldhurst* (George & Dragon, P.R.H.A.) very picturesque; and they may extend their excursion to *Chiddingstone* (p. 12) and *Hever* (p. 43). — About 6 M. to the S.E. lies *Bayham Abbey* (p. 12), and 2 M. farther on is *Lamberhurst* (p. 12). — A pleasant round may be made as follows: we follow the road leading S. to (2 M.) *Frant* (p. 35) and walk W. across the park of *Eridge Castle* (Marquis of Abergavenny), and past *Eridge Rocks* (open to visitors on Fri. from June to Sept.), to ($2^1/_2$ M.) Eridge station (see below).

From Tunbridge Wells to Eastbourne, $29^3/_4$ M., S.R. (Central Section) from the West Station in $1^1/_2$ hr. (6*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 9*d*.). — 3 M. *Groombridge* (rfmts.; Crown, P.R.H.A., D., R., & B. 9*s*.), a railway junction (pp. 42, 43) and a pretty village. — 5 M. *Eridge* (rfmts.; comp. p. 35). — 11 M. *Mayfield* (rfmts.; Middle House, a timbered Elizabethan house, 8 beds, R. 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 16*s*. 6*d*.; Royal Oak, 4 beds, R. & B. 6*s*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., P. 10*s*.), a charming village. The old *Palace, now a convent (no adm.), was a favourite residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury from Dunstan (d. 988) to Cranmer (d. 1556) and dates mainly from about 1350, with later additions. — $14^3/_4$ M. *Heathfield*. Lord Heathfield (1717-90), defender of Gibraltar, is buried in the church. A pillar in the neighbouring hamlet of *Cade Street* marks the spot where Jack Cade was mortally wounded in 1450. — $17^1/_4$ M. *Waldron* (Horeham Manor, private). —

22½ M. *Hailsham* (Old Manor House, unlicensed, 6 beds, D., R., & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*). Herstmonceux (p. 39) is 3¾ M. to the E.; the gatehouse and other remains of *Michelham Priory*, an Augustinian foundation of the 13th cent., are 2½ M. to the W. — 25½ M. *Polegate*, and thence to Eastbourne, see p. 41.

From Tunbridge Wells to Brighton, 32 M., S.R. (Central Section) from the West Station in 1½-2½ hrs. (6*s.* 8*d.*, 4*s.*). This route diverges to the right from the Eastbourne line beyond (5 M.) *Eridge* (p. 34). — 8½ M. **Crowborough** (*Beacon, 100 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*; *Crest, 60 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), a high-lying summer resort (792 ft.) with excellent golf-links. Splendid walks may be taken to the W. over **Ashdown Forest* (600-700 ft.; views), a heather and gorse clad moorland broken by clumps of firs. — 13¼ M. *Buxted*. The first cannon in England cast in one piece was made here in 1543 by Ralph Hogge, whose house is still standing near the church. — 15½ M. *Uckfield* (Maiden's Head, R. 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.*). — 24 M. *Lewes*, see p. 40; thence to Brighton, see p. 39.

From London to *Tunbridge Wells* viâ *Oxted*, see pp. 42, 43.

Beyond Tunbridge Wells the train enters Sussex (p. 33). — 36¾ M. *Frant* (Abergavenny, 10 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), on a hill (695 ft.) 1 M. to the W. — 38¾ M. *Wadhurst* (Queen's Head, 6 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), with iron tomb-slabs in the church. — Tunnel (1204 yds.). — 47½ M. *Etchingham* (Railway, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*) has a fine Dec. church (1360), with old brasses, stalls, and glass. At *Burwash*, 3 M. to the W., is Batemans, the residence of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. — 49½ M. *Robertsbridge* (George, R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*), with the remains of a Cistercian abbey (12th cent.), 1 M. to the E. of the station.

Viscount Milner (1854-1925) is buried in *Salehurst* churchyard, 1 M. to the E. of Robertsbridge.

From Robertsbridge to Headcorn, 24 M., Kent & East Sussex Railway in 1-2 hrs. (3*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*). — 4 M. *Bodiam* (Castle, T.H., 3 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*). ***Bodiam Castle** (week-days 10-4.30 or 6.30; adm. 1*s.*; on Sun. by permit from the N.T.) is externally a well-preserved example of a late-mediæval fortress (begun in 1386), surrounded by a broad moat and possessing fine gateways, machicolated parapets, a portcullis, etc. Nearly square in ground-plan, it has circular towers at the corners and rectangular ones between them. It was bought by Marquis Curzon in 1916 and bequeathed by him in 1925 to the National Trust (comp. p. 354). — 15 M. *Tenterden* (White Lion, 12 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; Woolpack, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), once a seaport, has an old town hall and a fine church (p. 21), with a shingle roof and a Perp. tower. — 24 M. *Headcorn*, see p. 12.

55½ M. **Battle** (George, 12 R., R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Star, R. & B. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*; Chequers; Towers, private, 12 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 9*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), an old town with 2891 inhabitants. On the way to the abbey we pass the *Parish Church*, a building in the Transitional style, with Dec. and Perp. additions. It contains a few brasses, a Norman font, and the fine tomb of Sir Anthony Browne (p. 36), with effigies of him and his wife. Battle is a 'peculiar' in the diocese of Chichester, and its vicar is known as the Dean of Battle.

***Battle Abbey** was founded by William the Conqueror in fulfilment of a vow made by him during the battle fought here with Harold, the English king, on Oct. 14th, 1066. Though known as the 'Battle of Hastings', the battle is more accurately named after the heights of *Senlac*, on which William found the Saxons entrenched behind a stockade on his march from Pevensey (p. 39), and which lie a short distance to the S.E. The abbey was entrusted to the Benedictines, and the church was consecrated by St. Anselm in 1094. At the Reformation (1538) it was presented to Sir Anthony Browne (d. 1548), Henry VIII.'s Master of the Horse, who converted the monastic buildings into a dwelling-house. The abbey is now a girls' school.

The grounds and ruins of the abbey are open on Tues. and Wed. 10-6 (1*s.*), Mon., Thurs., and Fri. 10-5 (2*s.* 6*d.*), and Sat. 10-1 (2*s.* 6*d.*). Visitors are conducted through the beautiful grounds by a guide (no gratuity).

We enter the precincts by a late-Dec. **Gatehouse* (1338), the longer (E.) wing of which was formerly the market house. Beyond, we find ourselves in a large court, on the left of which stand the abbey-buildings, the portions visible to us (from left to right) being the *Abbot's Lodge*, the *Porch*, the *Abbot's Hall*, and the modern *Library*. From the terrace at the S. end, we enjoy a fine view of the battlefield, with the heights of *Telham*, whence the Normans first caught sight of their foe, on the other side of the valley. This terrace marks the site of Sir Anthony Browne's *Banqueting Hall*, pulled down about 1750; two turrets at the W. end and some traces of the windows and fireplaces are the only remains. From the terrace we are conducted to the picturesque E.E. ruins of the **Dormitory* (1120), with vaulted chambers below, described as the scriptorium or library, the mortuary, and the 'silent room'. The pillars in the second and third chambers are of Purbeck marble. The meagre remains of the *Abbey Church*, once 315 ft. long and 120 ft. wide, consist merely of a few piers and stones at the E. end; and nearly the whole area is now a garden, containing fine yews and cedars. The high altar is supposed to have stood on the spot where the body of Harold was found after the battle. One fine arcade of the old *Cloisters* forms the E. wall of the modern abbey, and adjacent are the remains of the *Refectory*. — The so-called 'Roll of Battle Abbey', containing a list of the Norman nobles who came over with the Conqueror, is a forgery composed at a time when a Norman lineage had become fashionable. The original is believed to have been burned in 1793 at Cowdray (p. 61).

At *Sedlescombe* (Queen's Head), 3 M. to the N.E. of Battle, is the *Brabazon Art Gallery* (open 8-dusk, 6*d.*), including a collection of water-colours by Hercules B. Brabazon (1821-1906).

At (57½ M.) *Crowhurst* a branch-line diverges for Bexhill (4½ M.; p. 39) viâ *Sidley* (3½ M.; Pelham, 13 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*). — 60¾ M. *West St. Leonards;* 61¾ M. *St. Leonards (Warrior Square);* 62¼ M. *Hastings* (Pl. A, 3; rfmts.).

Hastings. — Railway Stations, see above and p. 39.

Hotels. **Queen's* (Pl. a; B, 4), with orchestra, 200 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Albany* (Pl. e; B, 4), unlicensed, 100 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Castle* (Pl. f; B, 4), 60 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. 20*s.*; *Royal Oak*, Castle St., commercial, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.* — At St. Leonards: **Royal Victoria* ('R.V.' on the map of the environs), 100 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Eversfield* ('E.'), 70 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Alexandra* ('A.'), 120 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Sussex*, near West Marina Station, 40 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Edinburgh*, *Warrior-House*, both

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in Warrior Square and under the same management, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Adelphi*, unlicensed, Warrior Square, 100 R., R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.*; *Hockley's*, unlicensed, Eversfield Place (Pl. A, 4), 29 R., P. from 11*s.* 6*d.*

Post Offices in Queen's Road, Hastings (Pl. B, 3, 4), and in King's Road, St. Leonards. — Information Bureau, 40 Havelock Road (Pl. B, 3) and at a kiosk on White Rock Promenade.

Theatres. *Gaiety*, Queen's Road; entertainments, dancing, etc., in the *Pier Pavilions;* concerts (municipal orchestra) at the *White Rock Pavilion* (Pl. A, 4).

Tramways from the Memorial to *Ore*, *Bexhill*, and *Cooden*. — Motor-buses to *Battle*, *Bexhill*, *Eastbourne*, *Rye*, *Folkestone*, *Margate*, *Maidstone*, *Chatham*, *London*, etc.

Taxicabs. First-class cabs for 1-2 pers. 1*s.* 6*d.* for the first mile, 3 pers. 2*s.*, 4 pers. 2*s.* 6*d.*; each additional $^1/_2$ M. 6*d.* or 9*d.* Each article of luggage carried outside, 3*d.*

Baths. *Corporation Baths*, White Rock (Pl. A, 4), with large swimming-basin and Turkish and medicinal baths.

Hastings and *St. Leonards* are now a single town with 66,496 inhab., in great repute as a bathing resort and winter residence. St. Leonards forms the W. end of the town and is purely a watering-place, consisting mainly of rows of hotels and lodging-houses, while the E. part of Hastings retains the picturesque appearance of an old-fashioned fishing town and seaport. The sea front of 3 M., along which runs a fine esplanade, is striking. The best view of it, with the hills behind and the ruins of the castle, is obtained from the end of *Hastings Pier*, which is over 900 ft. long.

The name of Hastings is indissolubly connected with the battle by which the government of England passed from the Saxons to the Normans, though it was fought at a spot 7 M. distant (p. 35). Hastings was one of the Cinque Ports (p. 15), but its harbour has disappeared.

On the *West Hill*, above Hastings (lift from the W. end of George St.), are the scanty ruins of the *Castle* (Pl. C, 3, 4), founded by William the Conqueror. The grounds command a splendid view of the town and sea, extending on the W. to Beachy Head.

A little to the N.E. of the castle the hill is partly undermined by *St. Clement's Caves*. The steps near the lighthouse descend to *St. Clement's* (Pl. C, 3), a Perp. church, whence we may proceed to the left (N.) along High St. At the upper end of this street is the Rom. Cath. church of *St. Mary Star of the Sea*, built in 1884 by Coventry Patmore, the poet, in memory of his wife (p. 327). Close by is the church of *All Saints* (Pl. D, 3), a Perp. edifice with a fine W. window. Titus Oates, whose father was rector from 1660 to 1690, was baptized in this church in 1660, and was curate here for a short time. We may return to the beach through All Saints St. and visit the quaint fishing quarter, with its boats drawn up on the beach and its lofty black sheds for drying the nets.

The W. part of Hastings and the whole of St. Leonards contain little calling for mention. In the centre of the town is the *Albert Memorial* (Pl. 1; B, 4), a Gothic clock-tower. A little to the W., in Claremont, is the *Brassey Institute*, presented to the town by

Lord Brassey, containing a library and museum. Farther W. is the *Palace Pier.*

An attractive walk may be taken to the E. of Hastings to (2½ M.) *Fairlight Glen*, a pretty little wooded valley, and (3 M.) the *Lovers' Seat*, a rocky ledge commanding a splendid view. The best route is the path crossing the *East Hill* (250 ft.; view), reached by steps from the Fish Market or by a lift at the E. end of Rock a Nore Road. After visiting (1 M.) *Ecclesbourne Glen*, we follow the path along the top of the cliffs. Beyond the Lovers' Seat are the gorse-covered *Fire Hills.*

From Hastings to Ashford, 26¼ M., S.R. (Eastern Section) in ¾-1 hr. (5*s.* 7*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*). — 9 M. **Winchelsea** (New Inn, P. 14*s.* 6*d.*), one of the two 'Ancient Towns' associated with the Cinque Ports (p. 15) and now a charming village, stands on a hill rising abruptly from the marshes, 1 M. from the station and 1½ M. from the sea. The original town and seaport, 3 M. to the S.E., were destroyed in 1287 by the encroachments of the sea, and 'new' Winchelsea was laid out by Edward I. in forty squares. The sea, however, which had washed the walls of the town on three sides, soon began to recede again, and by the reign of Richard II. the port was already in decay. The three old gates are still standing: *Pipewell*, *Land*, or *Ferry Gate*; *Strand Gate*; and *New Gate.* The **Church* is an important early-Dec. structure of the late 13th cent., of which the nave was probably never built, while the transepts and central tower are now in ruins. The beautiful mouldings of the nave arches and windows should be noted. In the centre of the S. aisle is the fine canopied tomb of Gervase Alard, Admiral and Warden of the Cinque Ports in 1303 and 1306. Adjacent are the tomb of Stephen Alard and the beautiful sedilia and piscina. The N. aisle contains three tombs of unknown persons, brought from Old Winchelsea. Opposite the church is the old *Court House.* A little S.E. is the *Grey Friars*, on the site of a Franciscan house, of which part of the chapel (1277) remains (open on Mon. 10-5, 6*d.*). Near the sea, about halfway between Winchelsea and Rye, is *Camber Castle*, erected by Henry VIII. *Icklesham*, 1½ M. to the W., has a fine Norman church.

11 M. **Rye** (Old Flushing Inn & Fresco Club, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; Old Hope Anchor, private, R. & B. 10*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; Mermaid, a quaint old house, unlicensed, 25 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; George, 13 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Cinque Ports, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*), a decayed and highly picturesque seaport (2918 inhab.), situated, like Winchelsea, on a rocky hill, from which the sea retired in 1823, was the other 'Ancient Town' (p. 15). It is a favourite residence of writers and artists and is frequented in summer by thousands of visitors and golfers. Rye was the birthplace of John Fletcher, the dramatist (1579-1625). From the station we proceed to the left to (5 min.) the *Land Gate*, the only one remaining. Beyond the gate we descend to the left into Fishmarket Road, from which (4 min.) steps ascend to the right to the *Ypres Tower* (12th cent.). The large *Church* is partly Norman and partly E.E., with later windows. The pendulum of the quaint quarter-boy clock (1515) swings inside the church. To the W., in West St., is a house occupied by Henry James from 1898 to 1916 (tablet), and now the residence of Mr. E. F. Benson. Lion St. leads N. from the church to High St., which it reaches nearly opposite *Pocock's School* (1636), attended by Thackeray's 'Denis Duval'. In Conduit Hill, which leaves the High St. to the E. of the George Hotel, is the chapel of the *Austin Friary.* By following High St. towards the W. we reach (3 min.) the quaint old *Mermaid Street. A steam-tram runs to (1½ M.) *Rye Harbour* or *Camber* (Royal William, P.R.H.A., P. 16*s.*), at the mouth of the *Rother*, with excellent sands and golf-links and a little shipping.

Beyond Rye the train enters Kent (p. 10) and traverses *Romney Marsh*, with rich sheep-pastures, 17 M. long and 12 M. wide. The marsh is noted for its large and lonely churches. — From (17¾ M.) *Appledore* a branch diverges on the right to (7 M.) *Lydd* (E.E. church, with Perp. tower), forking

there for (4 M.) *Dungeness*, a vast shingle beach with a lighthouse (the breeding-place of the Kentish plover and other rare birds), on the S., and for (4 M.) *New Romney* (Ship, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*, New Inn, R. 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, both plain), one of the Cinque Ports (p. 15), on the N. Adjoining Romney is *Littlestone-on-Sea* (Grand, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*), with excellent golf-links. A miniature railway (15 in. gauge) runs from New Romney to Hythe (8¼ M.; p. 13), viâ *Jesson*, with the Duke of York's Summer Camp, and *Dymchurch* (Marshlands, a bungalow hotel, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*; Ship, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 16*s.* 6*d.*), a pleasant seaside village with an interesting church. Romney Marsh is here protected by an ancient sea-wall. — 26¼ M. *Ashford*, see p. 12.

From Hastings to Brighton, 34¼ M., S.R. (Central Section) in 1¼-2 hrs. (7*s.* 3*d.*, 4*s.* 4*d.*). — ¾ M. *St. Leonards (Warrior Square)*; 1¾ M. *St. Leonards (West Marina)*. — 4¾ M. *Bexhill Central*. **Bexhill** (rfmts.; *Sackville, one of the Frederick Hotels, 150 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Metropole, 130 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Granville, 70 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Devonshire, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Normanhurst, 55 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; Wilton Court, unlicensed, 32 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Riposo, unlicensed, 40 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Glyne Hall, Beach Haven, both private, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), a modern and fashionable seaside resort (20,363 inhab.), with good sands. There is another station (p. 36; rfmts.) at the W. end of the town. Tramway to Hastings and to *Cooden* (2 M. to the W.; golf-course). — 11¼ M. *Pevensey & Westham* (Bay, 7 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*). ***Pevensey Castle** (O.W.; 10-dusk, Sun. 2-dusk; adm. 6*d.*) consists of two distinct parts, an outer fortress of Roman origin and an inner late-Norman one of the 12th century. The Roman wall, still about 20 ft. high at places, encloses a space of about 9 acres and is strengthened at intervals by round bastions. This was *Anderida*, one of the nine forts erected towards the end of the 3rd cent. by the Romano-British 'Counts of the Saxon Shore' to defend the coast between Portsmouth Harbour and the Wash against Saxon invaders. The Saxons, however, besieged and captured Anderida in 491. The Norman castle (13th cent., with remains of an 11th cent. keep) occupies the S.E. corner of this enclosure. Outside the castle is the Old Mint House (adm. 1*s.*). Pevensey is the reputed landing-place of William the Conqueror. Pevensey church, to the E. of the castle, is E.E., Westham church is partly Norman, partly Perpendicular. The coast is lined with martello towers, which were erected in hundreds on the S. and E. coasts during the Napoleonic scare (the name is derived from Cape Mortella in Corsica, a tower on which was captured by the British in 1794). About 4½ M. to the N. of Pevensey is ***Herstmonceux Castle** (pron. 'herstmonsiou'), seat of Col. Claude Lowther, a fortified brick-built mansion of 1440, partly in ruins. Visitors are admitted to the courtyard and gardens on Wed. and Thurs. in April-Sept., 12.30-5.30 (fee 1*s.*). — At (11¾ M.) *Polegate* (p. 41) we join the line from Eastbourne and follow it to (26¼ M.) *Lewes* (p. 40). — Beyond (30¾ M.) *Falmer* we see *Stanmer* (Earl of Chichester) on the right. — Beyond (33½ M.) *London Road* the train crosses a curved viaduct, 73 ft. high and 400 yds. long. — 34¼ M. *Brighton*, see p. 45.

5. From London to Eastbourne and Newhaven.

Railway. S.R. (Central Section) from Victoria or London Bridge to *Eastbourne*, 65¾ M. in 1½-2½ hrs. (12*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*); to *Newhaven*, 56½ M. in 1⅓-2¾ hrs. (11*s.* 10*d.*, 7*s.* 1*d.*).

Road (A 22) to Eastbourne, 61½ M., and Newhaven, 56 M. — We leave London viâ Brixton (Pl. G, 143) and Croydon (by-pass). — 11½ M.

Purley (p. 43); 16½ M. *Caterham* (p. 43); 19 M. *Godstone* (p. 12); 28½ M. *East Grinstead* (p. 42); 31½ M. *Forest Row* (p. 42). — At (34 M.) *Wych Cross*, in Ashdown Forest (p. 35), we turn right (A 275) for (49 M.) *Lewes* (see below) and (56 M.) *Newhaven* (see below). — 41½ M. *Uckfield* (p. 35); 54 M. *Hailsham* (p. 35); 61½ M. *Eastbourne* (p. 41).

From London to (40¾ M.) *Wivelsfield*, see pp. 42-45. — 44½ M. *Plumpton*, with a racecourse. On the downs to the right is a large V in firs, planted in 1887 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

50 M. **Lewes** (rfmts.; White Hart, 14 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Crown, 10 beds, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), the county town of Sussex, with 10,798 inhab., is situated on the *Ouse*, in the heart of the South Downs. The *Castle* (week-days 10-sunset, 6*d.*), built by William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey (d. 1088), has a double gateway and an Edwardian keep (view); an almost unique feature is a second keep-mound (to the E., in private grounds). Barbican House, by the gate, contains the museum of the Sussex Archæological Society (week-days 10-sunset; adm. 6*d.*, with castle 9*d.*). The Cluniac *Priory of St. Pancras*, a picturesque ruin to the S. of the town, was founded by William de Warenne and his wife Gundrada (apply at the confectioner's opposite St. John's), whose leaden coffins are preserved in a chapel (apply at 1 St. James's St.) attached to *St. John's, Southover*. The *Town Hall* contains a fine oak staircase. In the High St. are *St. Michael's*, with a round Norman tower, and *St. Anne's*, in the Transitional style. A tablet marks the house (92 High St.) where Tom Paine lived as exciseman in 1768-74.

About 2½ M. to the W. are *Mount Harry* (639 ft.), where Henry III. was defeated by Simon de Montfort at the Battle of Lewes (1264), and the Lewes racecourse. — *Ringmer*, 3 M. to the N.E. of Lewes, supplied wives to John Harvard, who married Ann, daughter of John Sadler, the vicar, and to William Penn, who married the daughter of Sir William Springett, of Broyle Place.

Lewes is the junction of lines to *Brighton* and to *Hastings* (see p. 39), to *Newhaven* and *Seaford* (see below), and to *East Grinstead*, *Tunbridge Wells*, etc. (see pp. 35, 42).

From Lewes to Newhaven and Seaford, 8¾ M., S.R. (Central Section) in 15-20 min. (1*s.* 11*d.*, 1*s.* 2*d.*). — 6¼ M. **Newhaven** (Ship, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Bridge, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a seaport at the mouth of the *Ouse* (6436 inhab.), possesses a modern fort and an interesting church with a Norman tower and apsidal chancel of the 12th century. The Continental boat-trains stop at (6½ M.) *Newhaven Harbour* (rfmts.; London and Paris Hotel, 40 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), whence mail-steamers ply to Dieppe (see p. xvi). Other trains go on viâ (7½ M.) *Bishopstone*, with a fine Norman church, to (8¾ M.) *Seaford* (Esplanade, 50 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; Bay, 22 R., P. from 15*s.*; Beach, private, P. from 15*s.*), a bathing resort. — About 2 M. to the W. of Newhaven is *Peacehaven* (hotel, 21 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.*), an inchoate seaside resort.

The line now skirts *Mount Caburn* (490 ft.; l.) and *Firle Beacon* (718 ft.; r.). — About 2½ M. to the S. of (57½ M.) *Berwick*, an angling resort on the *Cuckmere*, is *Alfriston*, with a 14th cent. church (the 'Cathedral of the Downs'), a 14th cent. clergy-house (N.T.; visitors admitted), and the Star Inn (16th cent., with old

carvings). To the right is the *Long Man of Wilmington*, a figure, 230 ft. high, cut out of the chalk and supposed to be of Celtic or Saxon origin. The gatehouse of the Benedictine priory of *Wilmington*, $2^3/_4$ M. from the station, is incorporated with a farmhouse.

$61^1/_2$ M. *Polegate* (rfmts.), junction for Tunbridge Wells (p. 35) and for Bexhill and Hastings (p. 39). — $63^3/_4$ M. *Hampden Park* (hotel, T.H., 5 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*).

$65^3/_4$ M. **Eastbourne.** — *Rfmts.* — Hotels. On or near the front: **Grand*, 400 beds, with orchestra and Turkish baths, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 27*s.* 6*d.*; **Queen's*, 123 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*, P. from 21*s.*; **Burlington*, R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 25*s.*; *Park Gates*, Howard Square, unlicensed, 70 beds, R. from 9*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*, P. from 24*s.*; **Albion*, 56 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; **Cavendish*; **Hydro*, South Cliff, unlicensed, with Turkish baths, 80 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Albemarle*, 40 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Alexandra*, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Chatsworth*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Trinity Mansion*, private, P. from 18*s.*; *Imperial*, Devonshire Place, private, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Kenilworth Court*, Wilmington Square, *West Rocks*, both private. — In the town: *Royal*, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.*, *Gildredge*, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, *Diplock's*, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*, these three in Terminus Road; *Sussex*, Cornfield Terrace, good, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Clifton*, South St., 25 R., P. from 18*s.*; *New*, Grove Road, R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 14*s.*

Taxicabs 1*s.* for the first $^2/_3$ M., then 3*d.* per $^1/_3$ M.; for a third passenger 6*d.* extra, for 4 or 5 persons 1*s.* extra. — Motorbuses to *Beachy Head*, *Brighton*, *Pevensey*, *Hastings*, *Battle*, *Maidstone*, *Chatham*, etc.

Post Office, Upperton Road, close to the station.

Baths. *Devonshire Swimming Baths*, near Devonshire Park.

Amusements. *Devonshire Park*, with theatre, concert-hall (municipal orchestra; festival in Nov.), cinema, lawn-tennis courts (tournament in Sept.), croquet lawns, racquet court, etc. — Theatres. *Devonshire Park*; *Pier Pavilion*; *Hippodrome* (varieties), Seaside Road.

Eastbourne, a fashionable seaside resort with 62,030 inhab., laid out by the 7th Duke of Devonshire (1808-91), lies near the S.E. end of the South Downs, with an attractive sea front nearly 3 M. in length. From the station Terminus Road and its continuation, Victoria Place, lead S. to the Esplanade, at the E. end of which is the *Great Redoubt* (no adm.), while near the W. end is the *Wish Tower*, a martello tower (p. 39) containing a museum. Near the Wish Tower is *Devonshire Park* (see above), close to which, in College Road, is *Eastbourne College*, a public school. — In Old Eastbourne, about 1 M. to the N. of the station, is the parish church of *St. Mary*, an E.E. edifice with a Norman chancel-arch. Close by are the *Lamb Inn*, a quaint old building with a vaulted crypt, and the *Towner Art Gallery*, a manor-house dating from 1734. — *Compton Place*, a seat of the Duke of Devonshire, designed by Colin Campbell, lies between the old and new towns.

About 3 M. to the S.W. of Eastbourne the South Downs terminate in ***Beachy Head** ('beau chef'; 575 ft.), a bold chalk head-

land, rising almost sheer from the sea (fine view). Together with the downs behind it (4570 acres in all), it was purchased by the borough of Eastbourne in 1926. It may be reached either by the 'Duke's Drive' or by a footpath along the cliffs. On the top is the Beachy Head Bungalow Hotel (L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*., P. 20*s*.). The *Belle Toute Lighthouse* (1831; rfmts.), 2 M. farther W., was superseded in 1902 by a lighthouse (142 ft. high) on the foreshore, below the hotel. A little farther on is *Birling Gap* (hotel), beyond which lie the fine cliffs known as the *Seven Sisters*.

From Eastbourne to *Tunbridge Wells*, see p. 34; to *Brighton* and to *Hastings*, see p. 39.

6. From London to Brighton.

Railway. S.R. (Central Section) from Victoria or London Bridge, 50¼ M. in 1-2¼ hrs. (10*s*. 6*d*., 6*s*. 4*d*.). The 'Southern Belle' express, from Victoria, consists of Pullman carriages only (12*s*. 6*d*., 7*s*. 4*d*.).

Road (A 23). 52 M. — We leave London by Brixton (Pl. G, 143) and Croydon (by-pass). — 11½ M. *Purley* (p. 43); 20 M. *Redhill* (p. 43); 25 M. *Horley* (p. 41); 29½ M. *Crawley* (p. 41); 34 M. *Handcross;* 38½ M. *Bolney*. We cross the South Downs. — 45½ M. *Pyecombe;* 48½ M. *Patcham* (p. 48). — We enter (52 M.) *Brighton* (p. 45) by London Road (Pl. B, 1).

The early portions of Routes 6, 8, and 10 lie in **Surrey**, intersected by the North Downs and the Forest Ridge (p. 10) and noted for the varied beauty of its heaths, commons, and woodlands. Like other 'home counties' it is being spoilt by the gradual extension of London towards the S.

From Victoria or London Bridge to (10 M.) *East Croydon* (rfmts.), the chief station of **Croydon,** see Baedeker's 'London'.

From East Croydon to Lewes viâ Oxted, 39½ M., S.R. (Central Section) in 2 hrs. (8*s*. 4*d*., 5*s*.). Through-trains from London to Tunbridge Wells and to Brighton (viâ East Grinstead or Groombridge). The line pierces the *North Downs* by the Oxted Tunnel (1 M. 506 yds.). — 10 M. *Oxted* (for *Limpsfield*), comp. p. 43. — 16 M. *Lingfield*, with a racecourse and a large 15th cent. church. — 17½ M. *Dormans* (*Dormans Park, R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.). — 19¾ M. **East Grinstead** (rfmts.; *Dorset Arms, 14 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 9*d*., D. 6*s*., P. from 16*s*. 6*d*.; Railway, 8 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Crown, R. & B. 8*s*. 9*d*.; Felbridge, 1½ M. to the N.W., 10 R. from 7*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*., P. 18*s*.), a pleasant town with 7319 inhabitants. Near the church is Sackville College, a picturesque almshouse of 1609. About 1 M. to the S.E. is *Brockhurst* (F. G. Hanbury, Esq.), with noted rock-gardens (visitors sometimes admitted). East Grinstead is the junction for Three Bridges (p. 44), on the W., and for Groombridge (10½ M.; p. 34), on the E., viâ *Forest Row* (5¼ M.; Ashdown Forest, R. from 8*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*., P. from 21*s*.; Brambletye, 12 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), with a good golf-course, *Hartfield* (6¾ M.; Dorset Arms, T.H., 2 R.), both of which are good starting-points for Ashdown Forest (p. 35), and *Withyham* (8 M.; Dorset Arms, T.H., 3 R.), the church of which contains the Sackville monuments. — 26 M. *Horsted Keynes* (rfmts.). A branch-line hence joins the main Brighton line at Haywards Heath (see p. 45). — 30½ M. *Sheffield Park*. Edward Gibbon (1737-94), the historian, is interred in *Fletching* church, 3 M. to the E. — 32¼ M. *Newick & Chailey* (rfmts.). At Chailey are the *Heritage Craft Schools* for crippled children. — 39½ M, *Lewes*, see p. 40.

From East Croydon to Tunbridge Wells, 27¼ M., S.R. (Central Section) in 1¼ hr. (5*s.* 10*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*). — 10 M. *Oxted* (p. 42). — 15¼ M. *Edenbridge Town* (p. 12). — 17 M. *Hever.* The castle (Major the Hon. John Jacob Astor; no adm.), an embattled and moated mansion of the 15th-16th cent., drastically restored, was the early home of Anne Boleyn. The church contains the tomb of her father Sir Thomas Boleyn (1476-1539). — 24¼ M. *Groombridge* (p. 34). — 27¼ M. *Tunbridge Wells West*, see p. 33.

From (13½ M.) *Purley* (rfmts.) branch-lines (Eastern Section) diverge to *Caterham* (4½ M. to the S.E.; Harestone, residential, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Hydro, 40 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*; Valley, T.H., 10 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), with the depot of the Foot Guards, and to *Tattenham Corner*, on Epsom Downs (8¼ M.; see Baedeker's 'London'). To the left is the *Reedham Orphan Asylum*, founded in 1841 by the Rev. Andrew Reed. — As far as Earlswood (p. 44) the express trains follow a parallel line avoiding the intervening stations. The line penetrates the *North Downs* by a deep cutting and the Merstham Tunnel (1 M. 353 yds.), at the end of which lies *Merstham*, a station of the Eastern Section only (comp. below). On the right we obtain a view of *Gatton Park* (Sir Jeremiah Colman).

The rich carvings in the church at Gatton are of Belgian workmanship; the beautiful altar and pulpit came from Nuremberg. The *Marble Hall at Gatton Park (open free on week-days 10-12 & 2-4) is adorned with rare marbles from Rome, terracotta plaques, statues, and frescoes by Joseph Severn. Gatton is notorious for having been among the rottenest of rotten boroughs, from one (1541-42) to seven electors sending two members to parliament. The quaint town-hall, in which the elections were held, stands in the grounds.

Chaldon, 2½ M. to the N.E. of Merstham, on the downs, has an ancient church containing a remarkable wall-painting ('Ladder of Salvation') of the early 13th century.

21 M. **Redhill** (rfmts.: Laker's, 18 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*) is the E. suburb of Reigate. Near the station are the temporary premises of the *Foundling Hospital*, removed from London in 1926.

From Redhill to *Tonbridge*, see p. 12.

From Redhill to Reading, 46¼ M., S.R. (Eastern Section) in ¼-2 hrs. (7*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*), the continuation of the line from London (Charing Cross or Cannon Street), traversing a very picturesque district. Comp. the map, p. 60. — 1¾ M. **Reigate** (White Hart, with garden, 25 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Brokes, Reigate Hill, unlicensed, 19 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; Fonthill, Reigate Road, private, P. from 15*s.*), a pleasant old town with 28,915 inhab., lying in the midst of attractive scenery, is a favourite residence of London business men. Below the scanty remains of the old castle, built by William de Warenn. (p. 40), is the 'Barons' Cave'. The castle grounds are prettily laid out. The parish church contains some early-Norman pillars in the nave; in the chancel is the tomb of Lord Howard of Effingham (1536-1624), victor over the Spanish Armada. *Reigate Hill* (N.T.) and *Colley Hill* (N.T.), to the N. of the town, command *Views of the Weald of Sussex.

Beyond Reigate the train continues to skirt the S. base of the *North Downs*. — 4⅓ M. *Betchworth*, a pretty village on the *Mole*, the banks of which between this and Dorking are very picturesque. *Betchworth Park*, with a fine avenue of limes, lies 1½ M. farther W., and may be

crossed by those approaching Dorking on foot. — 7¼ M. *Deepdene* (*Deepdene, with 50 acres, 90 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*) lies at the foot of ***Box Hill** (590 ft.; 652 acres; N.T.), which commands a charming view and is covered with box-plants. The descent may be made on the W. to *Burford Bridge* (station, see p. 59), with a good hotel (18 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*), in which Keats wrote 'Endymion'. Higher up is Flint Cottage, where George Meredith lived from 1867 till his death here in 1909. About ¾ M. to the W. is *Camilla Lacey*, built by Fanny Burney with the proceeds of 'Camilla' but burnt down in 1919. — 8 M. **Dorking** (Town Station), see p. 59. — 12¾ M. *Gomshall* (Black Horse, R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 3*s.*; Compasses, R. from 3*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*) is the station for *Shere* (*White Horse, P. 9*s.*), the latter a charming little place, 1 M. to the W. of the station, with a picturesque church. — 16¾ M. *Chilworth* is the station for *Albury* (Drummond Arms, 9 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a village about 1 M. to the N.E., near which is the large Catholic Apostolic (Irvingite) church built in 1840 by Henry Drummond. The ruins of the old church (early Norman) have been converted into a mortuary chapel (no adm.). Both churches are in *Albury Park*, which now belongs to the Duke of Northumberland. Martin Tupper (1810-89), of 'Proverbial Philosophy' fame, is buried at Albury. Chilworth is the best starting-point for a visit to (½ hr.) *St. Martha's Church* (key kept at Albury rectory), which occupies an isolated and conspicuous position on the hill above it, adjoining the Pilgrims' Way (p. 10). This interesting Norman edifice (c. 1175), the name of which is perhaps a corruption of St. Martyrs', is supposed to commemorate a massacre of early Christians. — 20¼ M. **Guildford**, see p. 57. — 26½ M. *Ash*, junction for Aldershot Town (p. 70). — 28¾ M. **Aldershot** (North Station), see p. 70. — 30½ M. *Farnborough North* (p. 71), in Hants (p. 52). — 33 M. *Blackwater* (White Hart, 12 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*). — 34¼ M. *Sandhurst Halt*, for the *Royal Military College*, *Sandhurst*, founded in 1799. — 35¾ M. *Wellington College* (Wellington, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; Waterloo, 20 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), in Berkshire (p. 113), is a public school founded in 1853, primarily for officers' sons. Close by is *Broadmoor Asylum*, for criminal lunatics. — 39½ M. *Wokingham* (Rose, 10 beds, R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*). — 46¼ M. *Reading*, see p. 113.

21¾ M. *Earlswood*, with the *Royal Earlswood Institution*, for mental defectives, on the left. — Beyond (25¾ M.) *Horley* (Chequers, 9 R., R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Timberham, at *Lowfield Heath*, 2½ M. to the S., 20 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*) we pass a station for *Gatwick* racecourse and enter Sussex (p. 33).

29½ M. *Three Bridges* (rfmts.), the junction of lines to East Grinstead (6¾ M.; p. 42) on the E., and to *Crawley* (1½ M.; George, T.H., 16 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*) and Horsham (8½ M.; p. 61) on the W.

At *Worth*, 1½ M. from Three Bridges, on the edge of the beautiful *Worth Forest*, is a diminutive *Church with Saxon ground-plan, masonry, arches, and windows, impaired by modern restoration (comp. p. xlii).

The line next traverses *Tilgate Forest* and **Balcombe Forest*, threading a tunnel 1133 yds. long. — At (34 M.) *Balcombe* is a 'Victory Hall' with frescoes by Neville Lytton (1923). A picturesque walk may be taken to (5 M.) *Slaugham* (pron. 'slaffham'), with the ruins of *Slaugham Place*, a Jacobean mansion, near the Brighton

Based on the Ordnance Survey, by permission.

BRIGHTON
1:29 800
0 500 1000 2000 2800 Feet
0 1/4 1/2 Mile
0 200 400 600 800 1000
Metres
E
F
G
H
1
2
3
4
5
6
Lewes, 6 M
Lewes
Moulscombe
Moulscombe Farm
Lodge
Hospital
Post Off.
Borough Hospital Cemetery
Ladysmith Road
Extra Mural Cemetery
Lewes Road
Stat.
Chap.
Board Sch.
St Martha's Ch.
Tram Coll.
Park Crescent
Work House Hospital
Grand Stand
Race Course
Whitehawk Bottom and Downs
Park
Queen's Park
St Peter's Ch.
St John's Ch.
Sch. of Art
Kemp Town Sta.
College
All Souls
Royal Pavilion
Dome
Museum
Aquarium
Old Steine
St Mary's
Dumb Inst.
St George's
Marine Parade
Bristol Gate
Bristol Gdns.
St Mary's Hall
St Mark's Ch.
KEMP TOWN
The Esplanade
Manor Ho.
Cricket Ground
Bath
Palace Pier
CHANNEL
Wagner & Debes' Geogl. Estab. Leipzig

road. About $1^1/_2$ M. to the S. of Slaugham is *Warninglid*, with Tennyson's first married home (1850). — The train crosses the valley of the *Ouse* by a viaduct of 37 arches. — 38 M. *Haywards Heath* (Birch, 25 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*).

Motorbuses run to the pleasing little towns of *Cuckfield* (King's Head, 7 R. from 6*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), $2^1/_2$ M. to the W., and *Lindfield* (Bent, 8 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), 2 M. to the N.E. — A branch diverges from Haywards Heath for *Horsted Keynes* ($4^3/_4$ M.; p. 42) viâ ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Ardingly* (Avin's Bridge, T.H., R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*), with Ardingly College, one of the Woodard schools (p. 49).

$40^3/_4$ M. *Wivelsfield*, junction for Lewes (Newhaven, Eastbourne, Hastings; see p. 40). — $41^3/_4$ M. *Burgess Hill* (Franklands Park, 30 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Wynnstay, 18 beds, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*). — $43^3/_4$ M. *Hassocks* (rfmts.; Clayton Park, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; Downs, unlicensed, 28 R., R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*). About $1^1/_2$ M to the W. is *Hurstpierpoint*, with a Woodard school (p. 49). — On the left rises *Ditchling Beacon* (813 ft.); on the right, *Wolstonbury Hill* 677 *ft.*). Both are crowned with ancient entrenchments.

The line passes through the South Downs by the Clayton Tunnel (2250 yds. long). — At ($49^1/_2$ M.) *Preston Park* (Pl. B, 2) the trains for Hove (p. 48) and Worthing (p. 49) diverge on the right.

$50^3/_4$ M. **Brighton.** — Railway Stations. *Central Terminus* (Pl. D, E, 4; rfmts.); *Hove* (Pl. A, 4; p. 48); *Preston Park* (Pl. B, 2; see above). From the Central Station rail motors run viâ *London Road* (Pl. E, 3; p. 39) and *Lewes Road* to *Kemp Town* (Pl. F, G, 5).

Hotels. On or quite close to the sea front: **Metropole* (Pl. b; D, 6), one of the Gordon Hotels, with orchestra, winter garden, Turkish baths, etc., 232 R. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, B. from 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 6*s.* 6*d.*, D. 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the Restaurant des Ambassadeurs L. 7*s.* 6*d.*, D. 12*s.* 6*d.*; **Norfolk* (Pl. d; C, 6), R. from 10*s.*, B. 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 8*s.* 6*d.*; **Bedford* (Pl. c; C, 6), R. from 9*s.*, B. 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 23*s.*; **Grand* (Pl. a; D, 6), R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Royal Albion* (Pl. n; E, 6), 80 R. from 10*s.*, B. 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, and **Royal York* (Pl. m; E, 6), 75 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.*, under the same management; *Queen's* (Pl. k; E, 6), R. 6*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; **Old Ship* (Pl. f; E, 6), 100 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *King's* (Pl. h; C, 6), 55 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Sillwood Hall*, off Sillwood St. (Pl. C, 6), R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; *Lion Mansion* (Pl. l; E, 6), R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Curzon* (Pl. i; C, 6), R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Albemarle* (Pl. x; E, 6), 42 R., R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Belvidere Mansion*, King's Road (Pl. D, 6), R. & B. from 9*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Salisbury*, Bedford Square (Pl. C, 6), unlicensed, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *New Ship* (Pl. t; E, 6); *Marine Mansion* (Pl. r; E, 6), R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Chatfield's* (Pl. z; D, 6), R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, P. 16*s.*; *Harrison's*, King's Road (Pl. D, 6), 30 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Victoria* (Pl. q; D, 6), R. from 6*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Hockley's*, P. from 15*s.*, *Abbott's*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*, *Berkeley*, these three unlicensed. — *White Lion* (Pl. v; D, 5), T.H., 16 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*

In Hove: **Princes* (Pl. p; B, 6), R. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 6*s.* 6*d.*, D. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 22*s.* 6*d.*; *First Avenue* (Pl. B, 6), R. & B. 15*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; *Dudley*, Lansdowne Place (Pl. B, C, 6), R. from 6*s.*,

B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 19*s.*; *Sackville; Alexandra,* Brunswick Terrace (Pl. B, C, 6), R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Kingsway; St. Catherine's Lodge,* Kingsway (Pl. A, 6), 40 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*

In Kemp Town, on the sea front: **Royal Crescent* (Pl. w; G, 6), 60 R. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; **Bristol*, R. from 8*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Court Royal,* 50 R., R. & B. from 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Spa,* 30 R., P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*, *Lennep,* 40 R. from 6*s.*, both unlicensed.

Restaurants at most of the hotels. Also *Mutton's,* 82 King's Road (Pl. C, D, 6); *Sweeting's, Chatfield's, Sherry's* (dancing), West St. (Pl. D, 6 : *Regent,* Queen's Road (Pl. D, 5); *Pavilion,* adjoining the Royal Pavilio . *Cairo,* 168 North St. (Pl. D, E, 5); at the *Hippodrome, Palace Pier,* etc.

Baths. *Sea Bathing.* The beach is stony. Bathing-machines (with towels, etc.) 1*s.* Before 9 a.m. and after 6.30 p.m. machines are not compulsory at the public bathing-places, indicated by notice-boards, and there is an all-day free public bathing station near the Madeira Drive. Swimmers may bathe from the pier-heads. — *Turkish Baths,* at the Metropole (p. 45); *Brill's Baths,* 77 East St. (Pl. E, 6); *Public Swimming Baths,* North Road (Pl. E, 5); *Hove Baths* (Pl. A, 6).

Theatres. *Royal* (Pl. E, 5); *West Pier Theatre* (Pl. D, 6); *Palace Pier Theatre* (Pl. E, 6); *Grand* (Pl. E, 5); *Hippodrome* (music hall), Middle St. (Pl. D, 6). — Concerts are given in the Pavilion and the Dome, on the piers, etc. Cabaret performances at the Aquarium.

Post Office (Pl. E, 6). — Information Bureau at the Royal Pavilion (Pl. E, 5, 6). — *Thos. Cook & Son,* 81 King's Road (Pl. C, D, 6).

Taxicabs 1*s.* 4*d.* per mile. Fare and a half between 12 and 2 a.m., double fare from 2 to 6 a.m. For each article of luggage carried outside, 3*d.*

Tramways from the Aquarium (Pl. E. 6), see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *Hove, Kemp Town, Rottingdean, Portslade, Lewes, Shoreham, Worthing, Newhaven, Portsmouth, Eastbourne, Maidstone, Chatham, London,* etc. — Electric Railway (the earliest in the country) from the Aquarium to *Black Rock.* — Motor Coaches ply in every direction.

Boats. Sailing, motor, and rowing boats for hire; children's boating pool adjoining the West Pier. — Steamers make excursions in summer to *Boulogne, Dieppe, Hastings, Eastbourne,* the *Isle of Wight,* etc.

County Cricket Ground (Pl. B, 4, 5). — Racecourse (Pl. H, 3), on the downs to the E. of the town. Good *Hunting* in the neighbourhood.

Brighton, with 142,427 inhab., is the largest and most frequented seaside resort in the British Isles and a favourite place of residence for London business men and others. Its chief attractions are its clear and bracing air, the fine expanse of sea bordered to the E. of the town by white chalk cliffs, its promenade (over 4 M. long), its excellent shops, and its wealth of amusements.

The original name of Brighton was *Brighthelmstone,* and it was a poor fishing village down to 1754. After that year, owing to the commendations of Dr. Richard Russell, a Lewes physician, who had experienced the beneficial effects of sea-bathing here, the place began to grow in importance. In 1782 George IV., then Prince of Wales, first took up his residence at Brighton, and the result of his royal patronage was the speedy advance of the town to its present imposing dimensions ('London-by-the-Sea'). Thackeray sang the praises of 'Dr. Brighton' in 'The Newcomes'. The architecture of many of the handsome terraces and squares of Brighton is of the Regency period (early 19th cent.). — William Shirley (1694-1771), governor of Massachusetts from 1741 to 1756, who instigated the expulsion of the French from Canada, was born at Preston (p. 45).

Near the end of Queen's Road (Pl. D, 5) Church St. diverges to the left (E.). At its lower end is the *Public Library, Museum,*

and Art Gallery (Pl. E, 5). The chief attraction of the museum is the Willett Collection of English pottery, illustrating social history. The *Booth Museum* (Pl. C, 3), with an excellent collection of British birds, is a branch of this museum.

The **Royal Pavilion** (Pl. E, 5, 6; week-days 10-1 and 2-5, 6*d.*), with shady grounds, is an extensive building (374 ft. long) in a bastard Oriental style by John Nash, on which the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) spent enormous sums between 1784 and 1820, and where he spent several months of each year. It was bought by the town in 1850. The state apartments are lavishly decorated, mostly in the 'Chinese' style. The former stables (1805) with their immense dome (80 ft. in diameter), behind the museum, have been converted into a ball and concert room, known as the *Dome*.

Contiguous to the Pavilion on the S.E. is a square called the *Old Steine*, the name of which is connected with the Sussex verb 'stean', meaning 'to pave with stones'. In the N. half of the gardens is a charming war memorial in the shape of a classical arcade with a pool. At the N. end of the Steine, near the museum, is a bronze statue of George IV., by Chantrey (1828). Steine House, on the W. side (now occupied by the Y.M.C.A.), was the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert (1756-1837; the repudiated wife of the Prince Regent), to whom there is a memorial in the Rom. Cath. church in Bristol Road (Pl. F, 6). The gardens extend N. to *St. Peter's* (Pl. E, 4), the parish church, designed by Sir Charles Barry (1823). — Close by, below the level of the road, is the *Aquarium* (Pl. E, 6; adm. 6*d.*), containing 10,000 live specimens, fed daily at 12 and 3.

The sea front is about 4 M. in length, extending from Black Rock, at the E. end of Kemp Town, to the boundary between Hove and Portslade (p. 48). The E. part, called the Marine Parade and King's Cliff, and extending from the Old Steine to Black Rock, is protected by a lofty sea-wall, below which lies the sheltered *Madeira Drive*, with a covered walk $^1/_2$ M. long. Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) died at 5 Percival Terrace, Marine Parade.

The *West Pier* (Pl. D, 6), 1150 ft. long, was constructed in 1866, and the *Palace Pier* (Pl. E, 6), 1710 ft. long, in 1899.

From the Clock Tower (Pl. D, 5) Dyke Road runs N.W., passing *St. Nicholas'*, the mother church of Brighton, founded in the 14th cent. but much rebuilt in 1853. It contains a Norman font with curious carvings, a Perp. screen, and a tablet (E. end of N. wall) recording that Dr. Johnson used to worship here. In the graveyard, to the S. of the chancel, is the tomb of Nicholas Tettersall, captain of the vessel that carried Charles II. to France in 1651 after the battle of Worcester. — Frederick W. Robertson, the divine (1816-53), who was incumbent of Trinity Church in Ship St. (Pl. E, 5), is buried in the Extra-Mural Cemetery (Pl. G, 3), a few paces from Macaulay's victim, Robert ('Satan') Montgomery (1807-55), the poet.

Hove, an independent borough with 46,505 inhab., adjoins Brighton on the W., Western St. (Pl. C, 6) marking the boundary. Its **Lawns* (Pl. B, C, 6) afford a pleasant promenade. *St. Andrew's* (Pl. A, 5), with a Transitional arcade, is the mother church, but the present parish church is *All Saints*, by J. L. Pearson (1889-91). The war memorial, in Grand Avenue, is by Lutyens.

Splendid walks may be taken on the downs at the back of Brighton, but owing to the size of the town it is advisable to reach the open country by bus, tram, or rail. The best short walk is to the E., past *Roedean*, a well-known girls' school, or (better) viâ *Ovingdean*, to (4 M.) *Rottingdean*, where Sir Edward Burne-Jones (1833-98) and William Black, the novelist (1841-98), are buried. — On the downs near *Patcham*, 3 M. to the N. of Brighton, is a memorial in the form of an Indian *Chattri*, erected in 1921 on the spot where the bodies of the Hindu soldiers who died in the Royal Pavilion war hospital were burned. — About 6 M. to the N.W. of Brighton is the **Devil's Dyke,** a deep and narrow combe in the downs, reached by railway, by motor-coach, or on foot (3¼ M.) from the Dyke Road tram terminus. From the tableland above the head of the Dyke (697 ft.; tavern), with important earthworks, we obtain a *View of the Sussex Weald. To the right, below us, is *Poynings*, with a cruciform church (1368).

From Brighton to *Tunbridge Wells*, see p. 35; to *Hastings*, see p. 39; to *Chichester* and *Portsmouth*, see below.

7. From Brighton to Chichester and Portsmouth.

Railway. S.R. (Central Section) to *Chichester*, 28½ M. in ¾-1⅓ hr 6*s*., 3*s*. 7*d*.); to *Portsmouth*, 44½ M. in 1¼-2 hrs. (9*s*. 4*d*., 5*s*. 7*d*.).

Road. *A*. Viâ Arundel and Chichester (A 27), 48½ M. — We leave Hove by Kingsway (Pl. A, 6). — 4 M. *Portslade* (see below). — At (6 M.) **Shoreham** (see below) we cross the wooden bridge. — 9 M. *North Lancing* (p. 49); 10 M. *Sompting* (p. 49); 20 M. **Arundel** (p. 61); 24 M. *Balls Hut Inn;* 27 M. *Boxgrove* (p. 52); 30½ M. **Chichester** (p. 50); 37½ M. *Emsworth* (p. 52); 39½ M. *Havant* (p. 52); 43½ M. *Cosham* (p. 55). — We enter (48½ M.) *Portsmouth* (p. 52) by Kingston Road (Pl. F, 1).

B. Viâ Worthing, Bognor, and Chichester (to Worthing A 259, to Chichester B 2143), 51 M. — To (6 M.) **Shoreham,** see above. We cross the Norfolk Bridge. — 8½ M. *South Lancing* (p. 49); 11 M. **Worthing** (p. 49); 13½ M. *Goring* (p. 49); 17 M. *Angmering* (p. 49); 20 M. *Littlehampton* (p. 49); 25½ M. *Felpham* (p. 50); 26½ M. *Bognor* (p. 49). — 33 M. **Chichester,** and thence to Portsmouth, see above.

Brighton, see p. 45. — 1½ M. *Hove*, see above. — Near (3 M.) *Portslade* is a new motor-racing track, 6 M. in length. — 6 M. **Shoreham-by-Sea** (Bridge, D., R., & B. 10*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 7272 inhabitants. *New Shoreham Church (p. li) dates from 1103 but has lost its nave; the tower and transepts are Norman, the chancel early-Transitional, the triforium, clerestory, and roof E.E. In the main street is a 12th cent. building, the 'Marlipins'. Old Shoreham Church, 1 M. to the N., is Norman, with an early-Dec. chancel. The *Adur* is crossed at Old Shoreham by a wooden bridge and at New Shoreham by the Norfolk Bridge, leading to a 'bungalow town' on the beach.

From Shoreham to Horsham, 20 M., S.R. in 45-50 min. (4*s.* 2*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*). — 4 M. *Bramber* (Castle, 9 beds, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.*), with a ruined castle, and (4½ M.) *Steyning* ((pron. 'stenning'; White Horse, 6 beds, R. 4*s.* 6*d.*), with a 12th cent. church, are attractive villages. Steyning is the Steynham of Meredith's 'Beauchamp's Career'. About 3 M. to the N.W. rises *Chanctonbury Ring* (783 ft.), an ancient entrenchment with a clump of beeches forming a landmark. — 8¼ M. *Henfield* (White Hart, 12 beds, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*). In *Ashurst* churchyard, 2½ M. to the W., lies Michael Fairless (Margaret Fairless Barber or Dowson; 1868-1901), author of 'The Roadmender'. — 12½ M. *West Grinstead.* In the park of West Grinstead House is 'Pope's Oak', under which Pope is said to have composed the 'Rape of the Lock' (1712), while visiting his friend John Caryll. Near *Cowfold*, 2 M. to the E., is *St. Hugh's Charterhouse*, a large Carthusian monastery founded in 1877 by monks from the Grande Chartreuse (male visitors admitted). — 20 M. *Horsham*, see p. 61.

Near (8¼ M.) *Lancing* (Sussex Pad, R. & B. 8*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*) is Lancing College, a public school with a conspicuous chapel, founded by Canon Woodard in 1855 and designed by J. A. Hansom.

10½ M. **Worthing.** *Rfmts.* — Hotels. **Burlington*, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*; **Warne's*, 40 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Steyne*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Marine*, 26 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Stanhoe*, 20 R. from 7*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Railway*, 14 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* Private: *Marlborough*, 30 R. from 6*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Percival's*, 70 R., P. from 22*s.*; *Beach*, 35 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. or D. 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Cavendish*; *Berkeley.*

Cabs. First mile 1*s.* 4*d.*, then 4*d.* per ¼ M.; each passenger more than two 6*d.* — Motorbuses to *Brighton*, *Portsmouth*, *Petworth*, *Horsham*, etc.

Post Office, Chapel Road. — Corporation Baths (sea-water).

Theatre. *Theatre Royal*, near the pier. Concerts on the pier.

Worthing is a seaside resort (35,224 inhab.) with a mild climate, a shingle beach, a pier 960 ft. long, etc. There is a second station at (11¼ M.) *West Worthing.*

About 1 M. to the N. of Worthing is the Transitional church of *Broadwater*. Richard Jefferies (1848-87), writer and naturalist, is buried in Broadwater cemetery. To the E. of this is (2 M.) the Norman church of *Sompting*, with a unique example in this country of a gabled Saxon *Tower of the 'helm' type (early 10th cent.?; comp. p. xliii). About 1 M. to the W. of Broadwater is *West Tarring*, with a famous fig-garden, planted in 1745. To the N. of this is (½ M.) *Salvington*, with the cottage (dated 1601) where John Selden (1584-1654) was born. — *Cissbury Ring* (603 ft.; N.T.), 3 M. from Worthing, is the largest and best-preserved neolithic entrenchment on the South Downs (60 acres).

13 M. *Goring-by-Sea.* — 15½ M. *Angmering* (Willow Hayne, 40 beds, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*), with a modern villa-colony.

At (19⅜ M.) *Ford* we join the main line from London (R. 8 b). To the S. is (1¼ M.) the beautiful E.E. church of *Climping*. A branch runs S.E. to (2 M.) **Littlehampton** (Beach, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 25*s.*; Norfolk, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Rustington Towers, unlicensed, 12 R., P. from 21*s.*), a seaside resort with 11,286 inhabitants. The motor-boat trip up the *Arun* to Arundel (p. 61) is pleasant.

22¼ M. *Barnham Junction* (rfmts.), for (3½ M.) **Bognor** (rfmts.; Royal Norfolk, 35 R., Royal, at both R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*,

L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; Rock Gardens, unlicensed, P. from 21*s*.; Victoria, 16 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Clarence House, for nurses and children), a seaside resort (13,300 inhab.) with a shingle beach.

William Hayley (1745-1820), the poet, is buried at *Felpham*, an adjoining village on the E. (mural monument in the chancel of the church); his residence (now Turret House) and Blake's cottage (comp. p. 52) are still extant. — Farther E. is the *New City*, a converted aerodrome (P. 9*s*. 6*d*. per week).

28½ M. **Chichester** (rfmts.; Dolphin & Anchor, T.H., 48 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; North House, 67 North St., private, P. 15*s*.; Globe, by the station, R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*.), a city of 12,410 inhab., the *Regnum* of the Romans, became the seat of a bishop after the Norman Conquest, when William transferred hither the see of Selsey (p. 52), founded in 681 by St. Wilfrid of York. It is now the county town of West Sussex. The characteristic ground-plan of a Roman town is marked by the four principal streets, which meet at right angles at the **Market Cross* (erected in 1500, but damaged by the Puritans and restored in 1724). The line of the city walls can still be traced.

From the station we approach the centre of the city through Southgate and South St. The S.E. quarter of the city, to the right, is known as the *Pallant*, i. e. the palatinate or archbishop's 'peculiar'. On the left is the *Canon Gate* (16th cent.), leading to the charming cathedral precincts. Immediately to the right beyond the archway is the small *Vicars' Close*, with its fine hall of the 14th century. St. Richard's Lane, on the right, farther on, leads to the *Cloisters* (Perp.; 15th cent.) and the S. door of the cathedral. It is better, however, to turn to the left from the cloisters, and enter the cathedral by the E. E. *Galilee Porch* (comp. p. 435) on the W.

The **Cathedral**, erected by Bishop Ralph (1091-1123) and consecrated in 1108, was burned down in 1114, but was immediately rebuilt. It is thus in its present form a Transitional building of the early 12th cent., with Pointed details introduced after a second fire in 1186. The Lady Chapel dates from 1288-1302. The spire (277 ft.), erected in the 14th cent., collapsed in 1861 and was rebuilt in 1861-66; it is said to be the only cathedral spire in England visible from the sea. The detached bell-tower, a feature peculiar to Chichester among English cathedrals, dates from the 15th century. The N.W. tower, which fell in 1634, was rebuilt in 1901. A restoration of the whole edifice was completed in 1919. The total length of the church is 410 ft.; width of nave and aisles 91 ft., across the transepts 131 ft.; height of nave 62 ft., of choir 65 ft.

The interior (services at 10 and 4; adm. to choir 1*s*.), which was sadly defaced by the iconoclasts in 1643, shows a strong resemblance to the early French Gothic style, particularly in the superstructure of the choir, the arcades and detached shafts of the presbytery, and the double aisles of the nave. The outer aisles (E.E.), peculiar to Chichester alone

among mediæval English cathedrals, consisted originally of a series of chapels, afterwards thrown into one. The NAVE proper, with its eight bays, is somewhat narrow in proportion to its height. The stained glass is all modern. Among the monuments are a *Tablet to William Collins, the poet (Pl. 6; 1721-59; a native of Chichester and buried in St. Andrew's church), by Flaxman; a statue of William Huskisson (Pl. 7; p. 364; M.P. for Chichester in 1812-23), by Carew, and effigies of an Earl and Countess of Arundel (Pl. 5; 14th cent.; restored) and of a lady (Pl. 4; 1220; Countess Matilda of Arundel?), all in the N. aisle; and the monuments of Agnes Cromwell (Pl. 2) and Jane Smith (Pl. 1), in the S. aisle, both by Flaxman. Near the N. porch is a wooden chest, said to have been brought from Selsey (p. 52). An old brass (1592) hangs on the wall beside the S. door. St. George's Chapel, in the S. aisle, is fitted up as a war memorial to the Royal Sussex Regiment. — The NORTH TRANSEPT, formerly used as a parish church, contains a worthless series of portraits of the bishops, from St. Wilfrid (p. 50) to Robert Sherborne (1508-36), painted for the latter by an Italian named Bernardi. The adjoining chapel of St. John the Baptist (entered from the N. aisle of the choir) is used as the *Cathedral Library* and contains some interesting relics. Among the manuscripts is a copy of the prayer-book of Hermann, Archbishop of Cologne, with Cranmer's autograph. The SOUTH TRANSEPT possesses a fine Dec. window, filled with Munich glass, and paintings by Bernardi (see above) representing the foundation of the see at Selsey and the confirmation, by Henry VIII., of Bishop Sherborne's gifts to the cathedral.

The CHOIR, elevated by four steps above the nave (comp. p. 29), is extended by the presbytery for three bays eastward from the tower. The oaken *Choir Screen* dates only from 1890, but part of the *Choir Stalls* (with their forty misericords) dates from c. 1320, and the *Altar Screen* is 16th cent. work. The presbytery is divided from the choir-aisles by modern iron screens. In the S. aisle are two well-preserved *Sculptures (Pl. 11), said to have been brought from Selsey and representing Christ at the house of Lazarus and the Raising of Lazarus, with hollows left by the abstraction of the jewelled eyes. This aisle contains also the cenotaph of Dean Hook (Pl. 9; p. 383) and the tomb of Bishop Sherborne (Pl. 10; see above). — Behind the altar-screen, where formerly stood the shrine of St. Richard (de Wyche; bishop 1244-54), is the RETRO-CHOIR, with its interesting triforium, showing the transition to the Pointed style. — The long and narrow LADY CHAPEL forms the E. termination of the cathedral.

In the CLOISTERS is a tablet (centre of S. walk) marking the burial-place of William Chillingworth (1602-44), the Protestant controversialist, who died at Chichester. — A fine view may be obtained from the top of the BELL TOWER (open 11-1 and 2-5; 6*d.*).

The BISHOP'S PALACE, adjoining the cathedral on the S.W., contains a mediæval kitchen and a private chapel, with a 13th cent. wall-painting of the Virgin and Child (adm. by special permission).

We proceed to the Market Cross and follow North St., in which, on the right, is the restored church of *St. Olave*, standing on the foundations of a Roman building. Fixed in the wall of the *Council Chamber*, farther on, is a Roman inscription commemorating a temple of Neptune and Minerva at Chichester. Lion St., to the right here, leads to ***St. Mary's Hospital** (week-days 10-11, 11.50-1, and 2-4 or 5; donation expected), originally founded in 1158 as a nunnery, and refounded in 1562 as an asylum for eight old women. It consists of a large hall, in which the women live, each with a bedroom and sitting-room, with a small chapel (13th cent.) at its E. end (fine screen and misericords). An almshouse for four married couples was added in 1905. — Not far from this point, at the N.E.

angle of the town, is *Priory Park*, containing part of the church of the Grey Friars, afterwards used as the *Guildhall*. It was here that William Blake was tried in 1804 for 'sedition', i.e. for ejecting a soldier from the garden of his cottage at Felpham (p. 50).

Excursions. *Bosham* (station, see below), a quaint fishing village 4 M. to the W., at the head of a creek in Chichester Harbour, possesses an interesting church, with a Saxon tower, which is believed to contain the tomb of a daughter of King Canute. Harold had a residence here, and it was from Bosham that he set sail on his ill-advised visit to Normandy, as depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry. — **Goodwood,** the seat of the Duke of Richmond, with its fine collection of family portraits (open to visitors on Mon. and Thurs., 2-5; 6*d*.), lies $3^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of Chichester. The *Park (always open) contains fine cedars. The picturesque racecourse, $1^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the house, is the scene of a highly fashionable meeting at the end of July ('Glorious Goodwood'); chief events, the Stewards' Cup, the Goodwood Plate, and the Goodwood Cup. Close to the house, on the S., is *Waterbeach* (Richmond Arms, P.R.H.A., 11 R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*., P. from 15*s*.). — *Boxgrove*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of Goodwood, has an E.E. *Priory Church, with richly decorated and painted vaulting. The curious external elevation of the presbytery should be noticed.

From Chichester station a light railway runs in $^1/_2$ hr. to ($7^3/_4$ M.) *Selsey* (Selsey, 17 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.; Marine, R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 15*s*.; Bracklesham Bay, 4 M. to the N.W., 14 R., P. from 15*s*.), the original seat of the bishopric of Chichester (p. 50), now a seaside resort, near *Selsey Bill*.

From Chichester to *Midhurst* and *Pulborough*, see p. 61.

Beyond Chichester the train passes ($31^1/_2$ M.) *Bosham* (1 M. to the N. of the village, see above) and enters Hampshire.

Hampshire or *Hants*, officially 'the county of Southampton', is coterminous with the original Saxon kingdom of Wessex and is remarkable for its woodland scenery (culminating in the New Forest). The Test and Itchen and their tributary chalk-streams are noted for trout-fishing, the Southampton district for early strawberries.

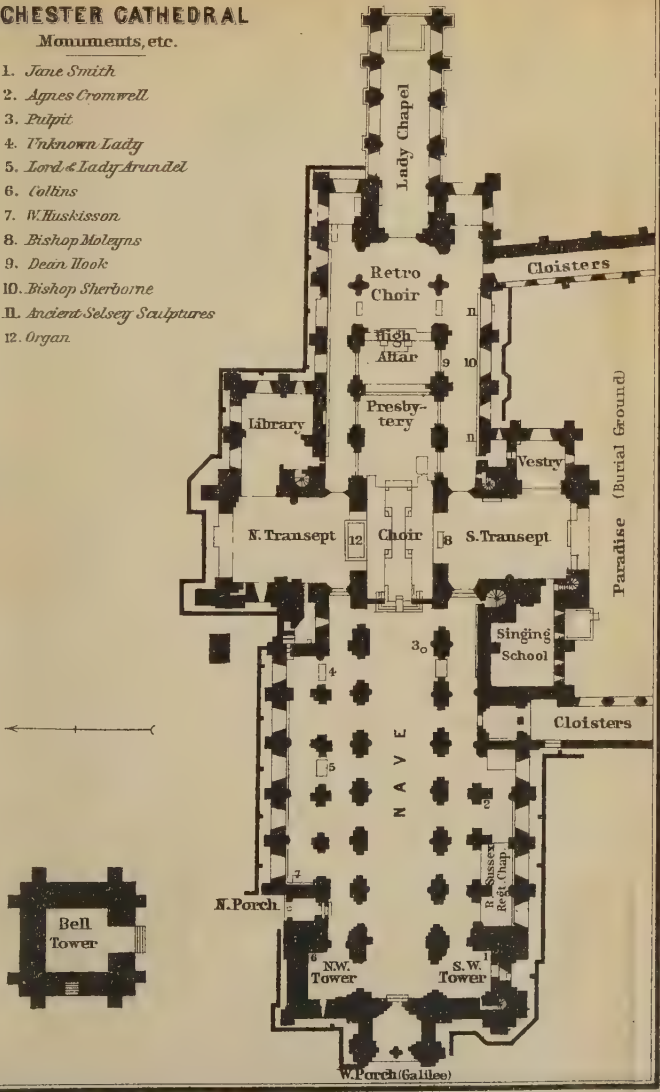
The Isle of Wight is visible in the distance (left). — $35^1/_2$ M. *Emsworth* (Crown, 7 R., R. & B. from 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.). — At ($37^1/_4$ M.) *Havant* (rfmts.; Bear, 8 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*., P. from 15*s*.) we join the main line from London (R. 8a). A branch diverges here for ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Hayling Island* (Royal, R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.), a bathing resort with the British Mosquito Control Institute (1925). — The hills to the right are crowned with forts. On the left is *Langstone Harbour*. The train crosses a creek and enters *Portsea Island*. — $43^3/_4$ M. *Fratton* (Pl. F, 3); $44^1/_2$ M. *Portsmouth & Southsea* (Pl. D, E, 3; rfmts.). These two stations are to be replaced by a new station in Somers Road (Pl. E, F, 3, 4). — $45^1/_2$ M. *Portsmouth Harbour* (Pl. B, C, 3; rfmts.).

Portsmouth. — Railway Stations, see above. — Hotels. At Southsea: *Queen's* (Pl. i; D, 5), 110 R. from 8*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; *Royal Beach* (Pl. g; F, 6), 80 R. from 8*s*. 6*d*., B. from 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; *Royal Pier* (Pl. k; D, 5), 54 R. from 8*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; *Grosvenor* (Pl. h; D, 5), 60 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*. Private: *Gladstone*, Clarence Parade (Pl. E, 6), *Carlton* (Pl. n; D, 5), *Strathearn Mansions*, South Parade, 40 R., at these three P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.; *Beach Tower*, 8 R., P. from 10*s*. 6*d*.; *Portland*, Kent Road (Pl. D, E, 5), 37 R., R. & B. 9*s*. — At Portsmouth: *George* (Pl. a; C, 4), T.H., 31 R.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL

Monuments, etc.

1. *Jane Smith*
2. *Agnes Cromwell*
3. *Pulpit*
4. *Unknown Lady*
5. *Lord & Lady Arundel*
6. *Collins*
7. *W. Huskisson*
8. *Bishop Molezyns*
9. *Dean Hook*
10. *Bishop Sherborne*
11. *Ancient Selsey Sculptures*
12. *Organ*



Based on the Ordnance Survey, by permission

Fountain Lake
Floating Dock
Flathouse Wharf
Chamber
Priddy's Hard
Landing Stage
Tidal Basin
Locks
No 3 Basin
Dock
Factory
Smithy
No 2 Basin
Hack Ground
Forton Lake
Slips
Marlborough Gate
Old Convict Prison
Royal Naval Barracks
Trinity Ch
Observation Island
Royal Dock Yard
Dry Basin
Timber Pd
Royal Clarence Victualling Yard
South Jetty
Admiralty Pier
Main Entrance
PORTSEA
Edinburgh Road
Victoria Park
Portsmouth & Southsea Stn
Goods Stn
Female Prison
Kent Road
George Ch
Portsmouth Harbour Stn
St Matthew's Ch
National Schools
Clarence Sq
GOSPORT
Gosport Ferries
Gosport Ferry Pier
Market Ho
Upper South St
Model Yacht Lake
Trinity Ch
Coast Guard Sta
Illustrious Hard
Haslar
Haslar Lake
Tidal Lock
Haslar Jetty
Victoria Pier
Garrison Ch
Pembroke Gardens
PORTSMOUTH
St Thomas's
Guildhall
Town Hall
Museum
Recreation Ground
Haslar Hospital
St Luke's Ch
Haslar Ferry
Haslar Barracks
Clarence Esplanade Pier
Gordon Rd
Southsea Common
Victoria Arches
Trident Mont
Southsea Rowing Club
Swimming Club
Naval & Marine Mem
Royal Albert Yacht Club
Esplanade
Grand Parade
Southsea Castle
Sea Wall
Pier
SOUTHSEA
Hilsea
Portsea Island
Fratton
Fratton Stn
Fratton Rd
Arundel St
Coleridge Rd
Stanhope Rd
Goldsmith Rd
Milton Rd
Kingston Rd
Kingston Cross
Kingston Cemetery
Eastney
Eastney Barracks
Eastney Esplanade
Clarence Parade
Granada Rd
Craswell Rd
Craswell Cres
Albert Rd
Victoria Rd
Victoria Rd North
Victoria Rd South
Queen's Rd
Winchester Rd
Stanley Rd
Stanley Cres
Sutton Rd
Prince's Rd
Herbert Rd
Dickens Mans
Prospect Row
Warblington St
Buckland
Buckland Rd
Francis Rd
Francis Ave
Manor Rd
Manor Rd North
Copnor Rd
Copnor
Wingfield St
Wingfield Rd
Alver Rd
Newcombe Rd
Fratton Bridge
Fratton Ironworks
Commercial Rd
Arundel Mans
Arundel Ter
Stanley Ter
Burrell's Ch
Portsmouth & Southsea Stn
Goods Stn
Greetham St
Fratton Stn
Cumberland St
Cumberland Ter
Frederick Rd
Drayton
Drayton Rd
Drayton Park
Clarence Rd
Jessie Rd
Stansted Rd
Hermitage Rd
Hermitage Mans
Hawkhurst Rd
Bramble Rd
Bramble Ter

from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Sussex*, 26 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* — At Landport: *Grand Central* (Pl. m; E, 3), 100 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, commercial. — At Portsea: *Totterdell's* (Pl. d; C, 3), R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, *Keppel's Head* (Pl. e; C, 3), R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, both commercial.

TAXICABS 1*s.* 4*d.* for the first mile, then 4*d.* per $^1/_4$ M.

POST OFFICE, Commercial Road, opposite the station (Pl. D, E, 3). — INFORMATION BUREAUX, Western Parade (Pl. D, 5) and Southsea Castle tea-house.

TRAMWAYS, see the Plan. — MOTORBUSES to *Winchester*, *Southampton*, *Brighton*, etc.

STEAMERS ply to the *Isle of Wight* (hourly; comp. p. 62) and in summer to *Southampton*; also excursion-steamers to *Bournemouth*, *Brighton*, etc.— FLOATING BRIDGE every $^1/_2$ hr. from Portsmouth Point to *Gosport* (Pl. C, 4; toll 1*d.*; motor-cycle 4*d.*, with side-car 6*d.*, motor-car 1*s.*-1*s.* 6*d.*). Steam-launches ply also to Gosport, every 10 min. from the Point and every 6 min. from the Hard (Pl. C, 3).

THEATRES. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. D, 3). — MUSIC HALLS. *King's* (Pl. 1; F, 5); *Hippodrome* (Pl. D, E, 3); *Coliseum* (Pl. D, 3). — CONCERTS on the Southsea piers.

The city of *Portsmouth*, a strongly fortified seaport and the chief naval station of England since the time of Henry VIII., includes the contiguous towns of *Portsea* (to the N.W.), *Southsea* (S.E.), and *Landport* (N.E.), all in Portsea Island, with a joint population of 247,284, Portsmouth proper being the S.W. and smallest part. It is also an important garrison town. The fortifications include a series of 'lines' and detached forts, both to seaward and landward. Portsmouth owes its importance partly to its magnificent harbour ($4^1/_2$ M. long), and partly to the sheltered roadstead of *Spithead*, between the city and the Isle of Wight.

Close to Portsmouth & Southsea Station (Pl. E, 3), in Commercial Road, is the *Guildhall* (Pl. D, 3), an imposing classical building by William Hill (1890), with a clock-tower 210 ft. high. Adjacent is the war memorial. On the N. side of Victoria Park is the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (Pl. D, 2, 3). — No. 393 Commercial Road, $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the station, is the *Dickens Museum* (Pl. E, 1; open free 10-7, Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-5, in winter 10.30-6; closed on Sun.), occupying the house in which Charles Dickens (1821-70) was born, his father being at the time a clerk in the dockyard.

Park Road, in which is the *Technical College and Public Library* (Pl. 3; D, 3), leads to Portsea Hard, with the Harbour Station (p. 52) and the main entrance to the dockyard. The ***Royal Dockyard** (Pl. C, D, 1, 2; open 9.30-12 a.m. and 1.30-4 p.m., on Sat. 9.30-12 only; to foreigners with permit only) covers an area of 300 acres, and includes several large fitting and repairing basins with an aggregate area of 60 acres, besides dry docks and building-slips. The *Torpedo School* (H. M. S. 'Vernon'), formerly housed in old hulks, was transferred in 1923 to new buildings on the Gun Wharf (Pl. C, 3, 4). *Whale Island* (H.M.S. 'Excellent'), to the N. of the dockyard, is occupied by the naval gunnery school.

In King Charles's Dock, the oldest of the Portsmouth docks, near the main entrance of the dockyard, lies **H.M.S. Victory,** which was moored in the harbour until 1920 and in 1923-27 underwent a thorough restoration to her original condition. It is to be used as a museum of Nelson and Trafalgar relics. Launched at Chatham in 1765, the Victory carried in turn the flags of fourteen admirals, including Keppel, Hyde Parker, Kempenfelt, Howe, Hood, St. Vincent, Nelson, and Saumarez, and no other ship in any navy has had such a record of war service. Her chief fame, however, is as Nelson's flagship at the battle of Trafalgar (Oct. 21st, 1805), whence he gave the signal "England expects every man to do his duty" and in which he fell, mortally wounded, in the hour of victory. The Victory still flies the flag of the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and the men in the naval barracks wear her name on their cap-ribbons.

On the left side of Portsmouth High St. (Pl. C, 4) is Buckingham House (No. 10; tablet), formerly the Spotted Dog Inn, where the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated in 1628 by John Felton, a lieutenant with a grievance. On the right is Highbury St., No. 8 in which was the residence of Adm. Lord Howe, and No. 78 the house of John Pounds, the cobbler who founded the ragged school system (1818). *Landport Gate* (1760; O.W.), at the N.E. end of Warblington St., was the former entrance to the town. At the George Hotel, in High St., Nelson spent his last hours in England (tablet). **St. Thomas à Becket's** (Pl. C, 4) is to be the pro-cathedral of the new diocese of Portsmouth and Wight. The chancel and transepts, in the Transitional style, date from 1180-96, the nave and tower from 1681-93; inside (on the right of the chancel) is the cenotaph of the Duke of Buckingham. Opposite is the *Museum*. Adm. Anson lived at 74 High St., and No. 73 was the birthplace of George Meredith (1828-1909), grandson of a naval outfitter. The massive building facing the foot of High St. was the governor's residence, where Charles II. was privately married to Catherine of Braganza in 1662; it bears a gilded bust of Charles I., commemorating his landing here in 1623. Broad St. leads to the right to Portsmouth Point, passing the old sally-port, the embarking point of innumerable naval heroes (tablet), and the Blue Posts Inn of Marryat's 'Peter Simple'. — Turning to the E. (left) at the foot of High St., we enter the *Grand Parade*, which leads to the esplanade at Southsea. On the sea-wall above is the *Saluting Platform*. The *Garrison Church* (Pl. C, 5; restored) is composed of the chapel and hall of a hospital ('God's House') founded in 1214, and contains a tablet to Capt. John Mason (1586-1635), founder of New Hampshire.

Southsea, with an esplanade extending between the spacious Southsea Common and the sea, the Clarence Pier (Pl. C, 5), the South Parade Pier (Pl. F, 6), and other attractions, is a watering-place with a large naval and military element. On the esplanade are a number of naval memorials, including the anchor of the 'Victory' (see above) and a Naval Memorial for 1914-18 (p. 21). *Southsea Castle* (Pl. E, 6) was built by Henry VIII. It was off Southsea that the 'Royal George' sank in 1782, with "twice four hundred men".

Gosport (i.e. 'God's port'; Crown, 6 R. from *4s.*, B. or L. *2s. 6d.*, D. *3s. 6d.*), with a population of 33,588 (including *Alverstoke*), lies opposite Portsmouth, on the other side of the harbour (ferry, see p. 53). It contains the *Royal Clarence Victualling Yard*, with provision stores and bakehouses, a clothes-making department, a brewery, etc. In Holy Trinity is an organ from Canons, near London, on which Handel used to play. — About $^3/_4$ M. to the S.E. of Gosport is *Haslar Hospital*, with accommodation for 2000 sailors. At the extremity of Haslar Point is *Fort Blockhouse*, the submarine depot of the Navy, commanding the narrow entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. From Gosport to Fareham, see p. 76.

From Portsmouth to Southampton, $26^1/_2$ M., S.R. (Western Section) in 1-$1^1/_2$ hr. (*5s. 3d.*, *3s. 2d.*). The steamer ($1^1/_2$ hr.) is preferable in fine weather. — The trains mostly start from Portsmouth & Southsea station. — $^3/_4$ M. *Fratton* (p. 52). After quitting Portsea Island the train skirts the base of Portsdown Hill. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Cosham*. — $7^1/_4$ M. **Porchester** or *Portchester*. The *Castle (O.W.), perhaps the Roman *Portus Adurni*, one of the forts of the Saxon Shore (p. 39), affords an extensive view. The keep, of fine masonry, is Norman (12th cent.), but the outer court, 9 acres in area, is still surrounded by the Roman walls and bastions. The church within the enclosure belonged to a priory of Austin canons founded in 1133, and has a fine Norman W. front and a noteworthy font. — To the right, on the hill, stands *Nelson's Monument*, erected by his comrades at the Battle of Trafalgar. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Fareham* (Red Lion, 12 R. from *4s. 6d.*, B. or L. *3s.*, D. *4s. 6d.*), a busy town of 10,066 inhab., is the junction for Gosport (see p. 76) and for Alton (see p. 71). *Boarhunt*, 3 M. to the N.E., has a partly Saxon church. *Titchfield* (Bugle, 6 R. from *3s. 6d.*, B. *2s. 6d.*, L. or D. *3s. 6d.*), 2 M. to the W., has an interesting church and the gatehouse and other remains of an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded in 1222 (O.W.: open 10-4.30 or 5, Sun. 1.30-4.30 or 5; adm. *6d.*). $18^1/_4$ M. *Netley*, for Netley Abbey (p. 78). — $20^3/_4$ M. *Woolston* (comp. p. 76). — At (23 M.) *St. Denys* we join the main line (p. 76). — $26^1/_2$ M. *Southampton West*, see p. 76.

From Portsmouth to *London*, see R. 8; to *Salisbury* viâ *Eastleigh* and *Romsey*, see pp. 76, 78.

8. From London to Portsmouth

A. Viâ Guildford and Haslemere.

Railway. S.R. (Western Section) from Waterloo, $74^1/_2$ M. in 2-3 hrs. (*15s. 7d.*, *9s. 4d.*).

Road (A 3), $70^1/_2$ M. We leave London by King's Road (Pl. G, 13, 10, 7, 1), Putney, Kingston-on-Thames (p. 204), and Surbiton (see below). — 11 M. *Esher* (p. 56); $17^1/_2$ M. *Cobham* (see below); $19^1/_2$ M. *Wisley* (Hut Hotel, p. 56); $21^1/_2$ M. *Ripley* (p. 56); $27^1/_2$ M. **Guildford** (p. 57); $31^1/_2$ M. *Godalming* (p. 58); 33 M. *Milford*. — Short of (39 M.) *Hindhead* (p. 58) we pass the Devil's Punch Bowl on the right and Gibbet Hill on the left. — 44 M. *Liphook* (p. 59); 52 M. *Petersfield* (p. 59); 65 M. *Cosham* (see above). — We enter ($70^1/_2$ M.) *Portsmouth* (p. 52) by Kingston Road (Pl. F, 1).

To (12 M.) *Surbiton* (rfmts.), see Baedeker's 'London'.

An alternative line from Waterloo to Guildford (30 M. in 70 min.; electric trains) diverges at Surbiton. — $18^3/_4$ M. *Cobham* (White Lion, D. *7s. 6d.*; Leigh Place, unlicensed, 15 R., P. from *20s.*), where Matthew Arnold lived (at Pains Hill Cottage) from 1873 till his death in 1888, is the station for (1 M.) *Stoke D'Abernon*, with a polo club and a church (partly Saxon) containing the earliest English brass, that of Sir John

Daubernoun (1277). — At (21 M.) *Effingham Junction* we are joined by another line from Waterloo viâ Epsom and Leatherhead (p. 59). — 22 M. *Horsley*, $1^3/_4$ M. to the S.E. of *Ockham* (Hautboy, 8 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*). — $25^1/_4$ M. *Clandon*, $2^3/_4$ M. to the S. of *Ripley* (Talbot, 10 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Anchor).

$14^1/_2$ M. *Esher* (pron. 'eesher'; Bear, 10 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Moor Place, private). Of Esher Place, built by William of Waynflete (p. 74), the only relic is *Wolsey's Tower*, a gatehouse near the Mole. In the vicinity stands *Claremont*, built by the Adam brothers in 1768 for Lord Clive, where Princess Charlotte died in 1817 and Louis Philippe in 1850. *Sandown Park Racecourse* is near the station. — $17^1/_4$ M. *Walton-on-Thames* (Ashley Park, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Crown, 4 beds, R. & B. 8*s.*), a town of 14,647 inhab., is 1 M. to the N. of the station.

$19^1/_4$ M. *Weybridge* (Hand & Spear, R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 6688 inhab., on the Wey and the Thames. *Oatlands Park* (now a residential hotel, 130 R., R. & B. 12*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*) was built for the Duchess of York in 1794, on the site of a royal palace built by Henry VIII. and destroyed by Cromwell.

The *Wey Navigation*, connecting Weybridge with Guildford, was constructed in 1635-53 by Sir Richard Weston, who introduced the Dutch system of canal-locks. — To the S. of Weybridge rises *St. George's Hill*, commanding a beautiful view; and at *Burhill*, close by, is *Whiteley Park*, a model village for old people, founded by William Whiteley (1831-1907), the 'universal provider'.

A branch-line runs from Weybridge to ($5^3/_4$ M.) *Virginia Water* (see Baedeker's 'London') viâ ($3^1/_4$ M.) *Chertsey* (Bridge, T. H., 12 R., R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Crown, P. 14*s.*), a riverside town of 15,123 inhab., once famous for its Benedictine abbey, of which scarcely a trace survives. Abraham Cowley (1618-67), the poet, died at Porch House (tablet) in Guildford St. On *St. Ann's Hill*, to the N.W., is the former country residence of Charles James Fox. — Near *Wisley* (Hut, 4 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*), 4-5 M. from Weybridge, Byfleet (see below), or Effingham Junction (see above), and served also by motorbus from Kingston or Guildford, are the gardens of the *Royal Horticultural Society* (open to holders of fellows' tickets on week-days and, in summer, on Sun. afternoons).

To the left of the railway lies the *Brooklands Motor Track*. The track, 1 M. from Weybridge, is 2 M. 1350 yds. in circuit and is used by the Brooklands Automobile Racing Club and the British Motor Cycle Racing Club for speed-tests and for motor racing (principal meetings on Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August Bank Holiday, and in July and Sept.). There is also a test hill (average gradient 1 in 5, maximum 1 in 4).

We skirt the Basingstoke Canal. — Beyond ($21^3/_4$ M.) *Byfleet*, on the left, is the Oriental Universal Asylum, with a mosque.

$24^1/_2$ M. **Woking** (rfmts.; Wheatsheaf, at *Horsell*, $^3/_4$ M. to the N.W., 5 R. from 6*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; Albion, same management, 11 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), a town of 26,430 inhab., where we diverge from the Southampton line (see p. 70). The ruins of *Newark Priory* (Austin canons; end of 12th cent.) lie on the *Wey*, $2^1/_2$ M. to the E. Near Woking are the excellent courses of the Woking, West Hill, and Worplesdon Golf Clubs.

30½ M. **Guildford** (rfmts.; Lion, 60 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Angel, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 16*s.* 6*d.*; Shalford Park, 38 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, Bramley Grange, 40 R., P. from 18*s.*, both unlicensed, to the S. of the town), the county town of Surrey, with 24,927 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Wey* (good boating), well deserves Cobbett's description of it as the most "happy-looking" town he ever saw. The square keep of the *Castle*, built in the reign of Henry II., stands a little to the S. of the High St., rising on an artificial mound to a height of 70 ft., with walls 10 ft. in thickness; the gatehouse contains a museum, and the grounds are now a public garden. At the top of the steep and picturesque High St. is **Abbot's Hospital*, founded by Archbishop Abbot in 1619 for decayed tradesmen and their widows. The chapel contains two good stained-glass windows. Opposite is *Holy Trinity*, rebuilt in 1763, which became in 1927 the pro-cathedral of the diocese of Guildford (new cathedral projected). It contains monuments to Archbishop Abbot (1562-1633; S. aisle), who was born at Guildford, and to Speaker Onslow (1691-1768). In High St. also are the *Town Hall*, a brick and timber edifice of 1682, with a projecting clock, and the *King Edward VI. Grammar School* (1552), with a chained library. The modern church of *St. Nicolas*, at the foot of High St., incorporates the old Loseley Chapel (15th cent.), with monuments of the Mores of Loseley (see below). *St. Mary's*, in Quarry St., dating in great part from the late-Norman period, is notable for the grotesque carvings of the roof and the 13th cent. paintings in St. John's Chapel.' Lewis Carroll' (C. L. Dodgson; 1832-98) is buried in Guildford cemetery, on the Mount.

Environs (comp. the map, p. 60). Motorbuses to Kingston-on-Thames, Croydon, Dorking, Horsham, Godalming, etc. — *St. Catherine's Hill*, 1¼M. to the S., on the W. bank of the Wey, commands a view and is surmounted by a ruined chapel (14th cent.). We proceed S.W. to (2 M.) *Loseley House*, Elizabethan mansion (1562-68) in a park, and thence due W. to (1 M.) the picturesque village of **Compton.** The late-Norman *Church possesses a double-storied chancel, the upper part of which has a piscina and an oak balustrade (c. 1180; the oldest church woodwork in the country). In the new burial-ground, on the Guildford road, are the tomb of George Frederic Watts (1817-1904), painter and sculptor (in the cloister at the top), and a memorial chapel decorated with terracotta and paintings. Farther on are *Limnerslease*, his country home (1894), and the *Watts Picture Gallery* (daily, except Thurs., 10-6 or dusk. Sun. from 2; sculpture-gallery daily from 2, except Thurs.; adm. 1*s.* on Mon., Tues., and Fri., other days free). Adjacent are the terracotta potteries of the Potters' Arts Guild, directed by Mrs. Watts. Thence we ascend to the Hog's Back and follow it back to Guildford (6-7 M. in all).

A breezy walk of 10 M., with views on either side, may be enjoyed by following the road which leads along the curious chalk ridge called the **Hog's Back* (400-500 ft.) to Farnham (p. 70; reached also by railway, 10¼ M.). On reaching (8 M.) the end of the ridge, Waverley Abbey (p. 70) may be included in the walk by a digression of 1½ M. to the S. (in all 11½ M.). — **Sutton Place* (Duke of Sutherland), 3½ M. to the N. of Guildford, dates from 1523-25, with terracotta decorations. — For St. Martha's Church and Newlands Corner, see pp. 44, 60.

From Guildford to *Dorking* on foot, see p. 60. — Railway to *Redhill* and to *Reading*, see pp. 43, 44; to *Horsham*, see p. 61.

34½ M. *Godalming* (accent on the first syllable; King's Arms Royal, 19 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Angel, P. from 15*s*.), a town of 9193 inhab., with many half-timbered or brick houses of the 17th century. Near the station is the former residence (now the Meath Home for epileptics) of Gen. Oglethorpe (p. 311).

On the hill to the N. are the imposing buildings of *Charterhouse School*, founded in London in 1611 and removed to Godalming in 1872. An archway, with names carved on it by old pupils, was brought from London. The fine war memorial chapel is by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott (1926). — The *Eashing Bridges* (N.T.) over the Wey, said to date from the time of King John, are 2 M. to the W. of Godalming, and *Hydon Heath* (N.T.) is 3 M. to the E.

38½ M. *Witley* (White Hart, R. from 3*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.) has a partly Saxon and Norman church containing some brasses. George Eliot wrote her last novel, 'Daniel Deronda' (1874-1876), at 'The Heights', and Birket Foster (1825-99), the artist, lived at 'The Hill' and is buried in the churchyard. About 2 M. to the S. is *Chiddingfold* (Crown Inn).

43 M. **Haslemere** (Georgian House, 20 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; White Horse, 10 R., R. & B. from 8*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.), a market town of 3865 inhab., is the centre of a favourite residential district and is noted for its 'peasant arts'. The *Educational Museum in the High St. (week-days 10-4 or 5, 3*d*.; Sun. 2-4, 1*d*.) includes space-for-time schedules of geology and human history, an exhibition of local flora, and a peasant arts collection. George Eliot lived in 1871 at 'Brookbank' in *Shottermill*, to the W. of the station. On the E. slope of *Blackdown* (918 ft.), which rises about 2 M. to the S., is 'Aldworth', a house built by Tennyson for himself in 1868-69, where he died in 1892.

About 2½ M. to the N. of the station (motorbus) is **Hindhead** (Moorlands, 45 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 1*s*., L. 5*s*., D. 7*s*.; Beacon, 50 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; Thirlestane, 54 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 18*s*.; Royal Huts, 18 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Manor, unlicensed, 25 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Fox & Pelican, P. R. H. A., at *Grayshott*, 1½ M. to the W., 4 R. from 4*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*.), an elevated modern health-resort amid pine-woods and commons (N.T.; 750 acres). The highest point (895 ft.; 1 M. to the E. of the cross-roads), marked by a granite cross, commands a most beautiful and extensive view. The cross and the name *(Gibbet Hill)* attached to this spot commemorate the murder of a sailor in 1786 at a point (marked by a stone) on the old Portsmouth road, on the N. side of the hill, and the fact that the murderers were afterwards captured and hanged on the scene of their crime. The romantic and lonely hollow round which the road here runs, mentioned by Dickens in 'Nicholas Nickleby', is called the **Devil's Punch Bowl*.

A motorbus runs from Hindhead to (9 M.) *Farnham* (p. 70), passing (2¾ M.) *Churt* (Pride of the Valley) and (4 M.) *Frensham Great Pond* (*Frensham Pond, R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 5*s*., D. 6*s*.). On Frensham Common are three curious mounds known as the *Devil's Jumps*, the largest of which, the *Stony Jump* (N.T.), is a fine view-point.

Beyond Haslemere we enter Hampshire (p. 52). — 47 M. *Liphook* (*Royal Anchor, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Links, R. from 6*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*). — 51½ M. *Liss.* To the N. lies *Woolmer Forest* (Woolmer, 2 M. from the station, 5 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*).

55 M. *Petersfield* (Red Lion, 10 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Lyndum House, private, 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), with a Norman church, is the junction for Midhurst (p. 61). *Bedales*, 1½ M. to the N., is a well-known co-educational school. Anthony Trollope lived in 1880-82 at 'North End' (now 'The Grange') in the beautiful village of *Harting*, 4 M. to the S.E. — The train crosses the South Downs. — 66½ M. *Havant*, and thence to (73¾ M.) *Portsmouth & Southsea* and (74½ M.) *Portsmouth Harbour*, see p. 52.

B. Viâ Dorking and Arundel.

Railway. S.R. (Central Section) from Victoria or London Bridge to *Dorking*, 21 M. in ¾-1½ hr. (5*s.*, 3*s.*); to *Arundel*, 57¾ M. in 1½-2 hrs. (12*s.* 1*d.*, 7*s.* 3*d.*); to *Portsmouth*, 86 M. in 2½-3 hrs. (15*s.* 7*d.*, 9*s.* 4*d.*). Electric trains from Waterloo run as far as Dorking North.

Road (in part the Roman *Stane Street;* to Warnham A 21, to Balls Hut Inn A 29), 81 M. — We leave London by Clapham Road (Pl. G, 28, 31), Tooting, Merton, Ewell, and Epsom. — 16½ M. *Ashtead* (see below); 18 M. *Leatherhead* (see below); 20 M. *Mickleham;* 21 M. *Burford Bridge* (p. 44); 23 M. **Dorking** (see below); 26 M. *Holmwood* (p. 60). — Short of (33½ M.) *Warnham* diverges on the left the road (A 24) to (2 M.) *Horsham* (p. 61) and (21 M.) *Worthing* (p. 49). — 40½ M. *Billingshurst* (p. 61); 46 M. *Pulborough* (p. 61). — At (52½ M.) *Whiteways Lodge* diverges on the left the road to (3 M.) *Arundel* (p. 61) and (7 M.) *Littlehampton* (p. 49). — 56½ M. *Balls Hut Inn*, and thence to Portsmouth, see p. 48.

From Victoria or London Bridge to (15¾ or 17¼ M.) *Epsom* (rfmts.), see Baedeker's 'London'. — 18¼ M. *Ashtead*, with an art pottery, an artificial silk factory, and a Roman villa. — 20 M. *Leatherhead* (Swan, R. & B. 7*s.*; Red House, residential) is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Mole*. On the line to Effingham Junction (4¼ M.; p. 56) is (2½ M.) *Bookham* (Victoria, unlicensed, 8 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), with pretty commons (N.T.; 330 acres). — 23¼ M. *Box Hill & Burford Bridge* (p. 44).

24 M. **Dorking.** — Railway Stations. *Dorking North* (Central Section) is ⅓ M. to the N.E. of the town, *Dorking Town* (Eastern Section; p. 44) ½ M. to the N.W., nearly 1½ M. apart. The *Deepdene* station of the Eastern Section (p. 44) is ¼ M. from the former, while *Box Hill & Burford Bridge* (see above) lies 1 M. to the N.

Hotels. *White Horse*, T.H., 19 R., *Red Lion*, 10 R., at both R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Star & Garter*, near Dorking North station, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* — *Deepdene* and *Burford Bridge Hotels*, see p. 44.

Motorbuses to *Kingston-on-Thames, Reigate, Horsham, Guildford*, etc.

Dorking, an old-fashioned town with 8058 inhab., is delightfully situated in a valley at the foot of the North Downs, amid some of the most pleasing scenery in Surrey. The former King's Head in

North St. is reputed to have been the original of the Marquis of Granby in 'Pickwick'. George Meredith (1828-1909) is buried in Dorking cemetery.

Box Hill, Deepdene, Betchworth Park, etc., see pp. 41, 43.

From Dorking to Guildford viâ Leith Hill, a classic walk of 18-20 M., giving a good idea of the varied scenery in this district. We leave the town by South St. and in 5 min. reach a bifurcation, where we follow the right branch but turn again to the left almost immediately. We keep straight up the hill, and at (6 min.) the top choose the right branch. About 1 M. farther the road enters *Redlands Wood*. At (1½ M.) some cottages a lane to the left leads to the neolithic *Anstiebury Camp*, while our road descends to the right to the pretty village of *Coldharbour* (Plough Inn, P. 7*s*. 6*d*.). We follow the level road in a straight direction, which leads through a beautiful grove. We pass the church (left) and reach (4 min.) a gate across the road. After ½ M. more we reach a second gate and find ourselves just below the tower (Leith Hill Hotel, B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 3*d*., D. 3*s*. 9*d*., P. 12*s*. 6*d*.). The *View from **Leith Hill** (965 ft.), best from the top of the tower (1000 ft.; N.T.; adm. 2*d*.), reaches in the clearest weather from the South Downs and English Channel on the S. to the dome of St. Paul's on the N. Many paths radiate from the tower, but we should find little difficulty in descending across *Wotton Common* and through the woods, in a direction a little to the W. of N., to the village of (½ hr.) *Friday Street*. [About ¾ M. to the W. lies *Abinger* (Abinger Hatch, R. from 5*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*., P. from 13*s*. 6*d*.), with a Norman church and a set of stocks, whence we may go on to *Felday* or *Holmbury St. Mary*, 1¾ M. to the S., situated at the foot of *Holmbury Hill* (857 ft.). The magnetic station of the Royal Observatory was transferred to Abinger Bottom in 1925.] A path along the E. bank of the stream descends from Friday Street to (1 M.) *Wotton House*, the home of John Evelyn (1620-1706), the diarist, to whose love for trees, inherited by his descendants, is owing much of the rich variety of the woods in the district. The path keeps to the right of the house and debouches on a private road, which we follow to the left. At the (5 min.) lodge-gate we turn to the right to reach the high-road from Dorking to Guildford (Wotton Hatch, R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. from 11*s*. 6*d*.). Close by, below the road, is *Wotton* church, where Evelyn is buried, and ½ M. away, on the right of the Dorking road, is the *Rookery*, where Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834), the economist, was born. Continuing our way to Guildford, we leave the Leith Hill road on the left and pass (l.) the picturesque late-Tudor *Crossways Farm*, whence Meredith drew the title and description of the Crossways in his 'Diana of the Crossways', though he locates it in Sussex (perhaps near Steyning, p. 49). The high-road now passes (½ M.) *Abinger Hammer* (the site of an ancient iron furnace) and (½ M.) *Gomshall* (p. 44). Beyond Gomshall we reach (1 M.) *Shere* (p. 44), on quitting which we take the upper road to the right. [Another short digression may be made from the cross-roads to the *Silent Pool*, an old hammer-pond (comp. above) lying a little to the right of the road; key kept at an adjoining cottage.] This road ascends the *Albury Downs* to (1 M.) **Newlands Corner* (hotel, P. from 12*s*.), famous for its beautiful view. A finger-post indicates our way to Guildford across the downs, passing several ancient yews. After 1 M. we reach a road, which we follow to the right to (½ M.) a finger-post, where we take the field-path leading straight on to (½ M.) *Guildford* (p. 57).

Railway from Dorking to *Guildford*, *Aldershot*, and *Reading*, and to *Redhill* and *London*, see pp. 42-44.

Beyond Dorking the railway runs S., and beyond (29 M.) *Holmwood*, 2½ M. from Leith Hill (see above), and (31¼ M.) *Ockley* (Red Lion, 7 R. from 5*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*.), where Ethelwulf,

Effingham
Little Bookham
Mickleham
West Horsley
East Horsley
West Clandon
East Clandon
Stoke
Merrow
GUILDFORD
Clandon Downs
Merrow Downs
Albury Downs
Albury
Shere
Shalford
Tillingbourn
Tangley
Blackheath
Wonersh
Bramley
Shamley Green
Hurt Wood
Hillbrook
Thorncombe Bark
Run
Hydon's Ball
Hascombe
Dunsfold
Alfold
Loxhill
Farley Green
Peaslake
Holmbury Hill
Ewhurst
Cranleigh
Ockley
Capel
Dorking
Westcott
Wotton
Abinger
Sutton
Friday Street
Leith Hill
Coldharbour
Wotton Common
Pitland Street
Forest Green
Rowbarns Manor
Horsley Towers
Warren Fm
Lascombes
Pleasedon Lacy
Chapel Fm
Bayden
Bradley Fm
Hammore Common
Pigdon
Denbies
Hookwood
Hookhurst
Oaken Grove
Downs
White
Combe Fm
Westcott Heath
Bury Hill
Milkhouse Farm
Longmore Grn
Quadhurst
Wotton Ho
Longmore
Waterfall
Collicknowle
Redlands
Broadmoor
Oakdale
Coldharbour Common
Ansteadbury
Holmwood Sta
Kitlands
Leithfield Place
Broome Hall
Tanhurst
Holmbury
Woolpit
Hill Ho
Pitlands Fm
Leithfield
Ewhurst Green
Bramley Green
Shamley Green
Woodlands
Hillbrook
Madgehole
Thornecombe
Brookwell
Barnett Fm
Snowdenham House
Birtley Fm
Monstead Heath
Costiford
Heddis
Merrylands
Heath
Farley
Farley Green
Hazel Hall
Smoky Holt
Peaslake
Hazel Wood
Bentley Cnr

in 1102, by Stephen in 1139, and it was captured in 1644 by Gen. Waller and left in ruins (rebuilt in the 19th cent.). The 12th cent. keep is usually shown on Mon. and Thurs. in Aug. and early Sept. (1-5), by tickets obtained at the main entrance lodge (1*s.* each). The *Park (1200 acres; no dogs or motors) is open to the public. The *Parish Church* was erected in 1380. The Fitzalan Chapel, or chancel (week-days, 6*d.*), is the property of the Duke of Norfolk (who is a Roman Catholic), and is separated from the rest of the church. It contains fine monuments of the Fitzalan family, from whom the earldom of Arundel passed by marriage to the Howards in 1580. The fine Rom. Cath. church of *St. Philip Neri*, by J. A. Hansom (1869-76), was built at the expense of the 15th duke.

60¼ M. *Ford*, and thence to (85 M.) *Portsmouth & Southsea* and (86 M.) *Portsmouth Harbour*, see pp. 49-52.

9. The Isle of Wight.

The following are the regular approaches to the Isle of Wight. From Portsmouth (p. 52) to Ryde 4 M. in ½ hr. (2*s.* 1*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*; motor-cycle 2*s.* 8*d.*, with side-car 4*s.* 11*d.*, motor-car 15*s.*-32*s.*; return-tickets at reduced rates); from London (Waterloo) in 2⅜-4½ hrs. (17*s.* 8*d.*, 10*s.* 10*d.*). — From Southampton (p. 76) to Cowes, 12 M. in 1 hr. (2*s.* 5*d.*, 1*s.* 11*d.*; motor-cycle 3*s.*, with side-car 6*s.* 6*d.*; motor-car 15*s.*-70*s.*; pier-tolls at Southampton extra; return-tickets at reduced rates); from London (Waterloo) in 3-3⅔ hrs. (18*s.* 11*d.*, 11*s.* 10*d.*). — From Lymington (p. 81) to Yarmouth, 4 M. in ½ hr. (1*s.* 11*d.*, 1*s.* 5*d.*; no Sun. boats); from London (Waterloo) in 3½-4 hrs. (21*s.* 8*d.*, 13*s.* 3*d.*). The boats generally go on to Totland Bay and Alum Bay in summer. This is the most convenient ferry for motor-cars (charges as viâ Portsmouth and Ryde). — Steamers ply occasionally in summer from Portsmouth to Cowes and Seaview. Motor-cars are conveyed also by tow-boat twice daily from Portsmouth to Fishborne (p. 63).

Those who have time to spare should spend at least a week in the island, but in favourable weather its finest points may be visited in Three Days. 1st Day: From Ryde to Shanklin by rail in 25 min.; thence on foot to Shanklin Chine, and to Ventnor viâ Bonchurch, in 1½ hr.; in the afternoon to Blackgang and back. 2nd Day: From Ventnor to Freshwater and Alum Bay; from Freshwater to Newport by train. 3rd Day: Carisbrooke Castle; from Newport to Cowes, rail in ¼ hr. — To see as much as possible in One Day, take an early train from Ryde to Ventnor, and thence by road to Freshwater and Alum Bay; in the afternoon proceed by train from Freshwater to Newport, and visit Carisbrooke Castle; then to Ryde or Cowes by late train.

As the distances are short, the traveller will find that the numerous motorbuses and motor-coaches, supplemented by a little walking, will make him independent of the railway. — In the height of the season (Aug.) the island is crowded with visitors, and accommodation is often difficult to obtain.

An opportunity for a *Voyage round the island (6-7 hrs.) is afforded almost daily in summer by steamers from Ryde, Sandown, Ventnor, or Cowes.

Tour of the Island by Road, 67 M. — **Ryde**, see p. 63. Motorists may begin their visit equally well at Yarmouth or Cowes (see above). We leave Ryde by St. John's Road (comp. the inset plan). — 2½ M. *Seaview* (p. 64); 4½ M. *St. Helens* (p. 64); 6 M. *Bembridge* (p. 64); 9 M. *Yaverland* (p. 94); 10 M. *Brading* (p. 64); 12 M. *Sandown* (p. 64).

Continued in the map of the Environs of S

Southampton
PORTSMOUTH
Alverstoke
Stokes Bay
Stokes Bay Sta
Gilkicker Battery
Eastney Hospital
Englesea
Fort Monckton
Southsea
Southsea Castle
Old Castle Point
Osborne Bay
Osborne House
Palmer's Brook
Woodside Fo
Wootton Creek
Ryde Roads
Pier Head Sta
Small Brook
Esplanade
Puckpool Point
Spring Vale
Nettlestone Point
Sea View
Harestone Point
Priory Bay
St Helen's Fort
Bembridge Harbour
Bembridge Pt
Whippingham
Wootton Bridge
Quarr Hill
Haylands
RYDE
Binstead
Smallbrook
Priory
Settlestone
St Helen's
Bembridge
Brading Haven
Brading
Yaverland
Sandown Bay
Sandown
Shanklin
Little Stairs Point
Shanklin Chine
Horse Ledge
Lucombe Chine and Bay
Landslip
Dunnose
Bonchurch
Ventnor
Ventnor Bay
Steephill Castle
Hospital
Woody Point
Binnel Point
St Lawrence
Undercliff
St Catherine's Lighthouse
St Catherine's Hill
Niton
Whitwell
Rew Down
Stenbury Down
St Boniface Down
Wroxall
Winstone
Shanklin Down
Black Down
Sandford
Southill
Rookley
Pan Down
Arreton Down
Arreton
Newchurch
Blackwater
St George's Down
Horestone
Alverstone
Wilford
Lake
Pan Lane
Pan Farm
Pan Mill
Pan Pond
Pan Barn
Pan Cottages
Pan Down
Pan Hill

14½ M. **Shanklin** (p. 64); 17 M. *Bonchurch* (p. 65; comp. the inset plan). — 18 M. **Ventnor** (p. 65). We leave by Park Avenue. — 19½ M. *St. Lawrence* (p. 66); 22 M. *Niton* (p. 66); 23¼ M. *Blackgang Chine* (p. 66); 24 M. *Chale* (p. 66); 28½ M. *Shorwell* (p. 66); 30½ M. *Brighstone* (p. 66); 32 M. *Mottistone* (p. 66); 37½ M. **Freshwater** (p. 68); 38½ M. *Freshwater Bay* (p. 68); 41½ M. *Alum Bay* (p. 68); 43 M. *Totland Bay* (p. 68); 45½ M. *Yarmouth* (p. 67); 50½ M. *Calbourne* (p. 67); 54½ M. *Carisbrooke* (p. 67); 55½ M. **Newport** (p. 67). — 60½ M. **Cowes** (p. 69). Ferry to *East Cowes* (p. 69). — 61 M. *Osborne House* (p. 69); 62 M. *Whippingham Church* (p. 69); 65½ M. *Quarr Abbey* (see below). — We regain (67 M.) **Ryde** (see below) by Green St.

The ***Isle of Wight,** possibly the *Vectis* or *Ictis* of the Romans, separated from the Hampshire coast by Spithead and the Solent, and strongly fortified, contains within a narrow compass a remarkable variety of charming scenery. In circumference it measures about 65 M.; from E. to W. it is 23 M. long, and from N. to S. 13 M. broad. The island is an administrative county, with 94,697 inhabitants. The Undercliff on the S., and Alum Bay and Freshwater Cliffs on the W. are the finest points.

Ryde. — Comp. the inset plan. — Railway Stations (S.R.). The railway runs out to the end of the pier (*Pier Head* station, with buffet), and travellers with through-tickets to Ryde are conveyed without extra charge to the *Esplanade* station. Passengers for other parts of the island do not change. *St. John's Road* is convenient for the back of the town.

Hotels. *Royal Pier* (Pl. a), 58 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Royal Esplanade* (Pl. b), R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Yelf's* (Pl. e), T. H., 29 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Royal York* (Pl. d); *Royal Squadron* (Pl. c), P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*; *Crown* (Pl. f), R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* Private: *Osborne*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*, *Royal Eagle*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, both on the Esplanade; *Woodbine*, George St., B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.* — **Young's Restaurant*, 30 Union St.

Post Office, Union St. — Theatres. *Theatre Royal*, St. Thomas's Square; *Pier Pavilion.* — Steamers to Portsmouth, see p. 62.

Ryde, an agreeable Victorian watering-place (11,295 inhab.), has an esplanade nearly 2 M. long. The pier is ½ M. in length (tram). All Saints, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott (1869-72), has a lofty spire (180 ft.; view, adm. 6*d.*). To the W. of the pier is the *Royal Victoria Yacht Club* (regatta immediately following Cowes). The environs are finely wooded.

The pleasant walk to Quarr Abbey and Fishbourne takes 2 hrs. there and back. We descend St. Thomas's St. and take the first turning to the left (Spencer Road); we then walk straight on till we reach (10 min.) a small gate, to the right, opening on a footpath, which leads in 10 min. to *Binstead* church (nave rebuilt). The figure of a man on a ram's head over the gateway is Norman. We next turn to the right, and reach a point where we see a road on the left, a narrow wood-path on the right, and another road between the two. We take the last, arriving after a few paces opposite the gate of a private dwelling, where we take the path to the left. Emerging on the high-road, we turn to the right and in 5 min. reach the inconsiderable but prettily situated remains of *Quarr Abbey*, a Cistercian monastery founded in 1132. We proceed through an ancient archway and pass the modern abbey, founded in 1908 by French Benedictines from Solesmes, with a fine red-brick church (open to visitors). In ¼ hr. we reach *Fishborne* (good inn), picturesquely situated amid woods at the entrance of *Wootton Creek*.

On the coast to the E. of Ryde is ($2^1/_2$ M.) **Seaview** (Pier, R. from 10*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; Seaview, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Princes Mead, private), a charming bathing resort with a suspension-pier (1000 ft. long) and excellent sands.

From Ryde to Newport. The direct railway route (10 M. in $^1/_2$ hr.; 2*s.* 1*d.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*) is viâ *Wootton* (7 M.; comp. p. 63) and *Whippingham* ($7^3/_4$ M.; 2 M. from the church, p. 69).

From Ryde to Ventnor, $12^1/_2$ M., S.R. in $^3/_4$ hr. (2*s.* 8*d.*, 1*s.* 7*d.*). — From the Pier Head the train runs along the pier, stopping at the ($^1/_2$ M.) Esplanade at its landward end, to ($1^1/_4$ M.) St. John's Road, in the upper part of the town. It then runs S. to ($4^3/_4$ M.) *Brading*, a small and ancient town on the *Yar* (comp. p. 67), at the foot of *Brading Down* (407 ft.). The Transitional church contains the burial-chapel of the Oglanders, whose ancestral seat of *Nunwell* lies in a fine park in the neighbourhood.

At *Morton Farm*, 1 M. from Brading station, are the remains (covered by a large shed) of a *Roman Villa, with tessellated pavements (open on week-days, 1*s.*). — About 1 M. to the S.E. of Brading, at the foot of *Bembridge Down* (343 ft.), is *Yaverland* church, with a Norman door and chancel-arch. Adjacent is the Jacobean manor-house. Towards the sea Bembridge Down (with a monument to the 1st Earl of Yarborough, founder of the Royal Yacht Squadron, p. 69) ends in *Culver Cliff*.

Branch-line from Brading viâ ($1^3/_4$ M.) *St. Helens* (pop. 5706; good view from the common, N.T.) to ($2^3/_4$ M.) **Bembridge** (*Royal Spithead, R. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Old Bembridge, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*, Birdham, 14 R., P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*, both private), a quiet bathing resort at the mouth of *Brading Harbour* or estuary of the *Yar*. Bembridge School was founded in 1919 under the auspices of the Society for Experiment and Research in Education. Bembridge and St. Helens are connected by an embankment-road (toll 2*d.*; motor-car 6*d.*) and by ferry (6*d.*). Close to Bembridge is the *Foreland*, the E. extremity of the island. Off Bembridge, at the entrance to Spithead, is (4 M.) the *Nab Tower*, one of the 'mystery towers' constructed at Shoreham (p. 48) during the war.

$6^1/_2$ M. **Sandown** (Ocean, open in summer only, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; Sandown, 36 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Royal Pier, 40 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 12*s.*; Savoy, closed in winter, 80 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Sandringham, private), a frequented bathing-place with 7664 inhab., has a pier (1000 ft. long; concert-pavilion), an esplanade, and good sands.

From Sandown to Newport, $9^1/_4$ M., S.R. in 25 min. (1*s.* 1*d.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*). — $2^1/_2$ M. *Newchurch*, a picturesque village, near which is *Borthwood Copse* (N.T.). — $3^3/_4$ M. *Horringford* is the station for *Arreton*, 1 M. to the N., with an interesting church and a Jacobean manor-house. Legh Richmond's 'Dairyman's Daughter' (Elizabeth Wallbridge, d. 1801) is buried in the churchyard. Fine view from *Arreton Down* (444 ft.). — $5^1/_4$ M. *Merstone* (comp. p. 66). — $9^1/_4$ M. *Newport*, see p. 67.

$8^1/_2$ M. **Shanklin.** — Hotels. *Hollier's*, in the old village, 50 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Royal Spa*, on the beach, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Daish's*, High St., 60 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Crab*, in the old village, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Shanklin Towers*, 25 R., *Eastmount*, both private, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; etc.

Post Office, High St.

Shanklin (300 ft.), situated in a pleasant valley, is a picturesque and well-shaded watering-place with 7374 inhab., a good beach, and a pier. The *Old Village, with its thatched cottages, lies at the S. end of the High St. Near the pretty Crab Hotel is a fountain, with verses composed by Longfellow when staying here in 1868. Close by are the entrances to **Shanklin Chine* (adm. 3*d.*), a wooded fissure in the cliffs, and *Rylstone Gardens*. Keats Green, on the cliff, commemorates the poet's stay here in 1819. A lift connects cliff and beach.

Beyond Shanklin the railway runs inland to (10½ M.) *Wroxall* (hotel), near which is *Appuldurcombe*, a mansion built in 1710. The granite obelisk on the highest point in the park was erected by Sir Richard Worsley (1751-1805), historian of the Isle of Wight. — The line descends through a tunnel to (12½ M.) *Ventnor* (see below).

*From Shanklin to Ventnor on foot (the return should be made along the top of the downs). From the cross-roads at the upper end of Shanklin Chine we follow Luccombe Road, which is continued by a footpath leading in 20 min. (beautiful retrospects) to *Luccombe Chine*, another attractive ravine. Without descending, we go straight on through the gate. About ⅓ M. farther on the path descends to the *Landslip*, covered with a thicket of oaks and hazels, which it traverses to (20 min.) **Bonchurch** (*Hotel; comp. the inset plan), lying picturesquely at the E. extremity of the **Undercliff*. This curious rocky plateau, ¼-½ M. in width, owes its origin to a succession of landslips (to which it is still subject), and extends to Blackgang Chine (p. 66), a distance of 6-7 M. The mild climate and sub-tropical vegetation have earned for it the title of the 'English Madeira'. To reach Bonchurch village and hotel we ascend to the right. The old churchyard contains the grave of John Sterling (1806-44), the author, whose life was written by Carlyle. The tiny church (disused) dates from c. 1170. In the lovely graveyard of St. Boniface's Church, farther up the hill, is the grave of the poet Algernon Swinburne (1837-1909), part of whose youth was spent at *East Dene*, close by. On the right of the village street is a beautiful pond. Above the village rises **St. Boniface Down* (787 ft.; N.T.), the highest point in the island, commanding magnificent views. Either continuing to follow the road, or returning to the path along the cliffs, we reach Ventnor in 20 min. more.

Ventnor. — Comp. the inset plan, p. 62. — Railway Stations. *Ventnor*, for Shanklin and Ryde; *Ventnor West* (rfmts.), for Newport and Cowes. Ventnor Station is to be connected with the esplanade by a funicular.

Hotels. **Royal Marine* (Pl. b), 40 R. from 8*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.*; **Royal* (Pl. a), T.H., 64 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; *Esplanade* (Pl. c); *Metropole & Beach* (Pl. d), 36 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; **Crab & Lobster* (Pl. e), P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Commercial* (Pl. f), R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*

Post Office, Church St.

Ventnor (6065 inhab.), beautifully situated on a series of irregular terraces and cliffs, offers, like many other parts of the island, a suitable residence for persons with delicate chests. The Royal Victoria Pier (1887) commands a famous view of the town. About 1 M. to the W. is *Steephill Castle,* occupied in 1874 by the Empress of Austria. Opposite is the *Park, commanding a fine view of the whole of the Undercliff from its highest point.

From Ventnor to Blackgang Chine and Freshwater, $19^1/_2$ M. (motor-coaches). As far as Chale the *Road runs along the Undercliff (p. 65) at a high level, passing numerous country-houses with charming gardens. The marine views recall the scenery of the Mediterranean. An even finer route for walkers is along the top of the inner cliffs to Blackgang. — Beyond the Royal National Consumption Hospital is ($1^1/_2$ M.) *St. Lawrence,* a neat village, the old church of which was, till it was lengthened, the smallest in Great Britain. — 4 M. *Niton* (*Undercliff, 12 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.*; *Royal Sandrock, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 14*s.*; White Lion, in the village, P. 8*s.* 6*d.*). The village lies $^1/_2$ M. inland. Below is the lighthouse (open to visitors on week-day afternoons) on *St. Catherine's Point,* the S. extremity of the island.

$5^1/_4$ M. *Blackgang Hotel (8 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 16*s.*). Adjoining the hotel is ***Blackgang Chine** (adm. 6*d.*), to which a steep path, partly cut into steps, descends; the rocks here reach a height of 400 ft. Below is a fine stretch of beach. Above rises *St. Catherine's Hill* (781 ft.), commanding a most extensive view over land and sea. The pillar on the summit commemorates the visit of Tsar Alexander I. in 1814.

From (6 M.) *Chale* (Clarendon) a 'military road' runs along the coast to (10 M.) Freshwater Bay, but the motor-coaches usually follow the more picturesque main road described below. — Near ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Shorwell,* which has a 15th cent. church with a wall-painting of St. Christopher, is the fine old mansion of *Northcourt* (Lord Burgh). — About 2 M. farther on is *Brighstone* or *Brixton,* with a picturesque old church. — Next come (14 M.) *Mottistone* and (16 M.) *Brook* (Bell, P.R.H.A.); the manor-house of the latter, on the left, is embowered in noble trees. Above us, on the right, is *Mottistone Down* (667 ft.). — $19^1/_2$ M. *Freshwater,* see p. 68.

From Ventnor to Newport, $10^3/_4$ M., S.R. in $^1/_2$ hr. (2*s.* 4*d.*, 1*s.* 5*d.*), starting from Ventnor West (p. 65). — The first station is ($1^1/_4$ M.) *St. Lawrence* (see above), beyond which the train traverses a tunnel. — $2^3/_4$ M. *Whitwell* (Yarborough Arms, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*). — $5^1/_4$ M. *Godshill* (Griffin, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*) has a large church, with 16th cent. monuments, situated picturesquely on a knoll. — At ($6^3/_4$ M.) *Merstone* we join the line from Sandown (p. 64; change trains).

$10^3/_4$ M. **Newport** (rfmts.; Warburton's, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.*; Bugle, 9 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*; Wheatsheaf, 8 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), the county town of the Isle of Wight, with 11,036 inhab., lies on the *Medina*, which is navigable up to this point. It was once the 'new port' of Carisbrooke. The parish church (1854) contains a monument to the memory of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., by Marochetti. On Sept. 6th, 1648, Charles I. was brought from Carisbrooke to take part in the negotiations for the so-called 'Treaty of Newport', which were carried on in the old grammar school. On the fruitless issue of the negotiations Charles was removed (Nov. 30th) to Hurst Castle (p. 81), which he soon left for Whitehall and his death (Jan. 30th, 1649). Railway to Sandown, see p. 64.

***Carisbrooke Castle** (O.W.; week-days 9-dusk; adm. 6*d.*, well 3*d.*, museum 2*d.*), picturesquely placed on a steep eminence, 1 M. to the S.W. of Newport, was the former stronghold of the lords and captains of the island, and is still the summer residence of the governor, Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria).

The castle possibly occupies the site of a Roman fort. The fine keep is of Norman origin; the other parts date chiefly from the 13th cent.; the outworks were added by Queen Elizabeth. Charles I. was detained captive here from Nov. 22nd, 1647, to Sept. 6th, 1648 (comp. above); and his son Henry, Duke of Gloucester, and his daughter, Princess Elizabeth, were afterwards imprisoned here. The princess died in the castle nineteen months after her father's death, and the young prince was released two years later. The remains of the rooms where Charles was imprisoned, and of the chamber in which his daughter breathed her last, are marked by tablets. The castle-well, 161 ft. deep, from which the water is drawn by a donkey inside a large windlass wheel (dating from 1588), is always an object of interest to visitors. In the gatehouse is a small museum with relics of Charles I. and a few antiquities. The chapel of St. Nicholas-in-the-Castle, rebuilt in 1904 in memory of Charles I., contains the Isle of Wight war memorial. — The former priory-church of *Carisbrooke* (inns) possesses a handsome tower (1470).

From Newport to Freshwater, 12 M., S.R. in 32 min. (2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*). — $1^1/_4$ M. *Carisbrooke* (see above). — $5^1/_2$ M. *Calbourne* is the station for *Shalfleet* (with a Norman church) and for the fishing village of *Newtown* (2 M. to the N.), with oyster-beds, on *Newtown Bay*.

10 M. **Yarmouth** (*Pier, R. from 5*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Bugle), an ancient and highly picturesque little town in a flat district at the mouth of the *Yar* (not to be confounded with the stream of the same name in the E. part of the island, p. 64). Near the pier (700 ft. long) is the *Solent Yacht Club* (regatta in the 3rd week in Aug.). The church contains a marble statue of Admiral Sir Robert Holmes, who captured the Dutch possessions in N. America in 1664 and was captain of the island in 1667-92. The castle (O.W.; apply to caretaker) was erected by Henry VIII. The mouth of the Yar is

crossed by an embankment (toll 1*d.*, motor-cycle 3*d.*, motor-car 6*d.*). Steamers to Lymington, see p. 62; motorbuses run to and from Freshwater and Totland Bay in connection.

12 M. *Freshwater*, the terminus of the line, is the station for (1 M.) Freshwater Bay, (2 M.) Totland Bay, and (3 M.) Alum Bay, to all of which motorbuses ply in connection with the trains.

Freshwater Bay (*Freshwater Bay, 55 R. from 7*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Albion, same management, cheaper and open in summer only; Dimbola, Saunders, both unlicensed) is a bathing resort. *Farringford*, the residence of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, from 1853 on, lies 1 M. to the W. Lady Tennyson and Lady Ritchie (d. 1919), Thackeray's daughter, are buried in the graveyard of the parish church (near the station), which has a quaint tower.

The *Walk along the cliffs from Freshwater Bay to Alum Bay is one of the most enjoyable in the island. From the Freshwater Bay Hotel we ascend to (35 min.) *High Down* (485 ft.), which is marked by a memorial cross to Tennyson and affords a *View of the sea to the S., of the Solent and the Hampshire coast to the N., and of the W. part of the island. Some 155 acres of High Down were presented to the National Trust by Lord Tennyson in 1927 and will be known in future as *Tennyson Down*. Continuing to follow the cliffs for 2-2$^1/_2$ M. more, we come in sight of Alum Bay and the Needles.

In fine weather it is, perhaps, preferable to make the excursion from Freshwater Bay to Alum Bay by boat, as this affords a better view of the Needles and the fine cliffs. The perpendicular ***Freshwater Cliffs**, 400-500 ft. high, consist of chalk with clearly defined layers of flint. The finest are those of *Main Bench*, where sea-fowl breed in spring. In the cliffs are *Lord Holmes's Parlour and Kitchen* and other caves. Before reaching the Needles we pass the entrance of *Scratchell's Bay*, a small but imposing recess, where the action of the water on the lower strata of the cliffs has formed a magnificent natural arch, 200 ft. in height.

***Alum Bay** (Royal Needles Restaurant), so named because alum is found here, is remarkable for the pleasing effect produced by the vertical stripes of red, yellow, green, and grey sandstone, contrasting with the white chalk of the rest of the cliffs. The ***Needles** are three white, pointed rocks of chalk, resting on dark-coloured bases, and rising abruptly from the sea to a height of 100 ft. On the outermost is a lighthouse.

Totland Bay (Totland Bay, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; Sentry Mead, private), 1$^1/_2$ M. to the N. of Alum Bay, is a charming little watering-place, with a pier and good boating and bathing. Steamers ply to Alum Bay, Yarmouth, and Lymington in summer.

From Newport to Cowes, 4$^1/_4$ M., S.R. in 10 min. (1*s.*, 7*d.*). — The road (5 M.) passes the Albany Barracks and *Parkhurst Convict Prison*, on the edge of Parkhurst Forest.

Cowes. — *Rfmts.* — HOTELS. **Gloster*, 26 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.*; *Royal Marine*, unlicensed, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; *Fountain*, in the town, 20 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Globe*, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Pavilions*, private, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.* — FLOATING BRIDGE to East Cowes: toll $^1/_2$*d.*, cycle $^1/_2$*d.*, motor-cycle 2*d.*, with side-car 4*d.*, motor-car 6*d.*-1*s.* — POST OFFICE, 78 High St. — BATHING at *Gurnard*, 1 M. to the W. — STEAMERS from the Victoria Pier, or from the Pontoon (within the estuary), to Southampton, see p. 62; to Ryde and Portsmouth occasionally in summer.

Cowes, a busy little town, prettily situated, containing 9998 inhab. and possessing the best harbour in the island, is the chief yachting centre in the kingdom. Regattas take place frequently in summer and autumn, culminating in the aristocratic and expensive 'Cowes Week' (1st week in Aug.). *Cowes Castle*, built by Henry VIII. in 1540 and once used as a state prison, has been since 1856 the headquarters of the *Royal Yacht Squadron*, the most exclusive club in the world (founded in 1812). On the estuary of the Medina, here about $^1/_2$ M. wide, are shipbuilding yards, in which yachts, small naval craft, and seaplanes are built. A house (now the Westbourne Hotel) at the end of Birmingham Road, on the left, was the birthplace of Thomas Arnold (p. 243; tablet).

Opposite Cowes lies the industrial town of *East Cowes* (4636 inhab.; floating bridge, see above). In the environs are the fine country-seats of *East Cowes Castle* (built by John Nash, the architect, for his own occupation) and *Norris Castle*, and the late royal residence of **Osborne House**, which was built by Queen Victoria in 1845-51, from the designs of Thomas Cubitt and Prince Albert, and was the scene of the queen's death in 1901. It was presented by Edward VII. to the nation in 1902, and is now used as a convalescent home for officers. The state apartments and the museum in the ($^3/_4$ M.) *Swiss Cottage* are open to visitors from Easter to the end of Sept. on Mon., Wed., and Fri., 11.30-5 (adm. 6*d.*). The grounds contain also the buildings once occupied by the Royal Naval College, transferred to Dartmouth (p. 139) in 1921. About 1 M. to the S. lies *Whippingham* church, rebuilt in 1861 from the designs of Prince Albert and A. J. Humbert (p. 345), with the Battenberg Chapel and various royal memorials.

10. From London to Winchester and Southampton.

RAILWAY. S.R. (Western Section) from Waterloo to *Winchester*, 66$^3/_4$ M. in 1$^1/_2$-2$^1/_2$ hrs. (13*s.* 11*d.*, 8*s.* 4*d.*); to *Southampton*, 79$^1/_2$ M. in 1$^1/_2$-2$^2/_3$ hrs. (16*s.* 6*d.*, 9*s.* 11*d.*).

ROAD. *A.* Viâ Basingstoke and Winchester (A 30 to Basingstoke, then A 33), 75 M. We leave London viâ Hammersmith (Pl. G, 82), Chiswick, and Brentford (by-pass). — 16$^1/_2$ M. *Staines* (p. 204); 21 M. *Virginia Water* (p. 56); 22 M. *Sunningdale*; 26 M. *Bagshot* (p. 70); 29 M. *Camberley*

(see below); 39½ M. *Hook* (p. 71); 45½ M. **Basingstoke** (p. 71). — We enter (63 M.) **Winchester** (p. 72) by Hyde St. (Pl. B, 1) and leave it by Southgate Road (Pl. A, 4). — 64 M. *St. Cross* (p. 75); 67½ M. *Otterbourne* (p. 76). — We enter (75 M.) *Southampton* (p. 76) by the Avenue (Pl. B, 1).

B. Viâ Guildford and Winchester (A 31 to Guildford, then A 33), 76 M. — To (27½ M.) **Guildford,** see p. 55. — We cross the Hog's Back (p. 57) to (37½ M.) *Farnham* (see below). — 46½ M. *Alton* (see below); 56½ M. *Alresford* (p. 71). — We enter (64 M.) **Winchester** (p. 72) by Magdalen Hill (Pl. D, 2, 3). Thence to (76 M.) *Southampton*, see above.

From London to (24½ M.) *Woking*, see pp. 55, 56. — 28 M. *Brookwood* (hotel, 10 R., R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*). To the left lies *Woking Cemetery* or the *London Necropolis*, 400 acres in extent and tastefully laid out, with a crematorium. It contains the graves of 437 American soldiers who died in English hospitals in 1917-18 (service on Memorial Day, May 30th).

Sir Henry Stanley (1841-1904) is buried in *Pirbright* churchyard, close to the station. — At *Bisley Camp*, 1 M. to the N., the National Rifle Association holds its meetings in July, at which the King's Prize and other trophies are competed for, mainly by members of the Territorial forces.

Beyond Brookwood diverges a loop-line offering an alternative route to Winchester and Southampton Terminus (78½ M.; through-trains in 3-3⅓ hrs.). — 35¼ M. *Aldershot Town*. **Aldershot** (Queen's, at Farnborough, see p. 71; Victoria, T.H., 37 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Imperial, 10 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*; D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; South Western, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), in Hants (p. 52), a town of 28,786 inhab., with a racecourse, is the headquarters of an army command and has grown to its present size through the establishment in 1854 of a large military camp, in which all arms of the service are represented. The manœuvres which take place here from time to time, and especially the military tattoo (June), are well worth seeing. The best point of view is 'Cæsar's Camp', on which stands an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, formerly on the Green Park Arch in London. On the line from Aldershot to Ascot (14½ M.; p. 113) are (5¾ M.) *Frimley*, where Bret Harte (1839-1902) is buried, (8 M.) *Camberley* (Duke of York, Cambridge, at both 12 R., B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), with the *Royal Staff College*, and (11¼ M.) *Bagshot* (Cricketers, 6 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*). From Aldershot North to Redhill and to Reading, see pp. 43, 44. — We re-enter Surrey.

38¼ M. **Farnham** (*Bush, 35 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a town of 12,133 inhab., in a hop-district second in importance to Kent alone. The castle, till 1926 the palace of the Bishops of Winchester (comp. p. 75), dates in its present form mainly from 1662-84. The grounds and the 12th cent. keep are open on Wed. and Sat., 10-5; part of the castle is shown on Wed., 3-5. William Cobbett (1762-1835) was born in a house (now the 'Jolly Farmer') by the bridge and is buried in the churchyard. About 1½ M. to the E. is *Moor Park*, where Swift acted as secretary to Sir William Temple (c. 1692-99) and made the acquaintance of 'Stella'. Close by, on the bank of the Wey, are the 13th cent. ruins of *Waverley Abbey* (apply at the lodge; closed on Sun. and during the hay season), the earliest Cistercian foundation in England (1128). To Guildford by railway or by the Hog's Back, see p. 57; road to Hindhead, see p. 58.

We re-enter Hampshire. — 42 M. *Bentley*, junction for *Bordon Camp* (artillery). — 47 M. *Alton* (Swan, 17 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*; Crown, 6 R., R. & B. 6*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 5580 inhab., with the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College (1908). A tablet in the church commemorates John Murray (1741-1815), a native of Alton, founder of the Universalist Church of the U.S.A. At *Chawton*, 1 M. to the S., is the house occupied by Jane Austen from 1809 to 1817 (by the cross-roads; tablet; visitors admitted). From Alton a branch runs N.W.

to Basingstoke (14¼ M.; see below), and another S. to *Fareham* (25¾ M.; p. 55) viâ (5¼ M.) *Tisted*. (16½ M.) *Droxford*, and (21½ M.) *Wickham*, birthplace of William of Wykeham (1324-1404; p. 73). About 2¾ M. to the N.E. of Tisted lies **Selborne** (Queen's, 4 R. from *4s. 6d.*, B. *2s. 6d.*, L. *3s.*), the home of Gilbert White (1720-93), who has left a full and loving description of the district in his 'Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne'. 'The Wakes', the house (since enlarged) in which he was born and died, still stands in the main street, opposite the church, and his grave is in the churchyard (marked by his initials only; N. of the vestry). *Hambledon*, 3 M. to the S.E. of Droxford, is famous in the annals of cricket (monument on *Broadhalfpenny Down*).

57 M. *Alresford* (pron. 'alsford'; Swan, 6 R., R. & B. *7s. 6d.*, L. *3s.*). Miss Mitford (p. 113) was born in a house on the W. side of Broad St. (tablet). Adm. Rodney (1719-92) is buried in the church of Old Alresford, ½ M. to the N. About 2 M. to the S.W. is *Tichborne House*, a name which recalls the notorious lawsuit of 1871-74. The church has a Saxon chancel. — 60¾ M. *Itchen Abbas* (Plough, 6 R. from *5s.*, B. *2s. 6d.*, L. *3s. 6d.*, D. *5s.*). — 66 M. *Winchester*, and thence to Southampton, see pp. 72-76.

We enter Hampshire (p. 52). — 33¼ M. **Farnborough** (Queen's, 1½ M. to the S., 8 R., R. & B. from *10s.*, L. *3s. 6d.*, D. *5s. 6d.*; Tumble-Down Dick, 7 R., P. *12s. 6d.*), with 12,645 inhab., is one of the stations for Aldershot Camp (p. 70). On the N. lies *Farnborough Hill* (Prince Victor Napoleon), the home of the Empress Eugénie from 1881 till her death in 1920. On the opposite side of the railway, close to the station, is a handsome church in the French flamboyant style (by M. Destailleur, 1887; adm. *1s.*), built by the empress as a mausoleum for the remains of her husband Napoleon III. (1808-73) and her son the Prince Imperial (1856-79), whose tombs, together with that of the empress, are to be seen in the imperial crypt below. Adjacent is *St. Michael's Abbey*, belonging to French Benedictines from Solesmes. On Farnborough Common is the Royal Aircraft Establishment. Farnborough North Station, see p. 44. — Crossing Fleet Pond, we reach (36½ M.) *Fleet* (Oatsheaf, 6 R. from *5s.*, B. *2s. 6d.*, L. *3s.*, D. *4s. 6d.*, P. *14s.*). Tobacco is grown at *Church Crookham*, 2 M. to the S.W. — 39 M. *Winchfield*, with a fine partly-Norman church.

About 5 M. to the N., beyond (2 M.) *Hartley Row* (Lamb, 6 R. from *5s.*, B. *3s.*, L. *3s. 6d.*, D. *4s. 6d.*) and (2¾ M.) *Hartford Bridge* (White Lion, 10 R.), is *Eversley*, with the grave of Charles Kingsley (1819-75), who was rector from 1844 till his death. *Bramshill Park* (Sir Anthony Cope), close by, is a fine Jacobean house (1609-12).

42½ M. *Hook* (Raven, R. & B. *7s. 6d.*, L. *3s. 6d.*, D. *4s.*). About 2 M. to the S.W. is *Odiham* (George, 10 R. from *4s. 6d.*, B. *3s.*, L. *3s. 6d.*, D. *4s. 6d.*), a picturesque village with a large 14th cent. castle and the remains of the castle where David II. of Scotland was imprisoned after Neville's Cross (p. 437). — The line now passes through the village of *Basing*, with the scanty ruins of *Basing House*, which resisted the Parliamentary troops for over two years and was finally stormed by Cromwell himself in 1645.

48 M. **Basingstoke** (rfmts.; Red Lion, 20 R. from *5s.*, B. *3s. 6d.*, L. *4s.*, D. *5s.*; Wheatsheaf, 7 R. from *5s. 6d.*, B. *3s.*, L. or D. *4s.*),

with 12,718 inhab., is the junction of lines to Salisbury and Exeter (R. 13b), to Reading (p. 113) and to Alton (see p. 70). Close to the station is the ruined guild-chapel of the Holy Ghost (1525). — The line now crosses the chalk downs and passes near *Steventon* (7 M. from Basingstoke), on the left, the rectory of which was the birthplace of Jane Austen (p. 73).

66¾ M. **Winchester.** — Railway Stations. *Southern* (Pl. A, 1; rfmts.); *Great Western* (Pl. D, 3), for Newbury, Didcot, and Oxford.

Hotels. *George* (Pl. a; A, 2), 40 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. 20*s.*; *Royal* (Pl. b; B, 2), with garden, quiet, 35 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Black Swan* (Pl. c; A, 2), R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 9*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.* — Private: *God-Begot Hostel* (Pl. d; B, 2), a quaint old Tudor house, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 14*s.*, highly spoken of: *Chernocke*, St. Thomas St. (Pl. A, B, 3), P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Norman Mede*, St. Cross Road (beyond Pl. A, 4), 17 R., P. 15*s.*

Taxicabs 2*s.* for the first mile, then 6*d.* per ½ M. — Motorbuses to *Southampton*, *Portsmouth*, *Petersfield*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. B, 2).

Winchester, with 23,791 inhab., the county town of Hampshire and a cathedral city of great antiquity, once the capital of England, is situated on the W. bank of the *Itchen*.

Winchester, the *Venta Belgarum* of the Romans and as *Winteceaster* the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex, was converted to Christianity by St. Birinus, first bishop of Dorchester (p. 200), in 634-5, and was afterwards the seat of government of Alfred the Great, Canute the Dane, and William the Conqueror. After the Norman Conquest Winchester for a time rivalled London in commercial importance, but lost its pre-eminence after a fire in 1141. Down to the Reformation, however, it maintained a position of great ecclesiastical dignity. During the war Winchester was the seat of an American camp (10,000 men).

Sussex St., diverging to the right from City Road a little to the E. of the S.R. station (Pl. A, 1), leads to the *West Gate*, a fortified gateway of the 13th cent., now containing a small museum. Castle Hill, immediately within the gate, leads to the right to the *Great Hall* (Pl. A, 2), the chief relic of a castle erected by William the Conqueror, which served as an occasional royal residence until the reign of James I. Henry III. was born in the castle in 1207, and Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII., in 1486. Among the trials held in this hall were those of Edmund of Woodstock (1330), Sir Walter Raleigh (1603), and Alice Lisle (by Judge Jeffreys; 1685). The hall, completed in 1235, has Purbeck columns supporting the timber roof. On the wall hangs a 'wheel of fortune' (18 ft. in diameter), known as King Arthur's Round Table and said to date from the 13th cent., but repainted in the time of Henry VIII.

From the West Gate we descend the picturesque High St. past Jewry St., in which is the Rom. Cath. church (by F. A. Walters; 1926), to the *Pentice*, an old arcade, and turn to the right by a passage close to the *City Cross* (15th cent.). Leaving on the left the *Public Museum* (Pl. B, 3; good prehistoric collection), we make for the W. front of the cathedral, in front of which are two war memorials.

WINCHESTER
1:15.000
1:126.700
Statute Miles
Kilom.
Mile
Recreation Ground
Cathedral
Close
Abbey Grounds
Meads
Castle
Wolvesey Palace
Winchester College
Great Western Sta.
Southern Rly Sta.
Guildhall
Museum
Barracks
Deanery
Abbey
Bridge
Water
Brook
Hill
Road
Street
Lane
Walk
Gate
Ch.
Ch.Ch.
Ch.Yd.
Ho.
Sch.
Mem.
Cloister
Almshouses
Pal.
Sta.
Po.
Rly
Bdge
Mdw.
Ho.
Cott.
Farm
Mill
Pond
Tank
Pit
Gdns.
Bowling Grn.
Tennis Ct.
Sch.
Coll.
Hall
Library
Tower
Gate
Arch
Steps
Path
Drive
Entrance
Fountain
Statue
Monument
Cross
Obelisk
Fort
Battery
Camp
Earthwks
Tumulus
Quarry
Sand Pit
Chalk Pit
Gravel Pit
Boundary
Parish Boundary
Railway
Tramway
Footpath
Bridleway
Contours
Spot Height
Triangulation Point
Benchmark
Trig. Station
Woodland
Scrub
Orchard
Vineyard
Hedge
Wall
Fence
Ditch
Bank
Cliff
Rock
Sand
Shingle
Mud
Foreshore
Sea
Lake
Pond
Stream
River
Canal
Reservoir
Sluice
Weir
Lock
Pier
Jetty
Slipway
Boathouse
Lighthouse
Beacon
Buoy
Anchorage
Harbour
Dock
Wharf
Quay
Breakwater
Groyne
Sea Wall
Embankment
Cutting
Tunnel
Viaduct
Bridge
Ford
Ferry
Level Crossing
Station
Signal Box
Turntable
Goods Yard
Coal Depot
Gasworks
Water Tower
Windmill
Telegraph
Telephone
Post Office
Police Station
Fire Station
Hospital
Infirmary
Dispensary
Asylum
Workhouse
Prison
Court
Town Hall
Market
Fair
Racecourse
Golf Course
Cricket Ground
Football Ground
Swimming Pool
Baths
Pavilion
Club
Institute
Reading Room
Public Hall
Theatre
Cinema
Concert Hall
Museum
Art Gallery
Library
Monument
Statue
Fountain
Clock
Pump
Well
Spring
Drinking Fountain
Cattle Trough
Sheepfold
Pigsty
Poultry
Stable
Coach House
Garage
Shed
Barn
Granary
Oast
Kiln
Forge
Smithy
Workshop
Factory
Warehouse
Shop
Inn
Public House
Hotel
Restaurant
Café
Bank
Insurance
Solicitor
Doctor
Dentist
Vet
Chemist
Grocer
Butcher
Baker
Fishmonger
Greengrocer
Florist
Newsagent
Bookseller
Stationer
Tailor
Draper
Hatter
Shoemaker
Jeweller
Watchmaker
Optician
Photographer
Artist
Musician
Teacher
Lawyer
Accountant
Architect
Engineer
Surveyor
Builder
Plumber
Electrician
Painter
Decorator
Carpenter
Joiner
Cabinetmaker
Upholsterer
Saddler
Harness Maker
Tanner
Currier
Fellmonger
Glover
Hosier
Knitter
Weaver
Spinner
Dyer
Fuller
Bleacher
Printer
Publisher
Binder
Engraver
Lithographer
Typesetter
Compositor
Pressman
Proofreader
Editor
Author
Poet
Playwright
Actor
Actress
Singer
Dancer
Conductor
Composer
Musician
Orchestra
Band
Choir
Chorus
Opera
Ballet
Theatre
Cinema
Concert Hall
Music Hall
Variety
Circus
Fair
Carnival
Procession
Parade
Review
Tattoo
Display
Exhibition
Show
Competition
Race
Match
Game
Sport
Athletics
Cricket
Football
Rugby
Soccer
Hockey
Tennis
Golf
Bowls
Croquet
Archery
Shooting
Fishing
Hunting
Riding
Cycling
Motoring
Flying
Sailing
Rowing
Swimming
Diving
Boxing
Wrestling
Fencing
Gymnastics
Weightlifting
Running
Jumping
Throwing
Walking
Hiking
Climbing
Mountaineering
Caving
Camping
Picnicking
Bathing
Sunbathing
Fishing
Hunting
Riding
Cycling
Motoring
Flying
Sailing
Rowing
Swimming
Diving
Boxing
Wrestling
Fencing
Gymnastics
Weightlifting
Running
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Throwing
Walking
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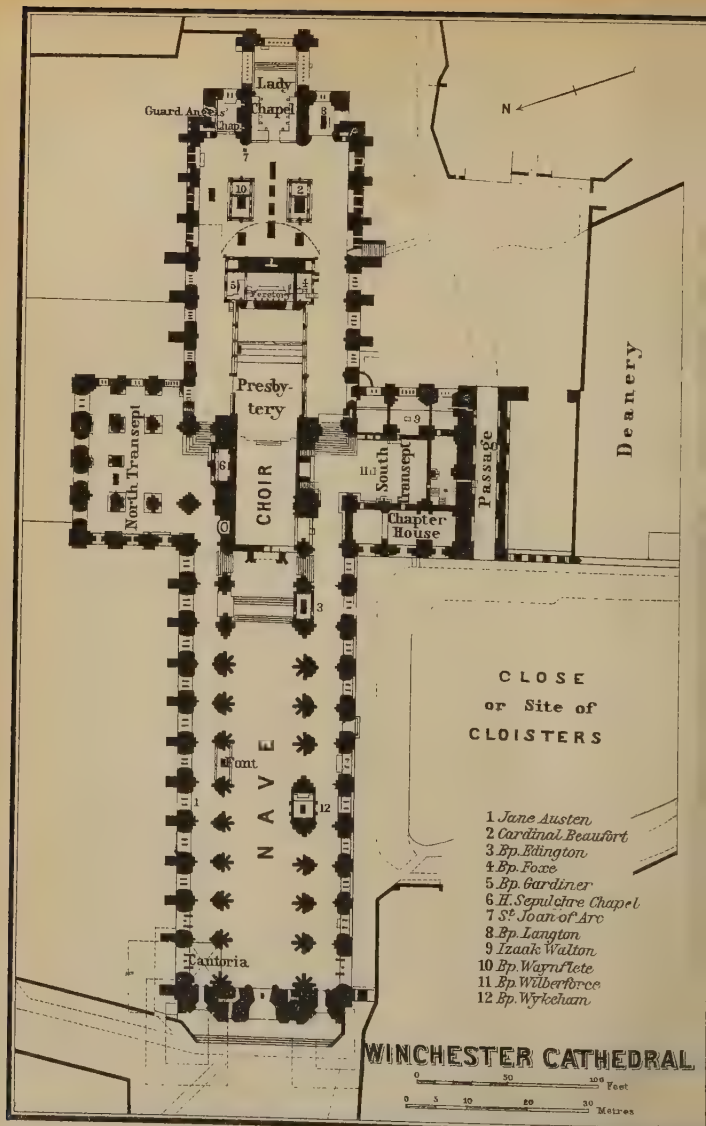
Climbing
Mountaineering
Caving
Camping
Picnicking
Bathing
Sunbathing



Wagner & Debes, Leipz

The **Cathedral (Pl. B, 3; services at 8, 9.45, and 4, on Sun. at 8, 11, 12.15, 3.15, and 6.30; good music), incorporating every style of English architecture from Norman to Perp., was begun in 1079 by Bishop Walkelin, close to the site of a Saxon minster of the 7th century. The choir and transepts were finished in 1093, the conversion of the nave from Norman to Perp. (comp. p. lvi) was begun by Wililam of Edington (bishop 1346-66), and the whole was completed in 1486. The builder (or transformer) of by far the greater part of the nave was William of Wykeham, architect, ecclesiastic, and statesman (bishop 1367-1404). The cathedral is the longest Gothic church in Europe, measuring 556 ft. in all; the breadth across the transepts is 217 ft. The transepts are flanked with aisles, and retain the form of a pillared basilica with arcades. The first employment of Pointed architecture is seen in the addition to the choir on the E. The W. front was begun in 1350 by Edington and finished in the 15th century. A restoration of the whole edifice was carried out in 1905-12; to support the S. nave-wall a series of massive buttresses, beneath which runs a fine arcade, was constructed by Sir Thomas Jackson. The general effect of the exterior is somewhat heavy and unimposing, and the stunted proportions of the only tower (138 ft. high) detract from its dignity. The Dec. and Perp. work at the E. end is, however, very fine. The cathedral is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul and the Holy Trinity; the choir is also popularly supposed to be dedicated to St. Swithun or Swithin (bishop 852-862; day, July 15th), whose connection with the weather is ascribed to the legend that the removal of his body to the shrine prepared for it was delayed for forty days by rain.

The interior (open free, but donation expected) is very impressive owing to the beauty of its proportions, the great length of the *Nave, and the fine groining. The massive columns are substantially the original Norman piers with the surface moulded into a different style. One of the most characteristic features of Winchester is its *Chantry Chapels. The finest of all is that of *William of Wykeham* (Pl. 12; see above), and the nave contains also that of *William of Edington* (Pl. 3; see above). On the wall of the N. aisle is a brass tablet (Pl. 1) to the memory of *Jane Austen* (1775-1817), who is buried in front of it. In the next bay of the N. aisle is a font of dark Tournai marble, adorned with Flemish carvings (c. 1180); there are others at Southampton (p. 77), Ipswich (p. 315), Lincoln Cathedral (p. 350), Thornton Curtis (p. 356), etc. The bronze statues of James I. and Charles I. at the W. end of the nave are by Hubert Le Sueur (1635). At the W. end of the N. aisle is a cantoria, or singing gallery. The N.W. door of the nave has an 11th cent. *Grille, that formerly protected the shrine of St. Swithun. Most of the old stained glass was destroyed by the Puritans, but the W. window contains fragmentary glass of 1350. The carved pulpit was brought from New College (p. 215).

The Transepts are the oldest part of the church as it now stands, and show the Norman work of Walkelin almost untouched (p. xliv). They represent what the nave was before its conversion. The later Norman work, necessitated by the fall of the tower in 1107, is recognized by its finer jointing. The S. arm contains the tombs of *Samuel Wilberforce* (bishop 1869-73; Pl. 11) and of *Izaak Walton* (1593-1683; Pl. 9; covered

by a mat), whose memory is associated with the Itchen and the Test. In the N. transept are the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre (Pl. 6), under the organ, with 13th cent. wall-paintings, and the Epiphany Chapel, with windows by Morris from the designs of Burne-Jones.

The CHOIR is separated from the nave by an oaken screen, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott. On passing it we are struck with the immense thickness of the piers supporting the tower. Under the tower is a marble tomb which has long passed for that of *William Rufus* (see below and p. 80), who was hastily buried in the cathedral without religious rites. The oaken *Stalls of c. 1320 are richly carved and have sixty misericords. The pulpit was presented by Prior Silkstede in 1520, but the bishop's throne is modern. The painted glass of the *East Window dates also from c. 1520. Prolonging the choir towards the E. is the presbytery, containing a fine reredos erected by Cardinal Beaufort (see below). The marriage of Queen Mary with Philip of Spain was celebrated here in 1554, and the chair preserved in Gardiner's chantry (see below) is supposed to be that in which she sat during the ceremony. The presbytery is enclosed at the sides by handsome stone screens erected by Bishop Foxe (see below), upon which lie six richly coloured wooden mortuary chests, containing the bones of Egbert, Ethelwulf, Canute, William Rufus, and other kings, preserved from the old cathedral.

Behind the reredos is the feretory, a raised platform for the shrines of patron saints. The E. end is adorned with tabernacle-work, and in the middle is the entrance to a receptacle for relics. To the N. and S. of the feretory are the chantries of *Stephen Gardiner* (bishop 1531-55; Pl. 5) and *Richard Foxe* or *Fox* (bishop 1501-28; Pl. 4), and farther E. those of *William of Waynflete* (bishop 1447-86; Pl. 10) and *Cardinal Beaufort* (bishop 1404-47; Pl. 2). Between the last two is the site of the shrine of St. Swithun (p. 73). The statue of St. Joan of Arc (Pl. 7) is by J. N. Comper (1923).

The retro-choir, to the E. of the feretory, together with its aisles, is mostly in the E.E. style, the work of Godfrey de Lucy (bishop 1189-1204) To the E. it terminates in the Lady Chapel, one bay of which is E.E. and the other Perp. (15th cent.), adorned with mural paintings (covered) of c. 1500. The chapel to the S. (Pl. 8) was fitted up as a chantry by *Thomas Langton* (bishop 1493-1500), and that to the N., the Chapel of the Guardian Angels (12th cent.), contains the monuments of two bishops and of the 1st Earl of Portland (1577-1635), by Le Sueur.

In the N. transept is the entrance to the CRYPT, the W. part of which is early-Norman and shows Walkelin's original plan. The E. part is the work of Bishop Lucy (see above) and the easternmost bay was added by Priors Silkstede and Hunton. — View from the TOWER (6*d.*).

The *Slype*, a passage constructed in 1636 as a substitute for a right of way through the cathedral, leads from the corner of the W. front (note the curious inscriptions on the latter) to the CLOSE on the S. of the church. The passage between the S. transept and the Norman arches of the old chapter-house leads to the *Library*, which contains an illuminated copy of the Vulgate (12th cent.) and many MSS. and relics. The *Deanery*, which includes the old Prior's Hall, is approached by three pointed arches (13th cent.).

We quit the Close by a gate in the S.E. corner, pass through *King's Gate* (Pl. B, 4), above which is *St. Swithun's Church*, and turn to the left into College St., where Jane Austen died (No. 8; tablet).

***Winchester College** (Pl. B, 4), founded by William of Wykeham in 1387-94 and connected with New College, Oxford (p. 215), is the oldest of the major public schools of England.

The parts shown to visitors (apply at the porter's lodge) include two quadrangles, surrounded by the picturesque old school buildings; the *Kitchen*, with a singular picture of a 'Trusty Servant'; the *Chapels*: *School*, a red-brick building of 1683, in the Wren style, containing the famous inscription 'Aut disce aut discede; manet sors tertia –cædi' (Either learn or go; a third choice remains — the cane); the *Cloisters*, with the names of Bishop Ken (1646) and other eminent Wykehamists cut in the stone; the *Dining Hall*; and the old lavatory (known by the boys as 'Moab', while they call the shoe-blacking place 'Edom'; Ps. lx. 8). The **War Memorial Cloister*, designed by Sir Herbert Baker (1924), is a beautiful example of flint and stone work, of about the same dimensions as Wykeham's cloister, and is elaborately adorned with armorial bearings, regimental badges, etc. The domes at the corners are dedicated to the Dominions. At the back are *Meads* and the cricket-fields, prettily situated on the river and affording a good view of the college. — Famous Wykehamists include Grocyn, Sir Henry Wotton, Bishop Ken, Thomas Otway, Edward Young, William Collins, Trollope, and Matthew Arnold.

Farther along College St. are the ruins of *Wolvesey Castle* (Pl. C, 4), built by Henry of Blois in 1138, with remains of the Saxon keep. Queen Mary resided here in 1554 (p. 74). *Wolvesey Palace*, built by Wren, is to be used again as the bishop's residence (comp. p. 70). Thence we skirt the river to *Soke Bridge* (Pl. C, 3).

If time allow, cross the bridge and ascend to (¼ hr.) the top of *St. Giles's Hill* (Pl. D, 3), which affords a *View of the city. — *St. John's* (Pl. D, 3), at the foot of the hill, has aisles as wide as the nave. Its style is partly Norman and partly E.E.

At the foot of High St. are a lofty bronze statue of *King Alfred* (849-901), by Hamo Thornycroft (1901), and the *Abbey Grounds* (Pl. C, 3), on the site of St. Mary's Abbey or 'Nunnaminster', founded by Ealhswith, queen of Alfred the Great. Adjoining is the *Guildhall*, by Sir George Gilbert Scott (1873). — Jewry St. is continued by Hyde St. to the scanty remains of *Hyde Abbey* (beyond Pl. B, 1), to which the body of King Alfred was removed in 1109.

About 1 M. to the S.W. of the town lies the ***Hospital of St. Cross** (adm. 6*d*.), which may be reached either through Southgate Road (Pl. A, 4) or by a path along the bank of the Itchen. This institution, the oldest of its kind, was founded in 1136 by Bishop Henry of Blois for the maintenance of 13 poor men and for the partial support of 100 others (now represented by 50 out-pensioners). A second foundation of 'Noble Poverty' was added by Cardinal Beaufort in 1445. The brethren on the original foundation wear a black cloak with a silver cross-potent, those on the Beaufort foundation a dark red cloak embroidered with a cardinal's hat. A remnant of the ancient hospitality is still maintained, anyone who applies at the porter's lodge being entitled to a horn of ale and a slice of bread, unless the daily quantum has already been distributed. The quadrangle and its surroundings form a most delightful picture. The **Church*, completed in 1225 in the Transitional style, has exquisite late-Norman mouldings, a curious triple arch at the S. transept (external), an oak lectern, and a triptych attributed to Mabuse. The polychrome decoration of the E. end is modern. Visitors are shown the *Refectory*, with its fine chestnut roof, and the *Kitchen*.

On the opposite bank of the Itchen, not far from the hospital, is *St. Catherine's Hill* (328 ft.), crowned by a group of trees and a labyrinth cut in the turf, and affording an admirable view of the ancient city.

John Keble (1792-1866; comp. p. 215) was vicar of *Hursley*, 5 M. to the S.W. of Winchester, from 1836 onwards; he rebuilt the village church with the profits of the 'Christian Year' and is buried in the churchyard.

Richard Cromwell (1626-1712), Lord Protector, with many of his family, is buried in the church. — Charlotte Yonge (1823-1901), the novelist, is buried at *Otterbourne*, 4½ M. to the S. of Winchester.

From Winchester (G.W.R. station) to *Didcot* (Oxford), see p. 79.

Beyond Winchester the railway continues to descend the Itchen valley. — At *Twyford House*, near (69¾ M.) *Shawford*, Benjamin Franklin wrote part of his autobiography. — 73¾ M. *Eastleigh & Bishopstoke* (rfmts.; Meadow Bank, 8 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), with railway carriage works and 15,617 inhabitants.

From Eastleigh to Portsmouth, 21¾ M., S.R. (Western Section) in ½-¾ hr. (4*s.* 5*d.*, 2*s.* 8*d.*). — 5½ M. *Botley*, junction for (8¾ M.) *Bishop's Waltham* (Crown, 6 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*), with a ruined palace of the Bishops of Winchester. — 11 M. *Fareham*, and thence to Portsmouth & Southsea, see p. 55. From Fareham a branch runs to (4¼ M.) *Gosport* (p. 55), viâ (3½ M.) *Fort Brockhurst*, junction for (3 M.) *Lee-on-the-Solent* (Pier, unlicensed, 22 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*), a small seaside resort.

A branch runs from Eastleigh to (7¼ M.) *Romsey* (Salisbury; p. 78).

Farther on we pass (l.) the *Atlantic Park Hostel* for emigrants, maintained by the steamship companies. — 77¼ M. *St. Denys* (p. 55).

79½ M. **Southampton.** — Railway Stations. *Southampton West* (Pl. A, 3; rfmts.), for main-line trains to London, Bournemouth, Weymouth, and the West; *Terminus* or *Docks Station* (Pl. C, 5; rfmts.).

Hotels. **South Western* (Pl. a; C, 5), one of the Empire Hotels, 232 R. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Dolphin* (Pl. d; B, 4), T.H., 43 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; *Star* (Pl. f; B, 4), 31 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.*; *Crown* (Pl. g; B, 4), 50 R., R. & B. 10*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*; *Polygon House* (Pl. c; A, 2), R. & B. 10*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Royal Pier* (Pl. h; A, B, 5), R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Central* (Pl. b; A, 3), R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Alliance* (Pl. e; B, C, 4), R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.* — *Stafford House*, Winn Road, private, 15 R., P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*

Taxicabs. First mile 1*s.* 6*d.*, then 3*d.* per ¼ M. — Luggage, conveyed by barrow-porter from the hotels or station to the docks: ½ cwt. (56 lbs.) 6*d.*, 1 cwt. 1*s.*, 2 cwt. 1*s.* 6*d.*, 3 cwt. 2*s.*; small parcel 3*d.*

Tramways, see the Plan. — Floating Bridge (Pl. D, 4) across the Itchen to *Woolston:* toll 1*d.* (from Woolston ½*d.*), motor-cycle 2*d.*, with side-car 4*d.*, motor-car 1*s.* — Motorbuses to *Winchester*, the *New Forest*, *Lymington*, *Bournemouth*, *Portsmouth*, *Salisbury*, *Romsey*, *Petersfield*, etc.

Steamers. From the Outer Dock (Pl. C, D, 5): to the *Channel Islands*, see p. 86; to *Antwerp*, *Bremen*, *Boulogne*, *Cherbourg*, *Hamburg*, *Havre*, and *St. Malo*, see pp. xv, xvi. Steamers (Coast Lines Ltd.) ply regularly to *London*, to *Torquay*, *Plymouth*, and *Dublin*, and to *Plymouth*, *Falmouth*, and *Liverpool*. — From the Royal Pier (Pl. A, 5): to the *Isle of Wight*, see p. 62; to *Southsea* and *Portsmouth* several times daily. — Transatlantic liners, see pp. xiii, xiv. The steamers are generally open for inspection on application at the offices of the companies.

Air Service to *Guernsey*, see p. 86.

Post Office (Pl. B, 4). — Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, 32 Oxford St. (Pl. B, C, 4); *American Express Co.*, 25 Oxford St. — *Royal Automobile Club*, Canute Road (Pl. C, 5).

American Consulate, 17 Queen's Terrace (Pl. B, C, 5).

Theatre. *Grand* (Pl. A, B, 3). — Music Halls. *Hippodrome* (Pl. A, B, 3); *Palace* (Pl. B, 3); *Empire*, Bugle St. (Pl. A, 4, 5).

Southampton, the second largest town of Hampshire, with 160,997 inhab., is finely situated on *Southampton Water*, between the river *Itchen* on the E., and the *Test* or *Anton* on the W.

Winchester 10 M.
Portswood
Eastleigh, 3 M.
Winchester
St Denys Sta.
Roman Sta.
Clausentum
Bitterne Sta.
Bishop's Waltham, 9 M.
BEVOIS MOUNT
NORTHAM
Millstone Point
Northam Sta.
Southampton Water
Polygon
West Park
East Park
West Marlands
West Sta.
Commercial Road
Hoglands
Above Bar Cha.
Bar Gate
All Saints
St Mary's
Peartree Green
Jesus Ch.
Corporation Baths
Ordnance Survey Off.
Infirmary
Library
Lyndhurst, 18 M.
Romsey, 7 M.
Shirley
Bournemouth

SOUTHAMPTON
1:20.000
Feet
Mile
Metres
Tramways
THE DOCKS
Inner Dock
Outer Dock
Empress Dock
Ocean Dock
Trafalgar Dock
Floating Dock
Graving Dock
Bridge of Walls Quay
Royal Pier
Town Pier
Mayflower Mem.
Queen's Park
Terminus
Canute Road
Custom Ho.
Coal Dock
Dry Docks
Floating Br.
Woolston Sta.
Hall
WOOLSTON
Portsmouth Road
Inkerman Road
Alma Road
Victoria Road
Grove Road
St Mark's Church
Fitzhugh Road
Rolling Mills
Netley Abbey 1M.
Portsmouth 17M.
Cracknore Marsh
The Gymp
Deep Lake
THE WATER
THE WATER
Cowes
Floating Dock
Bernard St.
St James
Bridge Road
Terminus Terrace
Gordon
Exch.
Platform
Coal Dock
Custom Ho
Dry Docks
Graving Dock
Bridge of Walls Quay
Fitzhugh Road
Rolling Mills
Netley Abbey 1M.
Portsmouth 17M.
Cracknore Marsh
A
B
D
E
5
6
7

Wagner & Debes Leipzig
Fordingbridge 8 M.
Romsey 5 M
Salisbury 16 M
Andover
Romsey 5 M.
Winchester 10 M
Winchester
Southampton Common
Shirley
Redbridge
Totton
Calmoor
Testwood
Netley Marsh
Bartley
Eling
Millbrook
Freemantle
Itchen
SOUTHAMPTON
Woolston
Weston
West End
Boorley Green
Bitterne
Wildern
Bursledon
Hound
Netley
Hythe
Dibden
Marchwood
Netley Abbey
Hedge End
Manor
Botley
Bishop's Waltham 14 M
Portsmouth 21 M
Salisbury
Victoria Hospital
Hamble
Hamble River
Southampton Water
Aerodrome
Warsash
Upper Brook
Looks Heath
Chilling
Apple Ho.
Fawley
Calshot Castle
Aerodrome
Lighthouse
Langley
Exbury
Lepe
Stone
Nelson's Place
Beaulieu
Beaulieu River
Beaulieu Heath
Beaulieu Abbey
Hill Top
Hardley
Holbury Farm
Leyden
Ashlett Creek
Oakland Ho.
Otterwood
Ashley Heath
Dibden Purlieu
Frost Lane
Kings Hat
Calmore
Totton
Redbridge
Shirley
Millbrook
Southampton Common
Bitterne
Boldre
Pilley
Pilley Hall
Sway
Burns Town
Tiptoe
Hasley
Buckland
Norleywood
Rails
Newhouse
Bucklers Hard
Lower Exbury
Brick Works
Lepe
Stone Pt
Weeds Oar Pt
Egypt Pt
Lighthouse
Thorns
Warren
Park Farm
Sowley Pond
Walhampton
St Leonards
Minstead
Lyndhurst
Pikesdell
Parkgate
Foxhill Ho
Beaulieu Rd Sta
Lyndhurst Rd Sta
Castle Wood Lodge
Bartley Manor Ho
Woodlands
Mount Down
Colbury
Tynesharst
Hotel
Marchwood Park
Slowdewood Barn
Bury Fm
Crackmore Barn
Dock
Old Netley Priory
Priory Field
Br
Sparrowmill
Netley Hospital
Netley Hospital Sta
Hamble Sta
Aerodrome
Aerodromes
Chilling
Apple Ho.
Oakland Ho.
Ashlett Creek
Holbury Farm
Hill Top
Hardley
Frost Lane
Dibden Purlieu
Ashley Heath
Upper Brook
Warsash
Looks Heath
Sarisbury
Victoria Hospital
Hamble
Hamble River
Southampton Water
Aerodromes

The town was already in existence at the time of the Saxons, and it is said that here Canute the Dane rebuked his flattering courtiers. In 1189 Southampton was the place of embarkation of the Crusaders under Richard Cœur-de-Lion; later, in 1345 and 1415 respectively, it saw the armies of Edward III. and Henry V. take ship for the invasion of France; and in modern times it has continued to be the principal port of embarkation for troops on foreign service, down to the British Expeditionary Force of 1914. — The main body of the Pilgrim Fathers, who had been living in Holland, left Delfshaven, in July 1620, in the 'Speedwell', which brought them to Southampton. Here they found the 'Mayflower', a ship hired for their voyage, and a small body of co-religionists from London. The two ships proceeded to Plymouth, where the 'Speedwell' was pronounced unseaworthy, and the whole of the voyagers were crowded into the 'Mayflower'. Comp. p. 143. — John Alden (1599-1686), the hero of 'The Courtship of Miles Standish', Isaac Watts (1674-1748; born at 21 French St., Pl. B, 4, 5), Charles Dibdin (1745-1814), the song-writer, and Sir John Everett Millais (1829-96) were natives of Southampton.

Southampton owes its importance to its sheltered harbour, and to the phenomenon of double tides, which prolong high water for two hours. The *Docks (Pl. B, C, 6), begun in 1843 and purchased by the London & South Western Railway (now the S.R.) in 1892, cover an area of 200 acres. They comprise three open docks: the *Ocean Dock*, for the transatlantic steamers of the White Star Line; the *Empress Dock*, used by the R.M.S.P. and Union-Castle liners; the *Outer Dock*, for the cross-Channel traffic. The *Inner Dock* is used for the grain and fruit traffic. There are also six graving docks, a floating dock (Pl. B, 5; 60,000 tons), and numerous deep-water quays. An important extension, on the Test (between the Royal Pier and the West Station), was begun in 1926.

From the *Terminus* (Pl. C, 5) Canute Road leads W. to the *Town Quay* and *Pier* and to the *Royal Pier* (Pl. A, 5; toll 1*d.*). The *South* or *God's House Gate* (Pl. B, 5), with a tower, formed part of the old walls (p. 78). Behind it, in Winkle St., is *God's House* (Pl. B, 5), or the hospital of St. Julian, founded in the 12th cent.; it harbours four brothers and four sisters and is under the management of Queen's College, Oxford (p. 217). The chapel has been used since 1567 for religious services by the French residents. A tablet commemorates the burial here of the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scrope, and Sir Thomas Grey, executed for conspiracy against the life of Henry V. in 1415. In Porters Lane, behind the Corn Exchange, are the remains of a Norman structure called *Canute's House* (comp. above). At the corner of French St. is the *Woolhouse* (14th cent.), used at one time for prisoners-of-war.

The picturesque High Street (Pl. B, 4, 5), with many old houses, runs N. from the Town Quay. *St. Michael's* (Pl. B, 4), to the W. of the High St., has some Norman details but has been injured by restoration. It contains a Tournai font (p. 73). Facing the W. end of the church is *Tudor House*, a half-timbered mansion, dating from 1535 and now containing a museum of local antiquities (open on week-days, 10-4 or 6). Here are preserved the rude paintings of

Sir Bevis of Southampton and the giant Ascupart, whom he overcame in single combat, formerly on the buttresses of the Bar Gate. At the end of the garden, adjoining the town wall (see below), are the remains of a Norman house (1st half of 12th cent.), traditionally known as *King John's Palace* (Pl. A, 4). — At the N. end of High St. is the *Bar Gate* (Pl. B, 4; restored), the N. city gate, still exhibiting the original Norman arch. Above the archway is the *Guildhall*, used as a police court (visitors admitted). Other rooms contain beautiful chimney-pieces. View of the town from the roof.

At the end of Above Bar St. are the *Parks* (Pl. A, B, 2), containing a cenotaph by Sir Edwin Lutyens (1919), a memorial to the engineers and firemen lost in the 'Titanic' (April 15th, 1912), and statues of Dr. Watts (by R. C. Lucas) and Lord Palmerston (p. 79). London Road leads thence to the *Ordnance Survey Office* (Pl. B, 1), whence the Avenue (tram) goes on to *Southampton Common*, a fine natural park of 365 acres. 'Artemus Ward' (Charles Farrar Browne; 1834-67) and Edward Sothern (1826-81), the actor, are buried in the cemetery, on the S.W. side of the common. The Portswood trams, diverging to the right from the Avenue, pass within $^1/_2$ M. of *Southampton University College* at Highfield.

Of the old ***Town Walls**, $1^1/_4$ M. in circuit and 30-40 ft. in height, considerable remains are still to be seen on the W. side, adjoining the Test (Pl. A, 4). From the Bar Gate we descend Bargate St. to the *Arundel Tower* at the N.W. angle of the walls. To the S. of *Catchcold Tower* and the *Castle Watergate* the Norman walls were strengthened in the 14th cent. by external arcades. Beyond the *West Gate*, on the West Quay, is the *Mayflower Memorial* (comp. p. 77), by R. M. Lucas (1913), with tablets to John Alden (p. 77), Edward Winslow (p. 197), William Brewster (p. 429), and others. A flight of steps near here ascends to the top of the wall.

To the S.E. lies (3 M.) ***Netley Abbey** (O.W.; open 9-6 or 7, in winter 10-4, Sun. 10-6; adm. 6*d.*), a Cistercian monastery founded by Henry III. in 1239, and situated in a spot of singular loveliness. The remains include the E.E. church, the Fountain Court (or cloister), the chapter-house, and the monastic buildings. The abbey may be reached by railway (to within 1 M.; see p. 55) or by floating bridge (p. 76) to Woolston, and thence by railway, in 8-10 min., or on foot in $^3/_4$ hr. A mile to the S. lies *Netley Hospital*, with accommodation for over 1000 soldiers.

From Southampton to Salisbury, $24^3/_4$ M., S.R. in $^3/_4$-1 hr. (5*s.* 5*d.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*). — The trains start from Southampton West (p. 76) and diverge from the Bournemouth line at ($2^3/_4$ M.) *Redbridge* (p. 79). — 8 M. **Romsey** (White Horse, T.H., 13 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Abbey), a prettily situated town (4826 inhab.) on the Test. The *Abbey Church (open daily, including Sun.), which originally belonged to the nunnery of SS. Mary and Ethelfleda (founded probably by Edward the Elder c. 907), is a massive cruciform edifice, with a low central tower, erected, probably by Henry of Blois (p. 75), in the 12th century. The three W. bays of the nave and the E. windows are E.E., but the rest of the church is pure Norman work. The choir-aisles end in apses, and the transepts also have curious circular apses on the E. side. In the interior the clerestory and triforium, and the capitals and arches throughout the church, should be noted. The N. parclose-screen has a partly ancient cornice which formed part of a screen separating the N. transept (once used as a parish church) from the nuns' ritual choir. In the N. choir-aisle is a painted wooden altarpiece of the late 14th cent., and at the E. end of the S.

choir-aisle is a small Saxon rood, carved in stone. The crucifix on the exterior wall of the S. transept is considered to be Saxon work. In the market-place is a statue of Lord Palmerston (1784-1865), whose former home, *Broadlands*, lies to the S. of the town. Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) is buried at *East Wellow*, 3½ M. to the W. From Romsey a branch runs to (18 M.) *Andover Junction* (p. 101) viâ (9½ M.) *Stockbridge* (Grosvenor, 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 9*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), a quaint little market-town, (12½ M.) *Fullerton Junction*, for Hurstbourne (7½ M.; p. 101), and (17¼ M.) *Andover Town* (p. 101). From Romsey to Eastleigh, see p. 76. — 24¾ M. *Salisbury*, see p. 102.

From Southampton to Didcot, 56¾ M., G.W.R. in 3-3¼ hrs. (11*s.* 10*d.*, 7*s.* 1*d.*). — The trains start from Southampton Terminus. To (12½ M.) *Winchester* (G.W.R. station), see p. 76. — 25 M. *Whitchurch* (p. 101). — Near (31¼ M.) *Burghclere*, with its E.E. church and an old manor-house, are burial-mounds known as the *Seven Barrows* and the British encampment on *Beacon Hill* (858 ft.). On the summit of the latter is buried the Earl of Carnarvon (1866-1923), discoverer of the tomb of Tutankhamen. About 4 M. to the E. is *Kingsclere*, with a Norman church and training stables. — 33¼ M. *Highclere* lies 2 M. to the N.E. of *Highclere Castle* (Earl of Carnarvon), the *Park of which (open on Wed. and Sat.) is 13 M. in circumference. — 38¾ M. **Newbury** (p. 98). — Near (43¼ M.) *Hermitage* stands *Grimsbury Castle*, a British earthwork. — 48¼ M. *Compton*. *Aldworth* church, 1½ M. to the W., contains eight tombs of the De la Beche family. — 53¾ M. *Upton* possesses an early-Norman (perhaps Saxon) church. — 56¾ M. *Didcot*, see p. 114. Thence to Oxford, see R. 27a.

From Southampton to *Portsmouth*, see p. 55; to the *Isle of Wight*, see p. 62; to the *New Forest*, *Bournemouth*, and *Weymouth*, see R. 11; to the *Channel Islands*, see p. 86.

11. From Southampton to Bournemouth and Weymouth. The New Forest.

Railway. S.R. (Western Section) to *Bournemouth Central*, 28½ M. in ½-1½ hr. (6*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*); to *Weymouth*, 63½ M. in 1¾-3 hrs. (13*s.* 7*d.*, 8*s.* 2*d.*). — Express from London (Waterloo) to Bournemouth West in 2¼ hrs. (23*s.* 4*d.*, 14*s.*); to Weymouth in 3 hrs. 25 min. (29*s.* 10*d.*, 17*s.* 11*d.*). Another route to Weymouth, see pp. 98-100.

Road. *A.* Viâ Wareham (A 35 to Lytchett Minster, then A 351, A 352, and A 353), 61 M. — We leave Southampton by Commercial Road (Pl. A, 2). — 3 M. *Redbridge* (see below). — At (6 M.) *Lyndhurst Road Station* (p. 80) we enter the New Forest. — 9 M. *Lyndhurst* (p. 80). [Left for (4 M.) *Brockenhurst* (p. 81) and (9 M.) *Lymington* (p. 81).] — 20½ M. *Hinton Admiral* (p. 81); 23½ M. *Christchurch* (p. 81); 26½ M. *Boscombe* (p. 83). — We enter (28½ M.) **Bournemouth** (p. 82) by Christchurch Road (Pl. F, 2) and leave it by Poole Road (Pl. A, 3). — 31 M. *Branksome* (p. 83); 34 M. *Poole* (p. 84); 37½ M. *Lytchett Minster;* 42 M. *Wareham* (p. 84). [Left for (4 M.) *Corfe Castle* (p. 84) and (10 M.) *Swanage* (p. 84).] — 47 M. *Wool* (p. 84); 61 M. *Weymouth* (p. 85).

B. Viâ Dorchester (A 35 to Dorchester, then A 37), 64 M. — To (37½ M.) *Lytchett Minster*, see above. — 45 M. *Bere Regis* (p. 84); 48½ M. *Tolpuddle* (p. 85); 51 M. *Puddletown* (p. 85); 56 M. **Dorchester** (p. 85); 61 M. *Upwey* (p. 85); 64 M. *Weymouth* (p. 85).

Southampton West, see p. 76. — At (2½ M.) *Redbridge*, junction for Romsey (p. 78), the train crosses the Test (view to the left). — From (3¼ M.) *Totton* a branch-line runs to (6½ M.) *Hythe* (Drummond Arms, 6 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*) and (9½ M.)

Fawley (Falcon, P.R.H.A., 4 R., R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*), near which, at the entrance to Southampton Water, is *Calshot Castle*, built by Henry VIII., with a seaplane station. — At (6 M.) *Lyndhurst Road* (New Forest, 11 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*) we reach the borders of the New Forest. Motorbuses ply hence to (2½ M.) **Lyndhurst** (Crown, 60 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*, Grand, 46 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, both first-class; Stag, 15 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), the most convenient centre from which to explore the forest. The church, rebuilt in 1863, contains a wall-painting of the Ten Virgins by Leighton. Near the church is the *King's House*, residence of the Deputy Surveyor of the Forest; in the Verderers' Hall, where the 'courts of swain-mote' are held every forty days, is an old stirrup, which an absurd tradition calls that of William Rufus.

The ***New Forest**, stretching W. from Southampton Water, is an ancient royal hunting demesne, containing some of the finest woodland scenery in England. Its extent is about 140 sq. M., but little more than two-thirds of this now belongs to the Crown. Many of the oaks and beeches are very fine, but there are also large tracts of heath and cultivated land. The deer with which the forest was formerly stocked have almost disappeared, but it contains large numbers of pigs and rough-looking ponies. The naturalist will find much to interest him in its fauna and flora, and for entomologists it is a happy hunting-ground.

The pedestrian alone can thoroughly explore the New Forest, but the hurried traveller may see its chief beauties in the course of a single day's drive (or walk) from Lyndhurst by taking the following round of about 15 M. — We first follow the road N. to (2¾ M.) *Minstead* (Trusty Servant, P. 15*s.*), diverging to the left near the (1 M.) kennels of the New Forest Hunt (fee to keeper). Beyond Minstead we turn to the left after 1 M. and follow the road crossing the high-lying *Stony Cross Plain*. In the pretty wooded valley below us, to the right, is the *Rufus Stone*, erected in 1745 by the 1st Earl De La Warr on the supposed site of the spot where William II. was killed by an arrow in 1100 (perhaps by Walter Tyrrell, and accidentally), while hunting in the forest. At (1 M.) *Stony Cross* (Compton Arms, 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 6*s.*) we turn to the left and begin our homeward journey by making for (3½ M.) **Boldrewood*, where we inspect the 'King' and 'Queen' oaks and other magnificent trees. About 1½ M. farther on is **Mark Ash*, a wood of noble beeches (now in decay). We proceed through *Knight Wood*, with its famous oak (20 ft. in girth), to the (2 M.) main road, and then follow the latter back to (2½ M.) Lyndhurst. Walkers may shorten some of the above distances by footpaths. — By the direct road *Beaulieu Abbey* (see below) is 7 M. from Lyndhurst, but a pleasant détour may be made viâ *Brockenhurst* (p. 81), which lies 4 M. to the S. of Lyndhurst and 6 M. to the W. of the abbey. Between Lyndhurst and Brockenhurst lies *Whitley Wood*, noted for its gnarled oaks.

8¾ M. *Beaulieu Road* (Beaulieu Road Hotel, P.R.H.A., 5 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*).

Beaulieu (pron. 'bewley'; Montagu Arms), 3½ M. to the S.E. of the station, is picturesquely situated at the head of a creek. **Beaulieu Abbey** (open daily, 10-6; 6*d.*), a Cistercian establishment founded by King John in 1204, possessed the privileges of a sanctuary. Margaret of Anjou and her son Prince Edward found shelter here shortly before the battle of Tewkesbury (p. 195), and Perkin Warbeck fled hither in 1497. The ruins include the foundations of the church, the cloister, with three fine arches

opening into the chapter-house, and the lay brothers' refectory and dormitory. The Abbot's House or Great Gate House is now the residence of Lord Montagu. The parish church, in the E.E. style, was the monks' refectory and retains as pulpit the tribune used by the reader during meals.

13½ M. **Brockenhurst** (i.e. 'badgers' wood'; rfmts.; *Balmer Lawn, one of the Honywood Hotels, 50 R. from 6*s. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., P. from 18*s*.; Forest Park, 30 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.; Rose & Crown, R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), another good starting-point for excursions in the New Forest, is also a hunting centre. On *Balmer Lawn* races and sales of New Forest ponies take place in August.

From Brockenhurst diverges the branch-line (beautiful walk along the banks of Lymington River, viâ *Boldre*) to (4¾ M.) **Lymington** (Londesborough, 16 R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Angel, 16 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. 13*s*. 6*d*.) and (5¼ M.) *Lymington Pier*, the starting-point of the steamers to Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight (comp. pp. 62, 67). Motorbuses run to Beaulieu and to Bournemouth.

From Brockenhurst to Bournemouth viâ Wimborne, 29½ M., S.R. (Western Section) in 1¼ hr. (6*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 9*d*.). — The line traverses the S. margin of the New Forest, passing (5 M.) *Holmesley*, and reaching the extremity of the Forest at (11 M.) *Ringwood* (Crown, 14 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 4*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; White Hart, 9 R., R. & B. 8*s*.), junction for Christchurch (8 M.; see below). Knitted gloves are made here. — We cross the *Avon* and enter Dorset (p. 84). — 15¾ M. *West Moors*, junction for Salisbury (see p. 83). — At (20½ M.) **Wimborne** (rfmts.; King's Head, 14 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Griffin, R. from 4*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*.) is a *Minster or collegiate church, illustrating all the styles from Norman to Perp. and possessing both a central and a W. tower (p. lxi). Note the lantern of the central tower (Norman), the tracery of the E. window (c. 1220), the tomb of the 1st Duke of Somerset (d. 1444), and a chained library. *Canford School*, 1½ M. to the E., was opened in 1924 in a mansion built by Sir Charles Barry in 1848. — From (22¾ M.) *Broadstone Junction* (to Bath, see p. 121) a short branch runs to Hamworthy Junction (p. 84). — 26½ M. *Poole*, and thence to Bournemouth West, see p. 84.

19¼ M. *New Milton* (hotel) is the station for *Barton-on-Sea* (1½ M.; Grand Marine, 80 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 4*s*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 7*s*. 6*d*., P. from 21*s*.; Barton House, 22 R., private) and for *Milford-on-Sea* (4 M.; Victoria, B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*., P. from 12*s*.).

About 2½ M. from Milford, at the end of a bar of shingle, stands *Hurst Castle*, one of Henry VIII.'s coast defences and for a short time the prison of Charles I. (p. 67). There is a signalling station here for vessels entering the *Solent*.

21¾ M. *Hinton Admiral*, station for (1 M.) *Highcliffe-on-Sea* (Highcliffe, 30 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.). The modern *Highcliffe Castle* and its grounds are open to visitors on Wed. (2.30-5; adm. 1*s*. 6*d*., motor-car 1*s*.). — 25 M. **Christchurch** (King's Arms, P.R.H.A., well spoken of, 27 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 6991 inhab., situated between the Avon and the Stour, at the head of the silted-up Christchurch Harbour, was formerly known as *Twyneham* and derives its present name from its *Priory Church, belonging to a house of Austin canons refounded in 1150. The lack of a central tower is severely felt. We enter by the vast N. porch. Under the W. tower is a monument to

the poet Shelley (p. 83), by Henry Weekes. The screen separating the late-Norman nave from the Perp. choir is a fine Dec. work of the 14th century. The lath-and-plaster vaulting of the nave dates from 1820. The chief feature of the choir is a stone *Reredos representing the Tree of Jesse (1360); the 15th cent. stalls have thirty-nine misericords, some of which are of earlier date. The chantry of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury (ascribed to Torrigiano, c. 1520), the Draper chantry (1529), with a 14th cent. piscina, and the Lady Chapel (c. 1400) are interesting also. About 2 M. to the S. is *Hengistbury Head*, which commands a magnificent sea-view. Line to Ringwood, see p. 81.

26$^3/_4$ M. *Pokesdown.* — 27$^1/_2$ M. *Boscombe* (p. 83). — 28$^1/_2$ M. *Bournemouth Central* (rfmts.; Pl. D, 2). Most trains go on to (32 M.) *Bournemouth West* (rfmts.; Pl. A, 3).

Bournemouth. — Hotels. Near the Central Station and on the East Cliff: **Royal Bath* (Pl. a; C, 3, 4), 150 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Metropole* (Pl. f; D, 3), 150 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*; *Imperial* (Pl. i; C, D, 3), R. from 8*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.*, P. from 21*s.*; **Grand* (Pl. g; C, 3), 80 R., R. & B. from 12*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*; *Carlton* (Pl. c; D, 3), R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Norfolk*, Richmond Hill (Pl. B, 3), R. from 8*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. 25*s.* 6*d.*; *Central* (Pl. k; B, 3), 36 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Dalkeith* (Pl. j; B, C, 3); *Lansdowne* (Pl. h; C, 3), R. & B. 10*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.* Private: *Hinton Court*, Grove Road (Pl. C, D, 3), Jewish, P. from 25*s.*; *Marsham Court*, next to the Royal Bath, 42 R., B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Earl's Court*, Gervis Road (Pl. C, D, 3), R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Melford Hall*, St. Peter's Road (Pl. C, 3), 19 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Queen* (Pl. u; C, 3), 40 R., P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*

On the West Cliff: **Branksome Tower*, Branksome Park, 100 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Royal Exeter* (Pl. d; B, 3), 85 R. from 6*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.* 6*d.*; **Highcliffe* (Pl. b; B, 4), 108 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*; *Savoy* (Pl. s; B, 4), 100 R. from 9*s.*, B. 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.*; *Tollard Royal* (Pl. r; B, 4), R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.* Private: *Hawthorns* (Pl. w; B, 4), R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Osborne & Priory*, Priory Road (Pl. B, 4), 80 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 21*s.*; *Bourne Hall* (Pl. t; A, 3), 80 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Durley Dean Hydro* (Pl. e; A, 4), 200 R., B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Bournemouth Hydro* (Pl. n; A, 4), 100 R., P. from 14*s.*; *Weston Hall*, West Cliff Road, 80 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Westminster Hall*, West Cliff, 26 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Court Royal*, West Cliff, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*; *Empress*, The Square (Pl. B, 3), 40 R., R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*

At Boscombe: **Burlington* (Pl. p; F, 3), 200 R. from 9*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; **Chine* (Pl. o; F, 3), R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Salisbury* (Pl. q; F, 2), 50 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Linden Hall Hydro* (Pl. m; E, 2), 120 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*, *Pier*, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, both private. — At Southbourne: *Gordon*, 40 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *De Gresley*, unlicensed, 40 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*; *South Cliff*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*

At Canford Chine: *Canford Cliffs*, same management and charges as the Norfolk (see above).

BOURNEMOUTH
1:30.000
Mile
1 Hippodrome F 2
2 Theatre Royal B 3
Talbot Woods
Cemetery
Alexandra Park
Golf Course
Kings Park
Boscombe Sta.
Central Sta.
West Sta.
Dean Park
Pier
Cliff
Durley Chine
Boscombe Chine
Boscombe Pier
Bournemouth Pier
Wimborne, 8 M
Weymouth
Poole, 11 M.
Christchurch, 7 M.
Southampton
Technical Schools
Cricket Ground
Library
Pavilion
Art Gallery
Winter Gardens
Pleasure Gardens
Trinity Ch.
St Peter's Ch.
St Michael's Ch.
St Swithuns Ch.
St Clements Ch.
St Johns Ch.
R.C.Ch.
Po.
Town Hall
The Square
Cavendish Road
Christchurch Road
Holdenhurst Road
Wimborne Road
Lansdowne Road
Bournemouth Park Road
Richmond Hill
Old Christchurch Road
Exeter Road
Gervis Road
Bath Road
Westover Road
Commercial Road
Bourne Avenue
Bourne Valley Road
Boscombe Spa Road
Queens Park Road
Madeira Road
Knyveton Road
Owls Road
Branksome Wood Rd
Surrey Road
Talbot Road
Poole Hill
Durley Chine Road
West Cliff Road
Undercliff Drive
East Cliff Drive
Overcliff Drive
Alum Chine
Branksome Chine

Cabs 1*s.* 4*d.* for the first mile, then 8*d.* per $^1/_2$ M.

Tramways to (4$^1/_2$ M.) *Poole* (p. 84) on the W. and to (5 M.) *Christchurch* (p. 81) on the E. — Motorbuses to *Christchurch, Lymington, Southampton, Ringwood, Salisbury, Poole, Wareham, Shaftesbury,* etc. — Motor Coaches in all directions (e.g. to *London*).

Excursion Steamers in summer to *Southampton,* the *Isle of Wight, Swanage, Weymouth,* etc.

Post Office (Pl. B, 3).

Concerts are given all the year round in the *Pavilion* (Pl. C, 3, 4) by the municipal orchestra. — Theatres. *Royal* (Pl. 2; B, 3); *Pavilion* (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Hippodrome* (varieties; Pl. 1, F 2).

Bournemouth, a fashionable watering-place, residential town, and winter resort, on *Poole Bay,* with 91,761 inhab., owes much of its salubrity to its sandy soil and to the pine-woods in which it is embosomed. Bournemouth proper lies mainly on two small hills, flanking the sheltered valley of the *Bourne,* while to the E. and W. extend handsome residential suburbs, of which the chief are *Boscombe* and *Southbourne* to the E., and *Westbourne* and *Branksome Park* to the W. The sandy beach affords excellent bathing. Among the chief features are the 'chines' in the sandstone cliffs, the most picturesque being *Boscombe Chine* (Pl. E, F, 3) and, to the W., *Durley Chine* (Pl. A, 4), *Alum Chine,* and (3 M.) *Branksome Chine.* The banks of the Bourne are laid out as pleasure gardens (Pl. B, C, 3), with the *Pavilion* (1926), and near its mouth is the *Pier* (Pl. C, 4), 1000 ft. long. Between Bournemouth Pier and Boscombe Pier extends the sheltered Undercliff Drive, 1$^3/_4$ M. long. On the West Cliff are the *Winter Gardens* (Pl. B, 3), with a pavilion; and on the East Cliff is *St. Peter's* (Pl. C, 3), in the churchyard of which are buried William Godwin (1756-1836) and his wife Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-97), whose remains were transferred hither in 1851 to rest beside those of their daughter Mary Shelley (1797-1851). Shelley's heart was interred in the same grave together with the body of his son, Sir Percy Shelley. Boscombe Manor, the latter's residence, is now a girls' school. — In East Cliff Road is the valuable *Russell-Cotes Art Gallery & Museum* (Pl. C, 4; open free on weekdays, 10 to 5 or 6; Thurs. 6*d.*). To the N. of the town lies *Meyrick Park* (Pl. A, B, 1, 2). — Bournemouth is the Sandbourne of 'Tess'. Robert Louis Stevenson lived in 1884-87 at 'Skerryvore', 61 Alum Chine Road.

The road from Christchurch to Wimborne passes for about 3 M. between the rhododendron plantations at *Heron Court* (Earl of Malmesbury), 5 M. from Bournemouth, to which a visit should be paid in the blossoming season (June). — Beyond Canford Cliffs lies *Sandbanks* (Haven Hotel), whence a ferry crosses the narrow mouth of Poole Harbour.

From Bournemouth to Salisbury, 38$^1/_2$ M., S.R. in 1$^2/_3$ hr. (7*s.* 11*d.*, 4*s.* 9*d.*). — From Bournemouth West to (15$^1/_2$ M.) *West Moors,* see p. 81. — 19 M. *Verwood* is 3 M. to the S.E. of *Cranborne,* which has a fine church and a Tudor manor-house (Marquis of Salisbury). *Cranborne Chase,* dis-afforested in 1830, is now much reduced in area. In *Pentridge* church-4 M. to the N.W. of Canborne, a tablet commemorates Robert Browning, (d. 1746), footman and butler and "first known forefather of Robert Browning

the poet", with the inscription (from 'Pippa Passes') "All service ranks the same with God". At *Farnham*, 5 M. to the S.W. of Pentridge, is a museum (week-days, 10-4 or 7; 6*d.*) of antiquities excavated in the neighbouring Romano-British villages at *Woodcutts* and *Rotherly* by Gen. Pitt-Rivers (1827-1900). The ruined Norman church of *Knowlton*, 3 M. to the S.W. of Cranborne, stands within a stone circle and probably replaced a pagan place of worship. — 23¾ M. *Fordingbridge* (Albany, 10 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; Greyhound, 8 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), on the Avon, with an interesting church. — 26¾ M. *Breamore* has an unusually complete specimen of a Saxon church (late 10th or early 11th cent.). — 38½ M. *Salisbury*, see p. 102.

From Bournemouth to *Bath*, see p. 120.

Beyond Bournemouth the main-line trains enter Dorset and go on viâ (31¼ M.) *Branksome* (p. 83) and (32½ M.) *Parkstone* (Bee Hive, R. from 6*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Sea View, R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 14*s.*), with the Russell-Cotes Nautical School, a branch of Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Dorsetshire, pre-eminently an agricultural county, is largely composed of chalk downs, with a great stretch of heathland (the Egdon Heath of Hardy's 'Return of the Native', etc.) in the S.E. In the N. and W. are the wide fertile valleys producing the famous Dorset butter. The sea coast is picturesque and of unusual geological interest.

34½ M. **Poole** (London, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*; Wynglade, 17 R. from 3*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 9*d.*), a brisk seaport with 43,661 inhabitants. *Poole Harbour*, a large estuary with a narrow entrance, is very picturesque at high water, with its background of moors and downs. In it lies the island of *Brownsea* or *Branksea*. From Poole to Broadstone Junction (Wimborne, Salisbury, Bath), see p. 81. Steamer to Guernsey, see p. 89.

Our train crosses *Hole's Bay* and proceeds viâ (36½ M.) *Hamworthy Junction* to (41½ M.) *Wareham* (Red Lion, 13 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Black Bear), an ancient town with earthen ramparts. In Lady St. Mary's Church is the coffin of Edward the Martyr (see below).

Wareham figures as 'Anglebury', and Swanage as 'Knollsea', in Hardy's 'Hand of Ethelberta'. — *Bere Regis*, 6 M. to the N.W., is the Kingsbere of 'Tess', and the church contains the Turberville vault and a fine timber roof. To the N.E. is (1½ M.) *Woodbury Hill*, where a fair is held on Sept. 21st.

Wareham is the junction for (6 M.) *Corfe Castle* (Bankes Arms, 5 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*) and (11 M.) *Swanage*, which are situated on the *Isle of Purbeck*, a peninsula famous for marble and china-clay. The ruins of ***Corfe Castle** (9-dusk, Sun. 2-dusk; adm. 6*d.*) occupy the site of the hunting-lodge where Edward the Martyr was assassinated in 978 by the thanes of his stepmother Elfrida. The castle was stoutly defended by Lady Bankes against the Parliamentarians, who 'slighted' it in revenge. — **Swanage** (Grosvenor, 85 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.*; Grand, 40 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Royal Victoria, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Highcliffe, Peveril Point, private) is a watering-place with a good beach. The coast scenery is interesting: S.W. viâ *Durlston Head* and the *Tilly Whim Caves* to (6-7 M.) *St. Alban's* or *Aldhelm's Head* (353 ft.), with an old chapel; N. to (3 M.) *Studland* (Fairfield, R. from 8*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 21*s.*), a beauty-spot, with a tiny Norman church.

At (46½ M.) *Wool* are the former manor-house of the Turbervilles (the Wellbridge House of 'Tess') and the ruins of *Bindon Abbey* (Cistercian; 1172). At *East Lulworth*, 3½ M. to the S., is *Lulworth Castle* (end of 16th cent.), and near *West Lulworth* (Cove, 18 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*) is (5 M.) **Lulworth Cove.* — 51 M. *Moreton. Woodsford*, 1¾ M. to the N.W., has a fortified Edwardian manor (now a farmhouse).

56½ M. **Dorchester** (rfmts.; Antelope, 25 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; King's Arms, 40 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Junction, 14 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), the county town of Dorset, with 9554 inhab., was the *Durnovaria* of the Romans. St. Peter's contains the monument of Denzil Holles (1599-1680) and a tablet to John White (1575-1648; S. porch), the Puritan divine, who sent out a colony of Dorset men to Massachusetts. Outside the church is a statue of William Barnes (1801-86), the Dorset poet, by E. R. Mullins. The Dorset Museum contains prehistoric antiquities and Roman pavements. Nearly opposite is the house traditionally occupied by Judge Jeffreys during the 'Bloody Assize' (p. 134). Near Dorchester is the wireless transmitting station for North and South America. G.W.R. station, see p. 100.

Dorchester is the 'Casterbridge' of Thomas Hardy, who lives at 'Max Gate' on the Wareham road, 1 M. from the town, and was born at *Higher Bockhampton*, 2½ M. to the N.E., in the parish of *Stinsford* (the Mellstock of 'Under the Greenwood Tree'). Kingston House at Stinsford is the Knapwater House of 'Desperate Remedies'. — Adjoining the S.R. station are *Maumbury Rings*, the most perfect Roman amphitheatre in England, 220 ft. long and 165 ft. wide. *Poundbury* (½ M. to the N.W.) and **Maiden Castle* or *Mai-dun* (O.W.; 1¾ M. to the S.W.) are two large entrenched camps, the first of doubtful origin, the second almost certainly British and at one point showing eight lines of defence. The entrance to its main entrenchment is covered by a series of earthworks resembling demi-lunes. — *Puddletown*, 5 M. to the N.E., is the Weatherbury of 'Far from the Madding Crowd', the original of Weatherbury Farm being *Waterston House* (1586), 1½ M. to the W. The 'martyrs' of *Tolpuddle*, 2 M. to the E. of Puddletown, were six labourers sentenced to transportation in 1834 for forming a 'combination' but afterwards pardoned.

61¼ M. *Upwey Junction*, for (4½ M.) *Portesham* and (6 M.) *Abbotsbury* (Ilchester, 8 R. from 6*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*).

Hardy's 'Dynasts' opens on Ridgeway Hill, to the N. of Upwey. — On *Black Down* (777 ft.), near Portesham, is a monument (N.T.) to Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy (1769-1839), Nelson's flag-captain at Trafalgar. Adm. Hardy was born, and John Lothrop Motley (1844-77) died, at the manor-house of *Kingston Russell*, the original home of the Russell family (Dukes of Bedford), 4 M. to the N. of Abbotsbury. — Abbotsbury has a 15th cent. tithe-barn, a relic of a Benedictine abbey; St. Catherine's Chapel (O.W.; 15th cent.), with a stone roof; and the gardens and *Swannery of the Earl of Ilchester (open in April-Sept. on Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 11-4.30; adm. 6*d.* to each).

63½ M. **Weymouth** (*Gloucester, once the royal residence, one of the Honywood Hotels, 46 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Royal, 70 R. from 6*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; Burdon, 70 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Victoria, 35 R.

from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Crown, 32 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a watering-place with 24,570 inhab., lies at the mouth of the *Wey*, in the centre of a beautiful bay. It was a favourite resort of George III., a monument to whom (1810) stands on the esplanade. Fine view from the *Nothe* promontory. *Melcombe Regis* is the modern (N.) portion of the town.

Near the landing-stage is a memorial (1914) to Richard Clark, who accompanied Sir Humphrey Gilbert on his voyage to Newfoundland (1583), and to John Endicott (1588-1665), who sailed from Weymouth in 1628 to found the plantation at Salem. — On the downs near *Sutton Poyntz* (the Overcombe of Hardy's 'Trumpet-Major'), 3 M. to the N.E., is a figure of George III. on horseback, cut in the turf.

A branch-railway and motorbuses run from Weymouth to **Portland**, 4 M. to the S., with its prison (since 1921 a Borstal institution, p. 20), its quarries, and its huge breakwaters. The last, enclosing a harbour of refuge and naval station of the first rank, were constructed by convict labour in 1849-72. Portland, a royal manor, with 12,434 inhab., is a peninsula, united with the mainland by a stretch of shingle called the *Chesil Bank*, extending to Abbotsbury (10 M.; p. 85) and full of interest for the geologist. The chief villages are *Fortune's Well*, *Chesil* or *Chesilton*, and *Castletown*. A description of the island is contained in Hardy's 'Well-Beloved'. *Portland Castle* (O.W.; no adm.) was built by Henry VIII. *Pennsylvania Castle* was built in 1800 for John Penn, governor of the island and grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania. The S. point of the island is called *Portland Bill* (lighthouse).

From Weymouth to *London* by the G.W.R., see pp. 98-100; to the *Channel Islands*, see below. — Motorbuses run to *Abbotsbury*, *Dorchester*, *Swanage*, *Bridport*, *Sherborne*, etc.

12. The Channel Islands.

From Southampton (p. 76; night service only). Mail-steamers ply daily (except Sun.) in summer (June-Sept. inclusive), and every Mon., Wed., and Fri. during the rest of the year, to (108 M., in 6⅔ hrs.) *Guernsey* and (133 M., in 9½ hrs.) *Jersey*. These sail in connection with the S.R. (R. 10), the boat-trains from Waterloo running alongside the boats.

From Weymouth (p. 85; shortest sea-passage; daylight service in July and Aug. only). Steamers daily (except Sun.) in summer, and on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. during the rest of the year, to (75 M., in 4 hrs.) *Guernsey* and (100 M., in 7½ hrs.) *Jersey*. They sail in connection with the G.W.R. (pp. 98-100), the boat-trains of which run alongside the steamers.

These two services are run conjointly by the railway companies concerned, fares being the same and return-tickets available by either route. Fares from London to Guernsey and Jersey 50*s.*, 30*s.*; return-tickets, valid for two months, 75*s.*, 45*s.*; 3rd class passengers may travel 1st class on the steamer for 12*s.* 6*d.* extra (19*s.* for the double journey). Fares from Southampton or Weymouth 33*s.* 6*d.*, 21*s.*; return 53*s.* 6*d.*, 34*s.* 6*d.* Berths should be booked in good time. — A more comfortable, but longer and much more expensive route (passport necessary) is to cross from Southampton to Cherbourg by a liner (p. xv), proceed to Carteret by taxi, and thence make the short sea-passage to Gorey (see p. 93).

Air Service from Southampton (Woolston, p. 76) once weekly by flying boat to *Guernsey* (1 hr. 40 min.; fare 3*l.*, return 5*l.* 10*s.*). — The start is made from Woolston jetty (p. 76), a motor-boat towing the flying boat into midstream. We fly down Southampton Water and the Solent, passing the Needles (p. 68) and (½ hr. later) the Casquets (p. 88), leaving Alderney on the left. We alight outside the harbour of St. Peter Port and taxi in between the jetties.

ALDERNEY
GUERNSEY
Heights in Feet
JERSEY
St Anne
St Peter
St Sampson
Vale
Castel
St Andrew
St Martin
Forest
Torteval
St John
St Mary
St Ouen
St Peter
St Lawrence
St Helier
St Aubin
St Brelade
St Clement
Grouville
Trinity
St Matthew
Sorel Pt
Noirmont Pt
Icart Pt
Jerbourg Pt
Moye Pt
Plemmont Pt
Grosnez Pt
Corbiere Pt
Les Etacs
Les Hanois
Les Casquets
Les Fontaines
Les Grunes
Les Minquiers
Les Ecrehous
Les Dirouilles
Les Pierres de Lecq
Les Pierres Noires
Les Fours
Les Sambues
Les Violets
Les Grunes du Sud
Les Grunes du Nord
Les Grunes du Milieu
Les Grunes du Rocher
Les Grunes du Fond
Les Grunes du Large
Les Grunes du Petit
Les Grunes du Grand
Les Grunes du Pont
Les Grunes du Port
Les Grunes du Quai
Les Grunes du Mole
Les Grunes du Phare
Les Grunes du Fort
Les Grunes du Chateau
Les Grunes du Village
Les Grunes du Moulin
Les Grunes du Bois
Les Grunes du Champ
Les Grunes du Jardin
Les Grunes du Verger
Les Grunes du Pre
Les Grunes du Clos
Les Grunes du Manoir
Les Grunes du Presbytere
Les Grunes du Cimetiere
Les Grunes du Temple
Les Grunes du Hopital
Les Grunes du College
Les Grunes du Theatre
Les Grunes du Marche
Les Grunes du Halle
Les Grunes du Port
Les Grunes du Quai
Les Grunes du Mole
Les Grunes du Phare
Les Grunes du Fort
Les Grunes du Chateau
Les Grunes du Village
Les Grunes du Moulin
Les Grunes du Bois
Les Grunes du Champ
Les Grunes du Jardin
Les Grunes du Verger
Les Grunes du Pre
Les Grunes du Clos
Les Grunes du Manoir
Les Grunes du Presbytere
Les Grunes du Cimetiere
Les Grunes du Temple
Les Grunes du Hopital
Les Grunes du College
Les Grunes du Theatre
Les Grunes du Marche
Les Grunes du Halle

September is perhaps the best month for a visit to the Channel Islands. The following plan for a week's tour will be found convenient, though a fortnight or a month may be pleasantly passed in exploring the islands. 1st Day: St. Peter Port, in *Guernsey*, and excursion to St. Sampson, Bordeaux Harbour, and L'Ancresse Bay. 2nd Day: From St. Peter Port to Moulin Huet, the Creux Mahie, Lihou, and other points on the S. and S.W. coast of Guernsey. 3rd & 4th Days: Visits to *Alderney* and to *Sark* (note the days on which steamers are running, pp. 90, 91). 5th Day: From Guernsey to *Jersey*. St. Helier. Excursion to Gorey and Mont Orgueil. 6th Day: From St. Helier to St. Aubin, St. Brelade, Corbière, L'Etac, Grève de Lecq, and back through the interior of the island. 7th Day: Excursion from St. Helier to Bouley Bay and the N. coast. — The only adequate method of exploring the islands is on foot or, perhaps, by cycle (cycles must bear a number-plate, to be obtained at the police station). But motorbuses and charabancs ply daily (including Sun.) from St. Peter Port in Guernsey and from St. Helier in Jersey, visiting the principal points of interest.

British money is legal tender in the islands, but Jersey and Guernsey have each a local copper coinage, not mutually valid, and Guernsey has its own notes. — Tobacco, cigars, tea, and spirits are cheap, and 'Eau de Cologne' is a speciality of the islands. There is a customs examination (p. xii) on the return journey to England.

The **Channel Islands** consist of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, together with a number of islets and rocks. Their joint area amounts to about 75 sq. M., and they contain 90,230 inhabitants. Geographically they belong to France, lying in the bay of St. Malo, 10-30 M. from the coast of Normandy, while Alderney, the most northerly of the group, is fully 50 M. from England. They are, however, the oldest dependencies of the British Crown, being a remnant of its Norman possessions lost in 1204. The beautiful scenery of the group comprises views of wild grandeur and pleasing rural landscapes within a very limited space. The rocky coasts, indeed, vie with the finest scenery of the kind in Great Britain.

History. The original inhabitants, who have left traces of their presence in the dolmens, were probably of Celtic (Breton) race. The Roman occupation of Gaul extended to these islands, and Jersey is mentioned as *Cæsarea* in the Itinerary of Antonine. Christianity seems to have been introduced in the 6th cent. by two missionaries from the Continent, whose names have been perpetuated in St. Helier, in Jersey, and St. Sampson, in Guernsey. Later they were occupied by Rollo and his Northmen, and they became part of the duchy of Normandy in 932. Under the first four Norman kings of England the islands were alternately under English and Norman rule, but since the accession of Henry II. (1154) they have been permanently united with England. They remained under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Coutances down to the Reformation, when they were annexed to the see of Winchester. King John is said to have granted a charter to Guernsey, and it seems certain that the islands have enjoyed a distinct political existence since his reign. A feature of the coast is the number of martello towers (p. 39). — 'Jerseys' and 'guernseys' were first worn by Channel Island fishermen.

The Climate is very mild and equable, the mean annual temperature being about 51° Fahr., and is admirably adapted for persons with weak chests. Jersey, followed by Guernsey, which enjoys a more bracing climate, is the sunniest place in the British Isles. The rainfall, amounting to 34 in. for Jersey, 39 in. for Guernsey, is rather high, but the rapid evaporation prevents undue humidity. Snow and frost are rare.

The soil, which is largely fertilized with seaweed, produces good crops of fruit, wheat, and turnips. Jersey exports large quantities of early potatoes and tomatoes, and in Guernsey grapes, tomatoes, and melons are ripened under glass. The small and finely-shaped breeds of dairy cattle peculiar to the Channel Islands are highly prized. The flora of the islands is very rich and varied, and the naturalist will also find much to interest him in the birds of Guernsey and the zoophytes of Sark.

The vernacular LANGUAGE is the old Norman French, varying considerably in the different islands and commoner in Jersey than in Guernsey. English is very generally spoken in the towns, where there is a large admixture of English residents attracted by the climate and the freedom from taxes. French is the official language of the courts. The inhabitants have preserved many of their old laws and customs, and differ in several respects from both their English and their French neighbours.

GOVERNMENT. The islands enjoy self-government, forming two bailiwicks, one consisting of Jersey alone, the other of Guernsey and the smaller islands. In each bailiwick the Crown appoints a lieutenant-governor, for military affairs, and a bailiff as the civil and judicial head. The latter, a native of the islands, holds office for life. The 'States' assembly, composed of the 'jurats' (elected magistrates), the rectors and the 'connétables' (elected mayors) of the parishes, and a certain number of deputies, adopts or 'registers' the acts of the Imperial Parliament, but also passes local laws, subject to the approval of the Privy Council. The laws relating to property are very peculiar, those of succession being specially elaborate. All male inhabitants are bound to serve in the local militia.

BOOKS. *Swinburne's* ballads; *Victor Hugo's* 'Toilers of the Sea' (Guernsey); 'The Battle of the Strong' and 'A Ladder of Swords', by *Sir Gilbert Parker* (Jersey); 'Carette of Sark', 'Pearl of Pearl Island', 'A Maid of the Silver Sea', and 'Lauristons', by *John Oxenham*, and 'The George and the Crown', by *Sheila Kaye-Smith* (Sark).

In approaching the Channel Islands from Southampton or Weymouth, the steamer first comes in sight of the dangerous rocks called the *Casquets*, where H.M.S. 'Victory' was lost with 1100 men in 1744. They are now marked by a triple flashing light and a wireless beacon. Alderney (p. 90) lies about 8 M. to the E.

Guernsey.

Guernsey ('green isle'; French *Guernesey*, Roman *Sarnia*), triangular in form, is the second in size of the Channel Islands, measuring $9^1/_2$ M. by $6^1/_2$ M. and 25 sq. M. in area. The S. coast consists of bold and almost uninterrupted cliffs, rising to a height of 270 ft., from which the land slopes gradually to the flat beach on the N. The coast scenery is finer than that of Jersey, but the interior, apart from the picturesque 'water lanes', is less attractive. The 'Guernsey lily' is a species of amaryllis, believed to have been accidentally introduced from Japan in the 18th century. Pop. 38,283.

St. Peter Port. — HOTELS. **Old Government House*, on the hill, 80 R., **Royal*, facing the sea, 100 R., at both R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Richmond*, Cambridge Park, 60 R., P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Hôtel de France*, French, in the Plaiderie, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Moore's Queens*, Plaiderie, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Channel Islands*, facing the sea, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*

Cab from the pier to the hotels 3*s*. Porter from the steamer to the cab 6*d*. (usual minimum 1*s*.). — Motorbuses and Coaches to all parts of the island. — Tramway to *St. Sampson*, see p. 90.

Post Office, Smith St.

Sailing Boat, with man, to *Herm* 30*s*.; to *Sark* (1½ hr. with good wind) 40*s*. — Bathing Pools at La Valette, to the S. of the town.

Steamers to *Alderney* and *Sark*, see pp. 90, 91; to *Jersey*, see p. 93; to *Plymouth* and *St. Brieuc*, see p. 93. — A steamer of the Alderney Steam Packet Co. (39 Pollet St.) sails for *Cherbourg* (viâ Alderney) every Wed. (fares 15*s*., 12*s*.; return 22*s*. 6*d*., 18*s*.). — A steamer of the St. Malo & Binic Steamship Co. plies weekly to *St. Malo* (fares 15*s*., 12*s*. 6*d*.; return 25*s*., 20*s*.) and fortnightly to *Poole* (p. 84; 17*s*. 6*d*.).

St. Peter Port, with 16,213 inhab., is picturesquely situated on rising ground in a shallow bay on the E. side of the island. At the S. end of the broad esplanade which skirts the harbour is the *Town Church* (13-14th cent.), the finest in the islands. The screen (1922) in the side-chapel is a memorial to Sir Isaac Brock (1769-1812), who fell at the battle of Queenston Heights, between the Americans and the Canadians. Behind the church is the interesting *Market*, near which is the entrance to the *Guille-Allès Library* (90,000 vols.), with a reading room (10-8) and a museum (11-1 and 2-4; 6*d*.). From the S. side of the church the steep Cornet St. ascends to Hauteville, No. 38 in which is *Hauteville House*, where Victor Hugo lived as a political refugee from 1856 to 1870. The house (week-days 10.30-12 and 2-4 or 6; fee) contains a fine collection of oak furniture, tapestries, etc., and memorials of the poet. The glass room at the top was Hugo's study and commands a beautiful view. In Manor St. is the *Royal Court House* (1799), where the States meet, near which, at the top of Smith St., is the Guernsey war memorial, with a statue of St. George (1926). *Elizabeth College*, at the top of St. James's St., was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1563; farther on, in Grange Road, is the important *Lukis Museum* of prehistoric antiquities (week-days 10-12 and 2-4; adm. 6*d*., free on Mon. and Thurs.). Farther N. are the *Candie Grounds*, with a statue of Victor Hugo, by J. M. Boucher (1914), and the *Priaulx Library* (week-days, 10-30-7). Close by is the *Victoria Tower* (100 ft. high; view; key at the Arsenal, opposite).

On an islet in the harbour, connected with the shore by a breakwater, is *Castle Cornet* (founded c. 1150), the former residence of the governor (open daily, including Sun., 2-6.30). This was the last castle in the British Isles to submit to Parliament (Dec. 15th, 1651). Farther S., on the cliff, is *Fort George* (1780).

About 1½ M. to the S. of St. Peter Port is *Fermain Bay*. On the height ½ M. to the S. rises the *Doyle Column*, 100 ft. high (key at a cottage close by), erected in honour of Sir John Doyle (1756?-1834), governor of the island, and commanding an extensive view. **Moulin Huet Bay*, to the W., has imposing cliffs, 200-300 ft.

in height. Farther on is the charming *Saints Bay*. Round the next point is *Icart Bay*, with the picturesque cove of *Petit Bot* in its N.W. angle. The most interesting spots farther on are *Moye Point* and *Le Gouffre* (hotel, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), a rocky cauldron at the mouth of a small gorge, $4^1/_2$ M. from the harbour; *Corbière Point* (5 M.), a headland remarkable for the green veins intersecting its pink and grey granite; and the *Creux Mahie* ($6^1/_2$ M.), a cave 150 ft. long. The points from Fermain Bay to the Gouffre may be visited in the course of a fine but fatiguing walk (3-4 hrs.) along the cliff-path. The return may be made viâ *St. Martin's* (Queen's, R. from 3*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 12*s.*), $1^3/_4$ M. from St. Peter Port.

At the S.W. angle of the island are ($7^1/_2$ M. from St. Peter Port) *Pleinmont Point* and *Caves*, and off the coast the *Hanois Rocks* and lighthouse. The disused semaphore station on the cliff, above the *Gull Rock* (echo), is identified with the haunted house in 'Toilers of the Sea'. A good road skirts the low N.W. coast, with its picturesque wide bays, defended by forts. Beyond *Rocquaine Bay* (Imperial, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), near the village of *L'Erée*, is a dolmen known as the *Creux ès Fées*. Off the coast is the small island of *Lihou*, with picturesque rocks and the remains of a priory (12th cent.). Farther N. are *Perelle Bay* (Victoria), *Vazon Bay*, and *Cobo Bay* (Grande Rocque, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Rockmount, P. from 9*s.* 6*d.*).

A Tramway runs N. from St. Peter Port to (2 M.) *St. Sampson*, the second town of the island, with important quarries of blue granite, a harbour, and an interesting church (1111). About halfway we pass, to the left, *Ivy Castle*, a picturesque Norman ruin; and beyond *Les Banques* an obelisk in memory of Admiral Lord de Saumarez (1757-1836). Beyond St. Sampson is the ruined *Vale Castle*, above the small bay known as *Bordeaux Harbour*, noted for its zoophytes. About $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the latter is the fine dolmen known as *L'Autel du Déhus*. — From Les Banques a road runs N.W. to *Vale* church (1117). To the N. are *L'Ancresse Common* (with a golf-course and Celtic remains, including the *Autel des Vardes* (the finest dolmen in the islands), and *L'Ancresse Bay*.

About 3 M. to the E. of Guernsey lie the islets of **Herm** and **Jethou**, visited daily by motor-boats in summer. Herm has a golf-club (R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.*) and a number of furnished cottages to let. Visitors are restricted to the remarkable shell-beach and to the common; to see the rest of the island the agent's permission is necessary.

Alderney and Sark should be visited from Guernsey before we go on to Jersey.

Alderney.

A Steamer of the Alderney Steam Packet Co. (p. 89) leaves Guernsey for (2 hrs.) Alderney on Tues. and Fri., returning on Wed. and Sat., with extra sailings in July-Aug. from Guernsey on Wed. and Thurs., and from Alderney on Tues. and Sat. (fares 6*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*, return 9*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*). Alderney may also be reached from Cherbourg on Wed. in July-September.

Alderney (French *Aurigny*, Roman *Riduna*), the third in size of the Channel Islands, with a bracing climate, lies 21 M. to the N.E. of Guernsey, and is $3^3/_4$ M. in length and about 1 M. in breadth. It contains about 1600 inhab. (mostly English), engaged in cattle-rearing (show on the second Thurs. in July), agriculture (early potatoes), and granite quarrying. At one time the island was defended by strong forts and batteries, most of which are now dismantled. The most important is *Fort Albert*, on the N. side, the guns of which command the harbour of *Braye*, where the steamer lands its passengers. The breakwater (1600 yds. long), begun in 1847, has been often damaged by the violence of the sea. About 1 M. from the pier is the small town of *St. Anne* (Scott's, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Belle Vue, private, P. from 10*s.*; lodgings), with the court house, the government house (now a convent-school), and a church by Sir George Gilbert Scott, erected to the memory of John Le Mesurier (d. 1843), the last of the hereditary governors. As in Guernsey, the W. and S. coasts of Alderney consist of a range of cliffs. From the highest point, the *Rond But* (306 ft.), the land slopes gradually down to the flat but rocky shore on the N. The scenery of the granite and porphyry cliffs is very grand, but it is generally difficult to reach the beach at their base either by land or water. The geological veinings of the rocks are often singular. Among the finest points are (to the E.) the *Hanging Rock*, an isolated column of sandstone, 60 ft. high, and *Essex Castle* (now a military hospital), once the residence of the Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's favourite, and (to the W.) the *Two Sisters*, brilliantly coloured rocks in *Telegraph Bay*. On *Quenard Point*, the E. extremity of the island, is a lighthouse (1913). Alderney is separated from the isle of *Burhou* (landing by permit only) by the *Swinge*, and from Cap de la Hague in Normandy by the *Race of Alderney*, $8^1/_2$ M. wide, which is very dangerous in rough weather. Through this channel the remnant of the French fleet escaped after the battle of La Hogue in 1693.

Sark.

A Steamer of the Alderney Steam Packet Co. (p. 89) leaves Guernsey for (1 hr.) Sark daily in July-Sept., on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in June and Oct., and on Mon. and Thurs. during the rest of the year, returning the same day (fare 3*s.* 6*d.*, day-return 5*s.*; poll-tax 1*s.*).

Sark, French *Sercq* (*Bel-Air, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Bungalow, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Stock's, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 14*s.*; Dixcart, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Le Vieux Clos, private), a rocky island $3^1/_2$ M. long, $1^1/_2$ M. wide, and 2 sq. M. in area, with 500 inhab., lies about 7 M. to the E. of Guernsey. It contains no village but there are several shops.

A visit to this most picturesque island should on no account be omitted. Those who devote to it only the interval (6 hrs. in summer, 4 hrs. in winter) between the arrival and departure of the steamer should visit the Coupée, the Gouliot Caves (at low water), Dixcart Bay, the Creux Derrible, and, if time permit, Venus's Bath. For those who have more time a boat-trip round the island (about 5 hrs.) is a good method of visiting the bays, caves, and blow-holes ('souffleurs') on the rocky coast.

The steamer, which usually rounds the S. end of Sark in going and the N. end in returning, lands passengers (at low tide by small boat, 6*d.* each) at the picturesque *Creux Harbour*, on the E. side, whence a tunnel leads through the cliffs to the interior. The vehicles in waiting are much in request. The road from the harbour ascends to the Hotel Bel-Air at *Collinette*. Keeping straight on, we pass through a gate into a pretty avenue of elms, at the end of which are a group of public buildings: the two-celled prison, the girls' and boys' schools (the latter used as the court house), and the church. Continuing to the W., we pass the vicarage and a windmill, on the highest ground in Sark (375 ft.), and reach the hamlet of *La Vauroque*. Hence the main road leads to the left (S.) direct to (40 min. from the harbour) the ***Coupée**, a natural causeway, 100 yds. long and only 6-8 ft. broad, with a precipitous descent of 260 ft. on each side. This unites the N. and S. parts of the island, known as *Great* and *Little Sark*. About 7 min. beyond the Coupée, by the Bungalow Hotel, a path leads off to the left to the 'creux' known as the *Pot* (difficult descent). We may follow the cliffs S. past **Venus's Bath* and *Port Gorey* to the *Pool of Adonis* (good swimming at low tide), returning by the road. — The road leading due W. from La Vauroque (see above) soon forks, near a farm. The path to the right (pass through the gate, skirt the wall, turning sharp to the left, and bear to the right at the ruined cottage) leads to the *Gouliot Caves*, which are rich in brilliant zoophytes. The final descent to the caves, accessible only at low water, requires caution. Opposite lies *Brecqhou*, separated from Sark by a narrow channel noted for its powerful currents. The path to the left at the farm (see above) leads past a monument to the fishermen's port of *Havre Gosselin*, where a ladder sometimes affords the only means of disembarking, and to *Victor Hugo's Cave*. — A road diverging to the left from that between La Vauroque and the Coupée leads to the Stock's and Dixcart Hotels, above the charming *Dixcart Bay*. Farther E. is *Derrible Bay*, with the ***Creux Derrible**, a natural shaft in the cliff, 180 ft. high, the bottom of which may be entered from the beach at low water through two arches. — The *Seigneurie*, or manor of the 'Lord of Sark' (grounds open on Mon., 11-5), is reached by the road running N. from the church. Farther N. are *Saignie Bay*, with a group of rocks called *Les Autelets*, and, near the N. end of the island, the *Boutiques Caves*, opposite which, on the E. coast, is the *Eperquerie*, the old landing-place.

Jersey.

From Guernsey to Jersey. The railway steamers (p. 86) take about 1½ hr. from St. Peter Port to (31 M.) St. Helier. Fares 8*s.*, 5*s.* 3*d.*; return 12*s.*, 8*s.*

Jersey ('grass isle'; Roman *Cæsarea*), the largest and most important of the Channel Islands, lies 18 M. to the S.E. of Guernsey and 12 M. from the French coast. It is 11 M. long from E. to W. and 7 M. wide from N. to S., with an area of 45 sq. M. The N. coast consists of a lofty and picturesque wall of cliff, penetrated by numerous inlets, while the other coasts expand in large and open bays, with fine sandy beaches. The interior is picturesque also, especially the small valleys and the old roads, almost concealed by hedgerows and trees. A vegetable curiosity is the 'cow cabbage' (8-10 ft.), which is made into walking-sticks. Pop. 49,519.

St. Helier. — Hotels. **Grand*, on the Esplanade, 100 beds, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*; *Pomme d'Or*, Wharf St., P. 15*s.* 6*d.*, closed in winter; *Bree's Royal*, David Place, at some distance from the harbour, 100 R., P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Royal Yacht*, near the pier, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 9*d.*, D. 4*s.*; *British*, Broad St., P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Halkett*, Royal Square, 58 beds, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, Mulcaster St., P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Ritz*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Star*, near the pier, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*; *Southampton*, *Minor's*, both on the Esplanade, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; *Sandringham*, Colomberie, P. 10*s.*; *Adelphi*, Royal Parade, P. from 10*s.*; *Crystal Palace*, King St., R. & B. 6*s.*, P. 9*s.*; *Mourant's*, temperance, Broad St., P. 8*s.*; *Bay View*, Victoria Avenue, P. from 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Ommaroo*, at Havre des Pas.

Cabs. For each mile or fraction thereof 1*s.* 6*d.*; from the harbour to the town 3*s.*; per ½ hr. 2*s.* (with two horses 3*s.*); luggage 3*d.* per piece. — Porter from the boat to the cab 3*d.* per package; to any part of the town 1*s.* for 100 lb., 1*s.* 4*d.* for 200 lb., over 200 lb. 2*s.* — Motor-buses and Coaches ply to all parts of the island.

Theatre, Gloucester St. — Bathing Pools at West Park (p. 95) and at Havre des Pas (E. of the town).

Post Office, Broad St. — American Consular Agency, 15 Royal Square. — French Consulate, 24 Hill St.

Steamers. The *Southampton* steamers (see p. 86; office, 6 Bond St.) start from the Albert Pier, the *Weymouth* steamers (9 Bond St.) from the North Pier. To *Guernsey* daily, see above. — A steamer of the Ilare Steamship Co. sails weekly to Guernsey and *Plymouth* (p. 142; fare 32*s.*) and fortnightly to *St. Brieuc* in Brittany. — Steamers of the France-Jersey Line ply several times weekly to *St. Malo* (fares 17*s.* 6*d.*, 12*s.* 6*d.*, return 27*s.* 6*d.*, 20*s.*; day return excursion-tickets 15*s.*, week-end 17*s.* 6*d.*). From Gorey Pier (p. 94) a small steamer of the France-Canada Co. plies several times weekly to *Carteret*, Normandy, in 1¾ hr. (fares 15*s.*, 12*s.*, return 27*s.* 6*d.*, 20*s.*; bicycle 2*s.* 6*d.*, motor-cycle 5*s.*, with side-car 10*s.*, motor-car 30*s.*-50*s.*).

St. Helier, the capital of Jersey, is picturesquely situated on the beautiful *St. Aubin's Bay*, on the S. side of the island. It is a well-built and flourishing town with 26,314 inhab. and combines the character of a busy seaport with that of a popular watering-place. It is a favourite residence for retired officers and contains many schools, the chief of which are *Victoria College*, founded in 1852, the *Maison St. Louis*, a Jesuit school, with an observatory-tower (170 ft. high) in the grounds, and the *Ladies' College*.

The harbour is enclosed by substantial piers, but is dry at low water. To the N. is the *Town Church* (14th cent.; restored). Opposite the E. end is *Royal Square*, the former market-place, with a gilt statue of George II. (1751). The square was the scene of the death of Major Pierson in 1781, when an attempt by the French to seize the town was successfully repulsed. On the S.E. side of the square is a block of buildings containing the *Royal Court House* (Cohue Royale), the *States Chamber* (Salle des Etats), both shown by the attendant, and the *Public Library* (22,000 vols.; week-days, 10-1 and 2-9). The markets (Wed. and Sat.), a little to the N., are interesting. Near Charing Cross, to the W., are the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a small art-gallery, and the cenotaph. The *French Catholic Church* (1883-93), in New St., has a spire 196 ft. high. The *Museum* of the Société Jersiaise, in Pier Road, with interesting prehistoric relics, is open on Mon., Wed., and Fri., 10-12 and 2-4 (6*d.*), and on Thurs. in summer, 2.30-5, free. The *Barreau Art Gallery*, in connection with the museum, was opened in 1926.

Fort Regent (no adm.), on a ridge to the E. of the harbour, was begun in 1806. On a rock in the middle of the harbour, approached by a causeway covered at high tide, is the picturesque *Elizabeth Castle* (daily, including Sun., 6*d.*), begun in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where Charles II., when Prince of Wales, found a refuge in 1646; he was accompanied by Lord Clarendon, who began his 'History of the Rebellion' here. On an adjoining rock are the ruins of an ancient structure, which tradition names the hermitage of St. Helier (p. 87; annual pilgrimage in July).

From St. Helier to Gorey, by the Jersey Eastern Railway in 25 min. (1*s.* 2*d.*, 10*d.*), starting from Regent Road and affording a view of the wide *Grouville Bay* with Fort Henry in the centre. At (3 min.) *St. Luke's* is the Maison Victor Hugo (now an hotel, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*), occupied by the poet in 1852-55 before he settled in Guernsey (p. 89). *Grève d'Azette;* 5 min. *Samarès*, with a manor-house and the dolmen of *Mont Ubé;* 9 min. *Le Hocq* (hotel, P. 9*s.* 6*d.*). 11 min. *Pontac* is the station for *St. Clement's*, an old church containing frescoes. 14 min. *La Rocque* is the chief fishing station in the island. *Fauvic;* 19 min. *Grouville* (Wimbledon; Grouville Hall), with the links of the Royal Jersey Golf Club. — 22 min. *Gorey Village;* 25 min. *Gorey Pier.* **Gorey** (Main's Elfine, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; British, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 9*s.*), with good bathing, lies at the foot of a headland crowned with **Mont Orgueil Castle* (8 or 10 till sunset, Sun. from 2; adm. 6*d.* and gratuity to guide), an imposing ruin, dating from the 10-16th centuries. In 1637-40 it was the prison of William Prynne, the pamphleteer, who wrote a poem on the castle. On a clear day the spires of Coutances Cathedral can be seen from the battlements. Steamer to Carteret, see p. 93.

Beyond Gorey we proceed on foot along the coast to the N., making a détour up the hill to the left to visit the dolmen of the *Creux ès Fées* at *Faldouet*, the finest in Jersey. Beyond *Anne Port* (Fairbanks, P. 12*s*.) lies *St. Catherine's Harbour*, with (1 hr. from Gorey) a breakwater, 800 yds. long, which was constructed in 1843-1855 as the beginning of a harbour of refuge, before it was discovered that the set of the tides rendered the enterprise useless. Beyond *Verclut Point* is *Fliquet Bay*, bounded on the N. by a headland called *La Coupe*. On the next headland, the *Couperon*, is a dolmen; and beyond it is the secluded little bay of (1 hr.) *Rozel* (hotel). We may return by the road leading S. through the interior, passing *Rozel Manor*, which has been in the Lemprière family since 1367, and *St. Martin's*, a 12th cent. church with an elegant tower disastrously restored. Close by is the Royal Hotel. Farther on is ***La Hougue Bie** (adm. 6*d*.; tea-rooms; motorbus from St. Helier), a circular barrow 40 ft. high and 180 ft. in diameter, bought by the Société Jersiaise (p. 94) in 1919.

It contains a dolmen ("a buried Stonehenge"; total length 67 ft.), dating from the period of transition between the neolithic and the bronze ages (at least 3000 B.C.) and comprising a gallery of approach, an oval chamber, and three side-chambers, all composed of unhewn granite uprights with enormous capstones. On the summit of the mound (*View) are two chapels, one of the 10-12th cent., the other of the 16th.

About 1 M. farther on is *Five Oaks* (inn), beyond which we pass *St. Saviour's* church (1154), the Government House, and Victoria College (p. 93), reaching St. Helier after about 10 M. walking from Gorey.

From St. Helier to St. Aubin and Corbière. The Jersey Railway (to Corbière in 35 min.; return fare 1*s*. 9*d*.) starts from the harbour and skirts the edge of *St. Aubin's Bay*. — $^1/_2$ M. *West Park*. Near (1 M.) *First Tower* are the megalithic remains of *Ville ès Nouaux*, a dolmen and an 'allée couverte'. — $1^3/_4$ M. *Millbrook*; 2 M. *Bel-Royal*; $2^1/_2$ M. *Beaumont* (motorbuses to Plémont, p. 96); $2^3/_4$ M. *La Haule*.

3 M. **St. Aubin** (*Somerville, P. from 12*s*.; Terminus, P. from 11*s*. 6*d*.; Le Boulevard, P. from 7*s*.), a good centre for excursions, is a small town with a harbour and a castle built on a detached rock in the reign of Henry VIII.

Beyond St. Aubin the road leads W. to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *St. Brelade* (St. Brelade's Bay, R. from 3*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*., P. from 10*s*. 6*d*.; Kalimna Hall, P. from 9*s*.), with one of the oldest churches in the islands (1042; restored) and the *Fishermen's Chapel*, a still earlier structure, with a 14th cent. wall-painting. At high tide the sea washes over the churchyard. The little inlet of *Beauport*, on the W. side of the bay, is picturesque. About 2 M. beyond the church is Corbière (p. 96), which may be reached also by the cliffs.

To the S. of St. Aubin are the pretty grounds of *Noirmont Manor*. The avenue leads to *Noirmont Point*, to the W. of which is *Portelet Bay*, with granite quarries and innumerable sea-anemones. *Janvrin Island* in this bay (accessible at low water) derives its name from a sea-captain who, with his whole crew, died here of plague in 1721, while in quarantine.

The railway runs inland from St. Aubin, crossing the sandy plateau of *Le Quenvais.* 4 M. *Pont Marquet;* 4½ M. *Don Bridge.* 5½ M. *La Moye,* with golf-links. — The terminus is at (6½ M.) *Corbière* (Pavilion, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 11*s.* 6*d.*), the S.W. extremity of the island, with a lighthouse and fantastic rock-scenery. The Corbière forms the S. headland of the wide and desolate *St. Ouen's Bay,* which occupies almost the whole of the W. coast. At the opposite end of the bay, 5½ M. to the N., is *L'Etac,* a detached mass of rock (inn).

From St. Helier to Plémont. This excursion, like the following, affords a good idea of the woods and pastures of the interior. From Bel-Royal (p. 95) we follow the road ascending the beautiful St. Peter's Valley and join an alternative road ascending from Beaumont (p. 95) viâ *St. Peter's,* a church of the 12-14th centuries. About 6 M. from St. Helier we pass the manor of *St. Ouen,* the home of the Carteret family. Farther on we leave the road to L'Etac (see above) on the left and the road to the Grève de Lecq (see below) on the right. — 8½ M. *Plémont Point* (hotel), with lofty cliffs (330 ft.; fine view of the other Channel Islands) containing caves and fissures (adm. 2*d.*), which may be visited at low tide from the beautiful **Grève au Lançon.* A walk along the top of the cliffs to the W. of the hotel brings us to (½ hr.) *Grosnez Point,* the N.W. extremity of the island, with a ruined castle-gateway. About 1½ M. to the E. of Plémont is the **Grève de Lecq,* another fine bay, with a cave accessible at low tide (guide necessary). The return to (7½ M.) St. Helier may be made hence through the heart of the island, passing *St. Mary's* (1320), the hamlet of *Six Roads, St. Lawrence's* (1199), and Millbrook (p. 95); or the excursion may be continued along the N. coast to join the following.

From St. Helier to Bouley Bay and the North Coast. The first part of the route lies to the right of the picturesque *Val des Vaux.* A little beyond (3½ M.) *Trinity Church* (1163) a striking *View is disclosed of the bay, the sea, and the coast of Normandy in the background. The scenery of (4½ M.) **Bouley Bay* (hotel) is very bold, the cliffs rising at one point to a height of 250 ft. About ½ M. to the E. is Rozel (p. 95). About 1½ M. in the opposite direction is *Bonne Nuit Bay,* behind which are the pink granite quarries of *Mont Mado* and *Fremont Point,* with the interesting *Wolf Cave* (adm. 3*d.*). Inland is (1 M.) *St. John's* (hotel, P. 10*s.*), with a church dating from 1204. About 2-2½ M. farther on are the curious cove of *La Houle, Sorel Point, Les Mouriers Waterfall,* and the cave of *Creux du Vis* or *Devil's Hole* (adm. 3*d.*), all worth a visit. They are almost immediately followed by the *Crabbé,* a gorge 1 M. from Grève de Lecq (see above).

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13. From London to Exeter.

Road (A 30), 169 M. To (45½ M.) *Basingstoke*, see pp. 69, 70. — 54½ M. *Laverstoke* (p. 101). — Beyond (56½ M.) *Whitchurch* (p. 101) we skirt Hurstbourne Park. — 63½ M. *Andover* (p. 101); 74½ M. *Pheasant Inn* (p. 102). — We enter (81½ M.) **Salisbury** (p. 102) by Winchester St. (Pl. C, D, 2) and leave it by Fisherton St. (Pl. A, 2). — 83 M. *Bemerton* (p. 106); 85 M. *Wilton* (p. 106); 101½ M. *Shaftesbury* (p. 106); 117½ M. **Sherborne** (p. 107); 122½ M. *Yeovil* (p. 100); 131½ M. *Crewkerne* (p. 107); 139½ M. *Chard* (p. 107); 152½ M. *Honiton* (p. 108). — We enter (169 M.) *Exeter* (p. 108) by Magdalen St. (Pl. D, 4).

[A shorter (166½ M.) and less hilly alternative is viâ *Andover* (63½ M.; p. 101), *Amesbury* (71½ M.; p. 105), *Stonehenge* (79½ M.; p. 105), *Wylye* (88 M.), *Mere* (100½ M.), *Wincanton* (108 M.; p. 121), *Sparkford* (115½ M.; p. 100), *Ilchester* (121 M.), *Ilminster* (133 M.; p. 107), and *Honiton* (150 M.; p. 108).]

A. Viâ Reading, Westbury, and Taunton.

Railway. G.W.R. from Paddington to *Taunton*, 143 M. in 2¼-2¾ hrs. (29*s.* 10*d.*, 17*s.* 11*d.*); to *Exeter*, 173¾ M. in 3-3½ hrs. (35*s.* 10*d.*, 21*s.* 6*d.*). To *Weymouth* by this route (diverging at Castle Cary, p. 100), 154½ M. in 3⅓-4¼ hrs. (29*s.* 10*d.*, 17*s.* 11*d.*).

From London to (36 M.) *Reading*, see pp. 112, 113. We follow the pleasant valley of the *Kennet*. — About 3 M. to the N.W. of (41¼ M.) *Theale* is *Bradfield College* (1850), noted for its Greek plays, which are performed in an open-air theatre made out of a chalk-pit. — 44¾ M. *Aldermaston* (Hind's Head, P.R.H.A., 5 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*), 2 M. to the S. — At *Woolhampton*, near (46½ M.) *Midgham*, is the Benedictine *Douai Abbey* (1903), with a boys' school. Founded at Paris in 1615 and revived at Douai in 1818, it claims succession from the abbey of Bury St. Edmunds (p. 336).

53 M. **Newbury** (rfmts.; *Jack o' Newbury, 18 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.* 6*d.*; Chequers, T.H., 21 R., R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Queen's, 16 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*; White Hart, 9 R.), with 12,290 inhab., was the scene of two battles in the Civil War (1643 and 1644), in the first of which Lord Falkland fell (mon-

ument on the battlefield, 1 M. to the S.W.). The richest of the Newbury clothiers was 'Jack of Newbury' (John Winchcombe; d. 1520), whose house adjoins the Jack Hotel on the N. and who is buried (brass) in the church, which he rebuilt. The Cloth Hall (16th cent.), off the market-place, is now a museum. The racecourse (special station; chief races, Spring Cup and Summer Cup) is 1 M. to the E.

Newbury is on the line from Southampton to Didcot (p. 79), and is connected by branch-line with *Lambourn* (Red Lion, 6 R., R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), with training stables, 12½ M. to the N.W.

61½ M. *Hungerford* (Three Swans, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Bear, 10 R. from 5*s.*, D. 4*s.*), an angling resort. 'Tuttiday' (April 15th) is celebrated here with old-fashioned ceremonies. To the S. rises *Inkpen Beacon*, the E. bastion of which, *Walbury Hill* (975 ft.), is the highest point in S.E. England.

The *Wansdyke*, an entrenchment of unknown date, running from Inkpen Beacon to Portishead (p. 127), was apparently constructed as a defence against the northern tribes and possibly marked the boundary between Wessex and Mercia.

We enter Wilts (p. 102). — 70 M. *Savernake* (rfmts.; Forest, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*), junction for Marlborough (5½ M.; see p. 101). **Savernake Forest* contains gigantic oaks and an avenue of beeches. — 78¾ M. *Woodborough*. On *Knap Hill* (857 ft.), 3 M. to the N., is a neolithic camp. — 81 M. *Patney & Chirton*.

From Patney & Chirton to Bath, 26½ M., G.W.R. in 1⅓-2¼ hrs. (5*s.* 7*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*). — 4¾ M. **Devizes** (425 ft.; Bear, 30 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Castle, 12 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 6022 inhab., with a trade in grain. The castle, erected in the reign of Henry I. 'ad Divisas' (i.e. at the junction of three manors), has disappeared. St. John's and St. Mary's have vaulted Norman choirs, and the museum contains Wiltshire antiquities. The market-cross (1814) records the "special judgment" that overtook a dishonest woman in 1753. The picturesque village of *Potterne*, 2 M. to the S., has an E.E. church and the 15th cent. 'Porch House', home of George Richmond, the painter (1809-96). — 13 M. *Holt*, on the Chippenham and Trowbridge line (p. 116). — 17 M. *Bradford-on-Avon*, and thence to Bath, see p. 121.

91½ M. *Edington*. The *Church, illustrating the transition from Dec. to Perp., is a relic of a monastery of Bonhommes, founded in 1352 by William of Edington (p. 73). — To our left appears *Bratton Down* (754 ft.), with a British camp and a White Horse 180 ft. long, which is believed to commemorate Alfred's victory over the Danes at Ethandun (perhaps Edington) in 879. — 95½ M. *Westbury* (rfmts.; Lopes Arms, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), a manufacturing place of 3712 inhab., is the junction for Chippenham (see p. 116) and for the Bath and Salisbury line (see p. 122). — We enter Somerset (p. 128).

101¼ M. **Frome** (pron. 'froom'; George, 18 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*), an agricultural and woollen-manufacturing town with 10,506 inhab., possesses a noble Dec. church restored by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennet (1804-86), who erected also the 'Calvary Steps' leading to the N. portal. Bishop Ken (1637-1711), who died at Longleat, is buried in the graveyard.

***Longleat,** 4 M. to the S.E., is the seat of the Marquis of Bath, built by Sir John Thynne in 1567-79 (comp. p. lxiii) and added to by Wren and Wyatville. It contains fine portraits (adm. on Mon. and Sat. afternoons). — To the S.W. of Frome is (3 M.) *Nunney*, with a ruined castle (1373; O.W.).

From Frome to Bristol, 24¼ M., G.W.R. in 1-1¼ hr. (5*s*., 3*s*.). — 8¼ M. *Radstock* (p. 121). — 12¾ M. *Hallatrow*. *Chewton Mendip*, 3½ M. to the S.W., has a fine Perp. church-tower. — Near (17½ M.) *Pensford* are the stone circles of *Stanton Drew* (O.W.). — 19½ M. *Whitchurch* has an interesting E.E. church (p. l). — 24¼ M. *Bristol* (Temple Meads), see p. 122.

106½ M. *Witham*, junction for Wells and Yatton (see p. 132). The church (E.E.) and a dovecote (now the parish room) are relics of a Carthusian monastery founded by Henry II., of which St. Hugh of Lincoln (p. 350) was prior for ten years. — 111¾ M. *Bruton* (Blue Ball, 5 R.), birthplace of Sir William Berkeley (d. 1677), governor of Virginia. A visit may be paid to (7 M.) *Stourton* (Spread Eagle, 3 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 3*s*.), with *Stourhead* (Sir Henry Hoare), in the grounds of which are the six sources of the *Stour*. The grounds are open on Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 10.30-6 or 7, the house on Wed., 2.30-6, the convent and *Alfred's Tower* (2¾ M. to the N.W.; view) on week-days, 10.30-6 or 7; apply at the estate office. By the gate is the old High Cross of Bristol (p. 124). — 115¼ M. *Castle Cary* (George).

From Castle Cary to Weymouth, 39¼ M., G.W.R. in 1-1⅔ hr. (8*s*. 2*d*., 4*s*. 11*d*.; through-trains from London, see p. 98). 4¾ M. *Sparkford* (inn, P.R.H.A., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.). About 2 M. to the E. is *Cadbury Castle*, an entrenched camp, 30 acres in area, which contests with Camelford (p. 161) the honour of being the Arthurian Camelot. — 11¾ M. **Yeovil** (Three Choughs, 31 R., Mermaid, 20 R., at both R. from 5*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Pen Mill, at the station, 8 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*.), with 14,987 inhab. and a Perp. church, manufactures gloves. From Pen Mill Station trains run viâ Yeovil Town, Langport West (rfmts.), and Athelney (p. 101) to Taunton (26 M.; p. 131). Yeovil Junction, see p. 107. — We enter Dorset (p. 84). — 20½ M. *Evershot*. *Stockwood* church, 2 M. to the N., measures only 30 ft. by 12 ft. 8 inches. At *Cerne Abbas* (New Inn, R. & B. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. 10*s*.), 5 M. to the S.E. of Evershot, are the gate-house of a Benedictine abbey and the *Cerne Giant*, outlined in the chalk, of unknown origin (N.T.; 180 ft. long). *Hermitage*, 5 M. to the N.E. of Evershot, is the Little Hintock of Hardy's 'Woodlanders'. — 24½ M. *Maiden Newton* (White Horse, R. & B. 5*s*. 6*d*.). *Cattistock* church, 1 M. to the N., has a carillon of thirty-five bells, cast at Louvain in 1882. Branch-line to (9¼ M.) **Bridport** (Bull, 28 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Greyhound, 20 R.), a market town of 5910 inhab.; the line goes on to (11¼ M.) *West Bay* (Bridport Arms, 17 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), a small seaport and bathing resort. Motorbuses ply to Lyme Regis (see p. 108), and to Crewkerne (12 M.; p. 107) viâ *Beaminster* (6 M.; pron. 'bemminster'; White Hart, R. & B. 6*s*. 6*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*.), with a Perp. church. Thomas Hollis (1720-74), the republican benefactor of Harvard University, lived and died at *Corscombe*, 3½ M. to the N.E. of Beaminster. About 5 M. to the W. of Beaminster rises *Pilsdon Pen* (909 ft.), on the slope of which is Racedown Lodge, occupied by Wordsworth in 1795-97. — 32 M. *Dorchester*, and thence to Weymouth, see p. 85.

120 M. *Keinton Mandeville*, with the birthplace of Sir Henry Irving (1838-1905; tablet). — 125½ M. *Somerton* (Red Lion), with he wireless receiving station for North and South America. —

130 M. *Langport East. Langport* (Langport Arms, 10 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), with the curious 'Hanging Chapel', was the birthplace of Walter Bagehot (1826-77), the economist. *Huish Episcopi*, close by, has a fine Perp. church-tower. At *Muchelney*, 1 M. to the S., are the remains of an abbey and a 14th cent. priest's house (N.T.). — 135 M. *Athelney*. The 'Isle of Athelney' was the refuge of King Alfred in 878 (monument) and the reputed scene of his adventure with the cakes. Railway to Yeovil, see p. 100. — At (137½ M.) *Durston* we join the line from Bristol. — 143 M. *Taunton*, and thence to (173¾ M.) *Exeter* (St. David's), see pp. 134, 135.

B. Viâ Basingstoke and Salisbury.

Railway. S.R. (Western Section) from Waterloo to *Salisbury*, 83¾ M. in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (17*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*); to *Exeter*, 171¾ M. in 3½-5 hrs. (35*s.* 10*d.*, 21*s.* 6*d.*).

From London to (48 M.) *Basingstoke*, see pp. 70, 71. — At (59¼ M.) *Whitchurch* (White Hart, 10 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*) we cross the line from Southampton to Didcot (p. 79). At *Laverstoke*, 2 M. to the E., is the mill where the paper for Bank of England notes has been made since 1724. — 61¼ M. *Hurstbourne* (Portsmouth Arms, P.R.H.A., R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*) is the station for *Hurstbourne Park*, seat of the Countess of Portsmouth, with a picture-gallery (adm. by ticket from the estate office). Branch to Fullerton Junction, see p. 79.

66½ M. *Andover Junction* (rfmts.) lies ¾ M. from *Andover* (Star & Garter, 20 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*; White Hart, 15 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; The Knoll, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 8569 inhabitants. About 2 M. to the N. is the *Enham Village Centre* (1919), for disabled ex-service men.

From Andover Junction to Cheltenham, 68½ M., G.W.R. in 2-3 hrs. (11*s.* 4*d.*, 8*s.* 7*d.*). — 3½ M. *Weyhill* is the scene of a great sheep fair on Oct. 10-13th. — At (7½ M.) *Ludgershall*, in Wilts (p. 102), with the remains of a Norman castle (O.W.), a branch diverges for (2¼ M.) *Tidworth* (Bungalow), with a military camp. — 16¼ M. *Savernake* (High Level), see p. 99. — 21½ M. **Marlborough** (pron. 'mórlbro'; rfmts.: Ailesbury Arms, Castle & Ball, 25 R., at both R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), an old-fashioned town of 4192 inhab., with a fine High Street. *Marlborough College*, established in 1843, is one of the great public schools. The oldest part of the buildings was erected by the 6th Duke of Somerset between 1702 and 1723 and was occupied in the middle of the 18th cent. by Lady Hertford, patroness of Thomson and other poets. Soon afterwards it became the famous Castle Inn, a house of call for the Bath coaches. In the grounds is the site of a castle, where Henry III. held a Parliament in 1267 and ordained the 'Statutes of Marlbridge'. Behind the chapel is a prehistoric mound. The village of *Avebury*, 6½ M. to the W. (on the motorbus route to Calne, p. 116), is situated within ****Avebury Circle**, probably once the greatest megalithic monument in the world. Within the vallum, 1480 yds. in circuit, is a large fosse, on the edge of which stood a ring of upright stones, of which nine remain. In the central space were two double concentric circles, once consisting of about 600 stones, though only six are now erect. The stones are unhewn and therefore older than Stonehenge (p. 105). The largest weighs

over 60 tons. About 1 M. to the S.E., near *Beckhampton*, is *Silbury Hill* (O.W.), an artificial mound 130 ft. in height, of prehistoric origin. Near *Fyfield*, halfway between Avebury and Marlborough, are the dolmen called the *Devil's Den* and numerous *Grey Wethers* or sarsen stones (N.T.). The Wansdyke (p. 99) is well seen at *Shepherd's Shore*, 3 M. to the S.W. of Beckhampton, on the road to Devizes. On *Windmill Hill* (613 ft.), $1^1/_4$ M. to the N. of Beckhampton, is a neolithic camp, with three concentric ditches broken by causeways. — $26^1/_2$ M. *Ogbourne. Barbury Castle*, 4 M. to the N.W., is a splendid example of a British camp. — $32^3/_4$ M. **Swindon Town** (p. 114). — $41^1/_4$ M. *Cricklade* (White Hart, 14 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*), on the Thames, has two churches, *St. Sampson's, with a Perp. tower, and St. Mary's, of the 12th century. — $47^3/_4$ M. **Cirencester** (p. 179). — 54 M. *Foss Cross* is 4 M. to the N.W. of *Bibury* (Swan, 8 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 1*s.* 6*d.*), a highly picturesque village. — About $1^3/_4$ M. to the N. of (55 M.) *Chedworth* is the finest *Roman Villa in the country, with hypocausts, bath, tessellated pavements, and a small museum (N.T.; week-days, 1*s.*). *Northleach* (Wheatsheaf, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Union), 5 M. to the N.E., has a beautiful 15th cent. church. — $68^1/_2$ M. *Cheltenham*, see p. 193.

From Andover Junction to *Romsey* and *Southampton*, see p. 79.

Near ($72^3/_4$ M.) *Grateley* rises *Quarley Hill* (562 ft.; view), crowned with an ancient entrenchment. — $78^1/_4$ M. *Porton.*

A branch diverges here for ($71^1/_4$ M.) *Amesbury* (p. 105) and ($81^1/_2$ M.) *Bulford*, for the artillery camp on Salisbury Plain (p. 106). Amesbury station lies $^3/_4$ M. to the N.E. of the village and within 3 M. of Stonehenge (p. 105; conveyances). — The *Winterslow Hut* (now the Pheasant Inn), 3 M. to the S.E. of Porton, was the frequent residence in 1808-28 of William Hazlitt, many of whose essays were written there.

Wiltshire, or *Wilts.* which the railway now enters, is the largest inland county in England and derives its name from the Wilsætas, a Wessex tribe. Three-fifths of its area consists of the chalk plateau of Salisbury Plain and Marlborough Downs, celebrated for their prehistoric antiquities. The remainder, including the vale of the Bristol Avon and part of the Thames basin, is a wheat-producing and dairy-farming district.

$83^3/_4$ M. **Salisbury.** *Rfmts.* — Hotels. **White Hart* (Pl. a; C, 4), 50 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. 17*s.* 6*d.*; **County* (Pl. c; B, 3), 60 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; **Old George* (Pl. f; B. 3), unlicensed, a building dating from c. 1320, 32 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; **Red Lion* (Pl. b; C, 3), commercial, 25 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Crown* (Pl. e; B, 3), well spoken of, 18 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*; *Cathedral* (Pl. g; C, 3), 15 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.* — *Angel* (Pl. d, A 2; Y.M.C.A.), temperance, R., B., & D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*

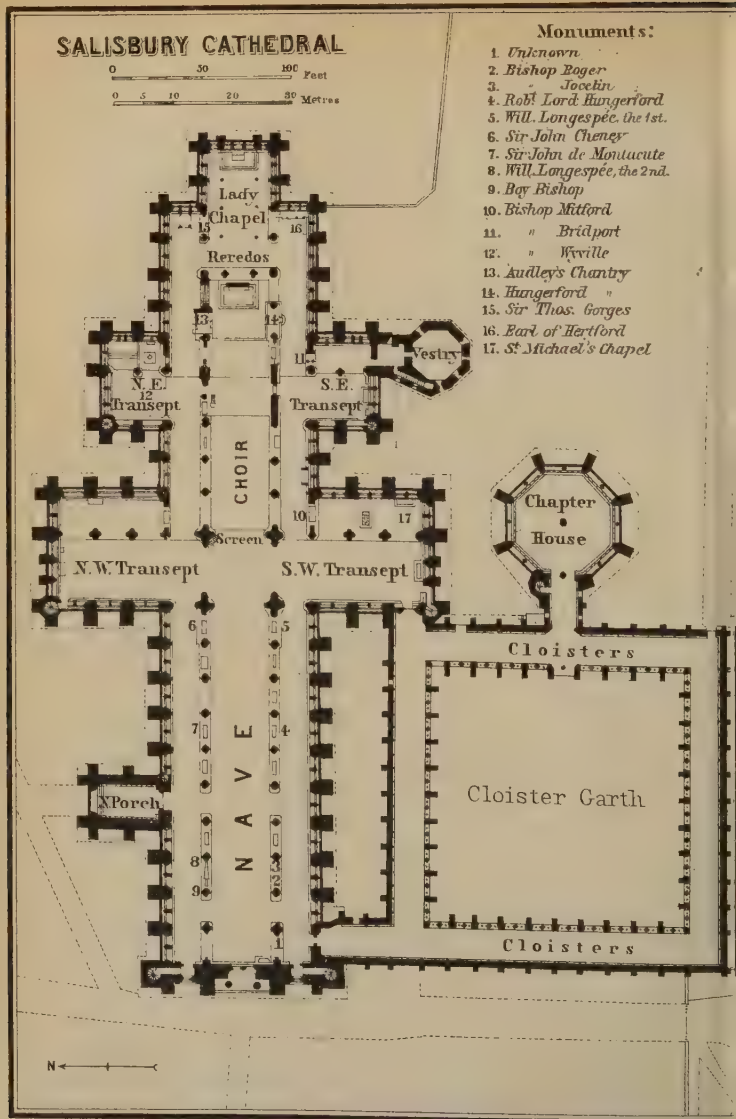
Motorbuses and Motor Coaches to *Amesbury*, *Wilton*, *Stonehenge*, *Southampton*, *Bournemouth*, *Devizes*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. B, C, 2). — Racecourse, 3 M. to the S.W.

Salisbury or *New Sarum*, the county town of Wiltshire and the headquarters of the Southern Command, with 22,867 inhab., is pleasantly situated on the *Avon*, at the confluence of the small rivers *Nadder*, *Wylye*, and *Bourne*. It owes its existence to the transference of the see by Bishop Richard Poor from Old Sarum (p. 104) to this site in 1220. Salisbury is the 'Melchester' of Thomas Hardy.

The lofty spire of the cathedral dominates all views of the city. We may enter the precincts by *St. Ann's Gate* (Pl. C, 4) or the *North* or *High Street Gate* (Pl. B, 4). The **Close* consists of a

SALISBURY
1:10,000
0 200 400 600 Feet
Mile
0 100 200 300 Metres
A
B
C
D
Amesbury, 8M.
Stonehenge
Devizes, 24M.
Wilton
Shaftesbury, 19M.
Railway Station
Fisherton Street
Water Lane
Crane Bridge Rd.
Scott's Lane
Castle Street
Post Office
Chipper St.
Market House
Cheese Market
Blue Boar Row
Market Place
Herbert
General Infirmary
St. Thomas
Bridge Str.
Silver St.
Poultry Cross
Council House
Queen St.
Canal
Halle of John Halle
Crane Bridge
Crane Str.
Church Ho.
High Street
North Gate
Close Wall
Wardrobe
Theological College
North Walk
St. Ann's Gate
Deanery
St. Mary's Cathedral
King's House
Bishop's Walk
Bishop's Palace
Fish Pond
Harnham Gate
Harnham Rd.
St. Nicholas Hospital
Avon
Bellevue
Milford Street
Scott's Lane
Rollestone St.
Bedwin Street
St. Edmund's Church
St. Edmund's College
Edmund's Church Str.
Brown Street
Green Street
Canal
Winchester Street
Brown Street
Minster Street
Elegant Street
Culver Street
Hospital
Trinity St.
Barnard St.
Joiners' Hall
St. Ann Street
Museum
R.C.Ch.
West Walk
Hosp.
St. Elizabeth's Home
Blandford, 22 M.
Ringwood, 16M.


SALISBURY CATHEDRAL
0 30 100 Feet
0 5 10 20 30 Metres
Monuments:
1. Unknown
2. Bishop Roger
3. " Jocelin
4. Robt Lord Hungerford
5. Will. Longespée, the 1st.
6. Sir John Cheney
7. Sir John de Montacute
8. Will. Longespée, the 2nd.
9. Boy Bishop
10. Bishop Mitford
11. " Bridport
12. " Wyville
13. Audley's Chantry
14. Hungerford "
15. Sir Thos. Gorges
16. Earl of Hertford
17. St Michael's Chapel
Lady Chapel
Reredos
Vestry
N.E. Transept
S.E. Transept
CHOIR
Screen
Chapter House
N.W. Transept
S.W. Transept
Cloisters
NAVE
Cloister Garth
XPorch
Cloisters
N

large expanse of velvety sward, shaded by lofty trees and affording an unimpeded view of the most graceful and symmetrical of English cathedrals. The campanile, pulled down by Wyatt (see below), stood 70 yds. to the N. of the nave. Another old archway, *Harnham Gate* (Pl. B, 6), is still standing at the S.W. corner of the Close.

The **Cathedral (Pl. B, 5), a splendid example of pure Early English, enjoyed the rare advantage of having been begun and finished within a period of forty years (1220-60), with the exception of the spire and the two upper stories of the tower, and is remarkable for the uniformity, harmony, and perspicuity of its construction (comp. pp. l, lii). Fergusson has pointed out that there is scarcely a trace of foreign influence in the building, the square E. end in particular taking the place of the apse of the Norman churches and fixing the future character of English choirs; and he calls it "one of the best proportioned and, at the same time, most poetic designs of the Middle Ages". The central point of the building is the richly adorned **_Spire_, the loftiest in England (c. 1330; 404 ft.). The cathedral has two sets of transepts. The statues on the W. front are mostly by James Redfern (1865). The chief dimensions of the cathedral are: exterior length 473 ft., breadth across the W. transepts 229½ ft., breadth of nave and aisles 99⅓ ft., height of nave 81 ft. Usual entrance by the North Porch. Services at 8, 10, and 3 (4 in winter), on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 11.40, 3, and 7.

The *Interior (open on week-days from 7.30 to 5 or 6; donation expected) is finely proportioned and impressive, but produces a somewhat cold and bare effect, due in part to the want of stained glass and in part to the ruthless manner in which James Wyatt swept away screens, monuments, and chapels in his 'restoration' of 1778-79. The restoration begun in 1859 by Sir George Gilbert Scott was more judicious. The columns throughout are adorned with slender shafts of Purbeck marble. It is said that the cathedral contains as many pillars, windows, and doorways as the year contains hours, days, and months. The Nave, of ten bays, is somewhat narrow in proportion to its height. It contains several monuments, few, however, in their original positions. Among the most interesting are the following: supposed tombs of *Roger* (1107-39; Pl. 2) and *Jocelin* (d. 1184?; Pl. 3), bishops of Old Sarum (p. 104); *Robert, Lord Hungerford* (1409-59; Pl. 4), with his effigy in alabaster; part of the 13th cent. shrine of St. Osmund (p. 104), with three apertures on either side; *William de Longespée* (d. 1226; Pl. 5), 3rd Earl of Salisbury (son of Henry II., traditionally by Fair Rosamond, p. 221), one of the founders of the cathedral, with a marble effigy; **Sir John Cheney* (d. 1509; Pl. 6), standard-bearer of Henry VII. at Bosworth, with a fine alabaster effigy; *Sir John Montacute* (d. 1389; Pl. 7); **William de Longespée* (son of the 3rd Earl; Pl. 8), killed at Mansourah in 1250; and a tomb (Pl. 9) probably covering some portion of a bishop's remains but sometimes described as that of a 'Boy Bishop', i.e. a choir-boy elected as bishop, according to an old custom, on St. Nicholas Day (Dec. 6th) and bearing the title till Holy Innocents' Day (Dec. 28th). The pulpit is by Scott. The old glass in the W. window is from Dijon, and the 3rd window in the S. aisle contains English *Glass of the 13th cent. (Tree of Jesse). — In the N.W. Transept are three monuments by Flaxman, one of the 1st *Earl of Malmesbury* (1746-1820), by Chantrey, and a bust of *Richard Jefferies* (p. 49). *St. Michael's Chapel* (Pl. 17) in the S.W. Transept is the war memorial.

The CHOIR is separated from the nave by a modern metal screen. The vaulting has been coloured in accordance with the index afforded by a few traces of the original decorations. The stalls are a combination of work of various dates, including perhaps some of the original work; the pulpit and reredos are modern. On the N. side of the choir is the fine Perp. chantry of *Edmund Audley* (bishop 1502-24; Pl. 13), and on the S. the *Hungerford Chantry* (Pl. 14), with 15th cent. ironwork. Among the Earls and Countesses of Pembroke interred near the altar-rails without monuments is "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother" (1561-1621). — The E. extremity of the cathedral is occupied by the LADY CHAPEL, with five lancets. At the E. end of the N. choir-aisle is the monument of *Sir Thomas Gorges* (d. 1610; Pl. 15) and his wife, the builders of Longford Castle (p. 106). Opposite, at the end of the S. aisle, is a monument to *Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford* (d. 1621; Pl. 16), and his wife *Lady Catherine Grey* (d. 1568). Between this and the Lady Chapel is a slab from the grave of *St. Osmund* (bishop of Old Sarum 1078-99), whose shrine stood in the Lady Chapel. — The N.E. TRANSEPT contains the brass of *Bishop Wyville* (d. 1375; Pl. 12). From the S.E. TRANSEPT, containing the *Chantry of *Giles of Bridport* (bishop 1257-62; Pl. 11), a door leads to the VESTRY and MUNIMENT ROOM.

We enter the beautiful *CLOISTERS, with their smooth lawn and two old cedars, from the S.W. transept. They are of somewhat later date (1264-80) than the body of the cathedral, from which they are separated by a passage known as the 'Plumberies'. Over the E. walk is the LIBRARY, containing interesting MSS. and rare books (shown on Mon. and Fri., 2-2.45). — On the E. side of the cloisters is the *CHAPTER HOUSE, an octagonal building of the same period (52 ft. high). It is adorned with quaint carvings, but those on the doorway are finer.

Opposite the W. front of the cathedral is the *King's House* (Pl. A, 5), a mansion of the 14-15th cent., now a training college for school-mistresses. To the N. is a 15th cent. dwelling called the *Wardrobe* (Pl. A, 4). — A gate at the S.E. angle of the close leads into the private grounds of the *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. B, 5), an irregular building of various dates.

The **Halle of John Halle* (Pl. C, 3), built for the Guild of Wool-Staplers in 1470 and now used as a shop, retains its scalloped oak roof, carved screen, stone fireplace, minstrels' gallery, and stained glass (adm. 6*d.*). Not far off are the *Poultry Cross* (Pl. B, C, 3; 14th cent.) and *St. Thomas's* (Perp.), with ancient frescoes and wooden roofs. In the market-place (Pl. C, 2, 3) are the *Council House* (1795; portraits by Lely, Hoppner, etc.) and statues of *Lord Herbert of Lea* (1810-61) and of *Henry Fawcett* (1833-84), the blind statesman, a native of Salisbury. — In St. Ann St. is the *Salisbury and South Wilts Museum* (Pl. D, 4; open 10-4, closed on Sun. and Fri.), including objects found at Old Sarum; attached to it is the Blackmore Collection of flint implements (shown on application). In the same street is the *Joiners' Hall* (No. 56; c. 1550; N.T.).

An admirable view of the cathedral is obtained from the meadows beyond the Avon (reached by a footpath from Crane Bridge Road, Pl. A, 3).

On a commanding hill above the Avon, 1½ M. to the N. of Salisbury, is **Old Sarum** (O.W.; daily, including Sun., 9-5.30 or dusk; adm. 6*d.*, guide-book 6*d.*), a British entrenched camp 27 acres in area, known to the Romans (of whom, however, few traces remain) as *Sorbiodunum* and afterwards the Saxon town of *Searoburg*, to which William the Conqueror

removed Bishop Hermann from Sherborne (p. 107) in 1075 to found the diocese of Salisbury. The compilation of the 'Ordinal of Offices for the Use of Sarum', the ritual of all S. England until the Reformation, was begun here and completed by Bishop Poor (p. 102). The bishop's castle was seized by the king in 1139, and later quarrels with the military authorities led to the transference of the see to Salisbury (New Sarum) in 1220; and the cathedral at Sarum was razed to provide materials for the new cathedral and close, though the rotten borough of Old Sarum returned two members to Parliament until 1833. The remains have been excavated by the Society of Antiquaries. The earthwork is girdled by two magnificent ramparts and ditches, once crowned by curtain-walls, traces of which remain. In the centre stood the 12th cent. castle, defended by a gatehouse and comprising keep, postern, chapel, kitchen, and other buildings, with deep 'garderobe' pits for refuse. On the N.W. side are the foundations of the cathedral, begun by St. Osmund (p. 104) in 1078, destroyed by fire five days after its consecration in 1092, and rebuilt by Bishop Roger in 1103. The two cathedrals are indicated by differently coloured stones. — At the neighbouring village of *Stratford-sub-Castle* is a house once occupied by the elder Pitt, who entered Parliament in 1735 as member for Old Sarum.

The excursion to Stonehenge, lying 10 M. to the N., in the midst of *Salisbury Plain*, may be made by railway to Amesbury (p. 102) or by motor-coach. The road usually selected leads viâ Stratford (see above) and (8 M.) *Amesbury* (Avon, private, R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; George, R. from 5*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), prettily situated on the Avon. In the neighbourhood are the picturesque seat of *Amesbury Abbey*, so named from a former religious house (Guinevere's retreat), and *Vespasian's Camp*. The abbey-church (Norman and E.E.) deserves a visit. Gay wrote the 'Beggar's Opera' at Amesbury Abbey, when on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry. — About 2 M. to the W. of Amesbury lies ****Stonehenge** (O.W.; open daily, including Sun., 9-8 or dusk; adm. 6*d*., guide-book 6*d*.), the most elaborate, and probably the latest, megalithic monument in Britain, and the only one composed of dressed stones or with lintels. It was built at the end of the neolithic or stone age, or at a very early period of the bronze age, and the date now generally accepted is c. 1700 B.C. Its name is derived from the Saxon *Stanhengest*, i.e. 'hanging stones'. When complete it consisted of two concentric circles enclosing two stone rows in the shape of horseshoes. The outer circle, 108 ft. in diameter, consisted of 30 upright stones (of which 16 are still standing), bearing huge lintels or imposts (5 still in position) dovetailed together and keyed to the uprights by means of mortises and tenons. The inner circle, 9 ft. distant, was formed of smaller and more irregular blocks without lintels (originally 30, now 19). Within this again is a horseshoe, open on the N.E., originally formed of five detached trilithons of graduated height, of which two only are now perfect, though one upright (22½ ft. high) of the largest trilithon is still standing. The innermost horseshoe consists of smaller stones, like the inner circle (originally 15, now 11). In the centre of the monument is the so-called 'Altar Stone', across which one of the uprights of the largest trilithon lies broken. The larger circle and horseshoe (with lintels) are composed of 'sarsen', or local sandstone in the form of 'grey wethers' (comp. p. 102); the others, without lintels, are 'foreign' or 'blue' stones (dolerite), which geologists declare must have come from the Prescelly Hills (p. 484). The 'Altar Stone' is of micaceous sandstone (from Milford Haven, p. 485). — The stone circle is surrounded by a circular earthwork 300 ft. in diameter, much earlier in date, which is approached from the N.E. by an 'Avenue', marked by parallel banks. The latter divides after 726 yds., one branch leading N. to another earthwork known as the 'Cursus' or racecourse, the other (rediscovered by aerial photography in 1921) leading S.E. towards Amesbury. — Outside the stone circle are four isolated stones: the so-called 'Slaughtering Stone', just inside the entrance to the circular earthwork; the 'Hele Stone' or 'Friar's Heel', in

the avenue close to the road, an unwrought sarsen 16 ft. high, over which the sun, when viewed from the centre of the altar-stone, rises on the summer solstice or longest day (usually June 21st). a sight which attracts a large concourse of spectators: and two small unwrought sarsens, inside the earthwork to the S.E. and N.W. of the circle, which are said to mark the rising of the sun on the winter solstice and its setting on the summer solstice. Round the inner side of the earthwork are the 'Aubrey' holes, which point to the existence of an earlier stone circle and were possibly once occupied by the 'foreign stones'. — There are innumerable theories as to the origin and purpose of Stonehenge. It was almost certainly a religious structure, probably used for the observation of the sun and possibly a temple for the worship of the sun. In the immediate neighbourhood are two 'long barrows', which antedate Stonehenge, and some three hundred later 'round barrows', of the bowl, bell, and disc types.

A large portion of Salisbury Plain was purchased by the government in 1900 for military purposes. The chief of the various permanent and summer camps are at *Bulford* (p. 102) and *Larkhill* (N.E. of Stonehenge), for artillery (balloon school also at Larkhill); *Tidworth* (p. 101), for infantry and cavalry: and *Ford* (near Old Sarum) and *Netheravon* and *Upavon* (N. of Amesbury), for the Royal Air Force.

The road to Wilton (see below) passes ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Bemerton*, where George Herbert, rector from 1630 to 1633, is buried. — ***Longford Castle** (Earl of Radnor) lies on the Avon, $3^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of Salisbury. It was built by John Thorpe in 1591 (comp. p. 104), in the form of a triangle, with round towers at the angles, and was afterwards much enlarged. The collection of pictures (adm. on Wed. 2-6; fee 1*s.*) includes works by Holbein (Erasmus, 1523), Velazquez (*Juan de Pareja, 1650), Van Dyck, Matsys, Correggio, and Hals, and there is also a remarkable steel chair presented by the city of Augsburg to Emperor Rudolf II. in 1574. — *Broadchalke*, 8 M. to the S.W., of Salisbury, was the home of Maurice Hewlett (1861-1923).

From Salisbury to *Portsmouth* via *Eastleigh*, see p. 76; to *Southampton*, see p. 78; to *Bournemouth*, see p. 83; to *Bath*, see p. 121.

$86^1/_4$ M. *Wilton* (Pembroke Arms, T.H., 9 R., R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), junction for Bath (see p. 122), with carpet factories, possesses a handsome church built by T. H. Wyatt in 1844.

Wilton House, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke, designed by Inigo Jones, has a famous collection of pictures (portraits by Van Dyck) and antique sculptures (Wed., 10-4; fee 2*s.* 4*d.*). The drawing-room ceiling is painted with scenes from Sir Philip Sidney's 'Arcadia', which was written here. On the downs to the S.W. of Wilton are battalion-emblems cut in the turf by troops in training here during the war.

92 M. *Dinton.* — $96^1/_4$ M. *Tisbury.*

About 2 M. to the S.W. is *Wardour Castle*, the seat of Lord Arundell. In the park are the picturesque ruins of the old castle (early 15th cent.), besieged and destroyed by its owner during the Civil War. — About 2 M. to the N.W. of Tisbury is *Fonthill Abbey*, where William Beckford (1759-1844), author of 'Vathek', lived in seclusion; the princely mansion he erected has given place to a less pretentious structure.

$101^1/_4$ M. *Semley* is the station for *Shaftesbury* (Grosvenor, 48 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), situated on a hill (700 ft.), $2^1/_2$ M. to the S. (motorbus). A nunnery was founded here by King Alfred in 880, and King Canute (p. 74) died here in 1035. Castle Hill commands a superb view. Shaftesbury is locally known as 'Shaston' (comp. Hardy's 'Jude the Obscure'). *East Knoyle*, $2^1/_2$ M. to the N. of Semley, was the birthplace (house demolished) of Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723), who was the son of the rector.

105½ M. *Gillingham* (Phœnix, 11 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), with bacon-curing factories. — 112¼ M. *Templecombe* (rfmts.), junction for Bath and for Bournemouth (see p. 121).

118¼ M. **Sherborne** (*Digby, 45 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 18*s.*; Antelope, 6 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), with 6394 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Yeo*, in Dorset (p. 84), is a hunting centre (Blackmore Vale). In 705 it became, under St. Aldhelm (p. 115), the seat of a bishopric, transferred to Old Sarum (p. 104) in 1075. The ***Abbey Church**, which originated in the Saxon cathedral, became the church of a Benedictine monastery in 998 and was replaced by a Norman structure erected by Roger, Bishop of Sarum (p. 103). It retains relics of the Norman church (notably the tower arches), but is now mainly a rich Perp. building of the 15th century. The fan-vaulting, nave arcade, and choir-stalls, with misericords, are especially fine. St. Katherine's Chapel, in the S. nave-aisle, contains English heraldic glass of the 15th century. In the ambulatory are the tombs of Ethelbald (d. 860) and Ethelbert (d. 866), kings of the West Saxons and elder brothers of Alfred. The Lady Chapel (E.E.) and the Bow Chapel (Perp.) were restored in 1921-26 by W. D. Caröe. The abbey buildings are occupied by *Sherborne School*, refounded in 1550. At the S.W. corner of the Abbey Close is the *Almshouse*, refounded in 1437 and retaining its original chapel (with a fine 15th cent. triptych), dining hall, and dormitories. The *Castle*, part of which was built by Sir Walter Raleigh, is situated in a beautiful park, crossed by a footpath. Near it are the ruins of the bishops' castle (12th cent.; p. xlvii; open on Wed., Thurs., and Sat., by permit from the Digby estate office). Sherborne is the 'Sherton Abbas' of Thomas Hardy.

123 M. *Yeovil Junction* (rfmts.), for (1¾ M.) Yeovil (Town Station; rfmts.), see p. 100. — 131¾ M. *Crewkerne* (Red Lion, 15 R., R. & B. 7*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; George, 9 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.* 6*d.*), in Somerset (p. 128), has a Perp. church with a fine W. front. Motorbus to Bridport, see p. 100. — Short of (139¾ M.) *Chard Junction*, whence a branch runs to (3¼ M.) *Chard* (George, 15 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), we see to the left ***Forde Abbey**, a Cistercian foundation of the 12th cent., partly rebuilt in the 16-17th centuries. Here is preserved a famous set of tapestries woven from Raphael's cartoons (adm. by ticket on Wed. 3-5 in June-Sept., fee 1*s.*).

From Chard a branch of the G.W.R. runs viâ (4 M.) *Ilminster* (George, 12 R.), with a Perp. church containing the tomb of the founders of Wadham College (p. 214), to *Taunton* (15¼ M.: p. 134). To the N.E. of Ilminster is *Barrington Court*, a Tudor mansion (N.T.; open on Wed. afternoon, 1*s.*).

Devonshire, or *Devon*, the name of which is derived from the tribe of the Dumnonii, is the third in size of the English counties and one of the most beautiful, with its leafy lanes and wooded combes and its delightful coast-scenery. The climate is mild, and the soil is fertile (except for Dartmoor, R. 17). The clotted cream and cider of Devon are famous.

144$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Axminster* (George, 11 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Old Bell, 10 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*), formerly noted for its carpets. The Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722) was born at *Ashe House* (now a farm), 2 M. to the S.W.

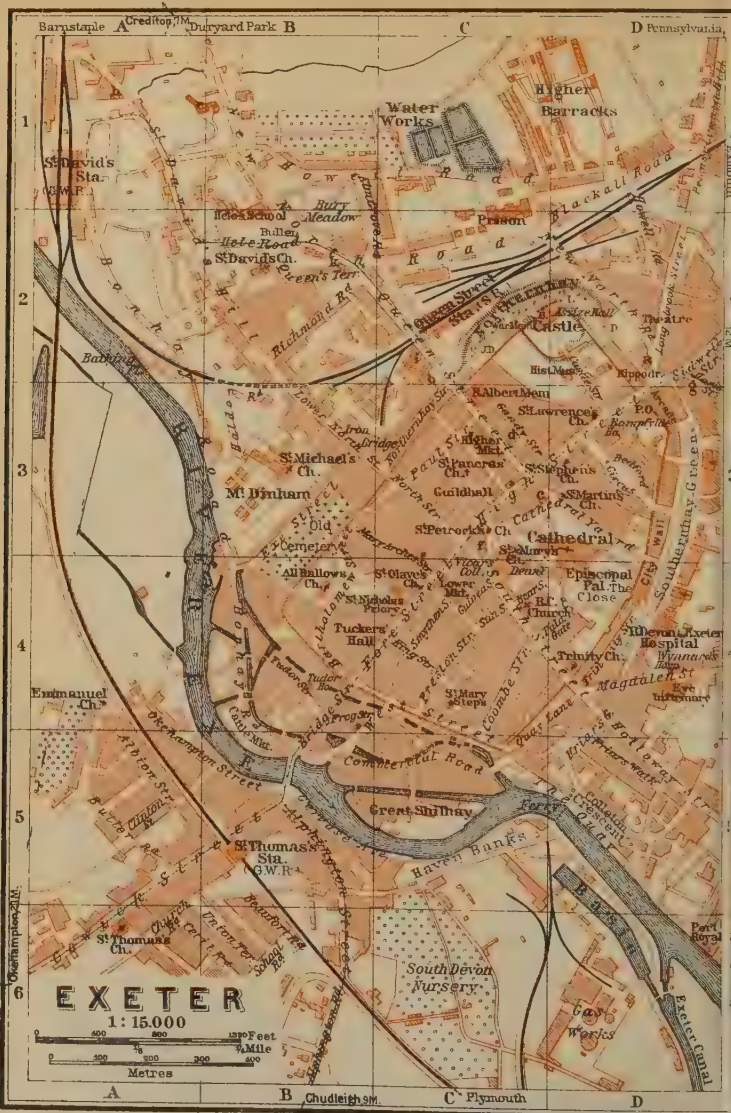
Branch-line (6$^{3}/_{4}$ M.) to **Lyme Regis** (Alexandra, 26 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Royal Lion, P. 15*s.*; Three Cups, R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; St. Michael's, private, 16 R.), a quaint old town and bathing-place (2883 inhab.). The old stone pier or 'Cobb', where the Duke of Monmouth landed in 1685, was the scene of Louisa Musgrove's accident in 'Persuasion'. Sir George Somers (1554-1610), discoverer of the Bermudas, was a native of Lyme. The museum contains a collection of fossils from the blue lias rocks of the neighbourhood, where Mary Anning (1799-1847) discovered the ichthyosaurus in 1811. The **Dowlands Landslip* lies 3 M. to the W. Motorbuses ply to (9 M.) Bridport (p. 100) viâ (1$^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Charmouth* (Coach & Horses, 11 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*).

148 M. *Seaton Junction*, for (1$^{3}/_{4}$ M.) *Colyton* (Colcombe Castle, 8 R.) and the watering-place of (4$^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Seaton* (rfmts.; Seaton Beach, 35 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Royal Clarence, 17 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Esplanade), at the mouth of the *Axe*. *Beer*, 1$^{1}/_{2}$ M. from Seaton, is a quaint little place with stone quarries. — Tunnel (1353 yds. long). — 155 M. *Honiton* (Dolphin, 23 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*). Honiton lace, introduced by Dutch refugees, is now chiefly made at the neighbouring villages. — 159$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Sidmouth Junction*.

From Sidmouth Junction to Exmouth, 16$^{1}/_{4}$ M., S.R. in $^{3}/_{4}$-1 hr. (3*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 1*d.*). — 2$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Ottery St. Mary* (London, King's Arms, at both R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*; Fair Mile, P.R.H.A., R. 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.*, L. or D. 3*s.*) has a fine *Church (a reduced copy of Exeter Cathedral, with the only other pair of transeptal towers in England; see p. 110). Ottery was the birthplace of Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834; son of the vicar) and the Clavering of Thackeray's 'Pendennis'. — From (5 M.) *Tipton St. John* a branch runs to (3$^{1}/_{4}$ M.) **Sidmouth** (*Victoria, 84 R. from 9*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Knowle, 85 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Belmont, 50 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*; Fortfield, 62 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Bedford, R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Royal York, 30 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Royal London, 25 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Torbay View, unlicensed, 17 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a sheltered and fashionable watering-place, with a good bath-establishment. — Near (9$^{1}/_{4}$ M.) *East Budleigh* is *Hayes Barton*, the house in which Sir Walter Raleigh (1552-1618) was born. The church contains Raleigh monuments and fine bench-ends (1537). — 11$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Budleigh Salterton* (Rosemullion, 50 R. from 8*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; Rolle, 16 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Otterbourne, P. 21*s.*), a pleasant little watering-place at the mouth of the *Otter*. — 16$^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Exmouth*, see p. 112.

171$^{3}/_{4}$ M. **Exeter**. — Railway Stations. *Queen Street* (Pl. C, 2; rfmts.), for the S.R.; *St. David's* (Pl. A, 1; rfmts.), for the G.W.R., used also by the W. going trains of the S.R.; *St. Thomas's* (Pl. B, 5), a second station of the G.W.R. — Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains.

Hotels. **New London* (Pl. a; D, 2), 40 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; **Royal Clarence* (Pl. c; C, D, 3), 60 R., R. & B. from 12*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Rougemont* (Pl. b; C, 2), 100 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Imperial* (Pl. e; A, 1), with grounds, residential, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Globe* (Pl. f; C, 3), 23 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Great Western* (Pl. h; A, 1), T.H., 29 R., R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Bude*


Barnstaple
Creditop M.
Duryard Park
Pennsylvania
Water Works
Higher Barracks
St David's Sta. G.W.R.
Blackall Road
Prison
Bury Meadow
Hele School
Hele Road
St Davids Ch.
Queen's Terr.
Richmond Rd.
Queen Street Sta. S.R.
Castle
Theatre
Hist.Mus.
Kippodr.
Albert Mem.
St Lawrence's Ch.
P.O.
St Michael's Ch.
Mt Dinham
Lower Fore Street
Higher Fore Street
St Pancras' Ch.
St Stephen's Ch.
St Martin's Ch.
Guildhall
Did Cemetery
St Petrock's Ch.
Cathedral
All Hallows Ch.
St Olave's Ch.
Episcopal Pal. The Close
St Nicholas Priory
R.C. Church
Tuckers Hall
Bedford Street
Friernhay Street
Southernhay Green
Devon & Exeter Hospital
Trinity Ch.
Magdalen St.
Eye Infirmary
Emmanuel Ch.
Tudor House
St Mary Steps
Bridge Row
Commercial Road
Great Shilhay
Collaton Crescent
Collaton Gdns.
Haven Banks
Exe Bridge
Basin
St Thomas's Sta. G.W.R.
St Thomas's Ch.
Exeter Canal
Port Royal
South Devon Nursery
Gas Works
EXETER
1:15.000
Feet
Mile
Metres
Chudleigh 9M.
Plymouth
Wagner & Debes' Geogr. Estab. Leipzig

(Pl. g; D, 2), 58 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*., *Queen's* (Pl. d; C, 3), R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*., both commercial; *Clystlands*, private, at Heavitree, 11 R., P. from 16*s*. 6*d*.; *Osborne* (Pl. k; B, 2), private, R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.

Taxicabs. First mile 1*s*. 9*d*., then 1*d*. per $^1/_4$ M. — Tramways (comp. the plan) pass all three stations. — Motorbuses to *Axminster*, *Crediton*, *Tiverton*, *Exmouth*, *Budleigh Salterton*, *Sidmouth*, *Okehampton*, *Chudleigh*, *Bovey Tracey*, *Moretonhampstead*, *Chagford*, *Teignmouth*, *Torquay*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. D, 3). - Theatres. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. D, 2); *Hippodrome* (Pl. D, 2).

Official Information Bureau, 21 Queen St. (Pl. C, 2, 3). — *Royal Automobile Club*, Prudential Chambers, Cathedral Close; *Automobile Association*, 15 Sidwell St. (Pl. D, 2).

Racecourse on Great Haldon (p. 136), 6 M. to the S.

Exeter, the county town of Devon and a city with 59,608 inhab., is pleasantly situated on hilly ground on the left bank of the *Exe* and forms a good starting-point for exploring the beautiful scenery of South Devon.

The origin of Exeter is very ancient. The Romans Latinized the name of the British town of *Caerwisc* into *Isca*, while the modern form is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Exanceaster*. It is the one English city in which it is certain that human habitation has never ceased from the Roman period to the present day; and it is the one city that did not fall into the hands of the Anglo-Saxons before their conversion to Christianity. Queen Elizabeth bestowed on Exeter its title of 'Semper Fidelis', the ever-faithful city. The episcopal see has existed here since 1050, when it was transferred from Crediton (p. 140) by Bishop Leofric.

Exeter carries on a small foreign trade, and vessels of 150 tons can ascend to the city by a canal begun in 1563, the earliest lock-canal in England. The city is the principal market for Honiton lace (p. 108).

From the stations Queen St. leads S.E. towards the centre of the city. In it, to the left, are the *Royal Albert Memorial*, which includes the *Public Library* and *Museum* (Pl. C, 3), and the *University College* of the South-West of England (new buildings under construction on the Streatham Hall estate, 1 M. to the N.).

Opposite the entrance to Bury Meadow (Pl. B, 1, 2) is a bronze equestrian figure of *General Sir Redvers Buller* (1839-1908), who was born and lived at Downes, near Crediton (p. 140). — On the left, close to Queen Street Station, is the W. entrance to the *Northernhay* (Pl. C, D, 2), a public park shaded with elms (views), occupying part of the hill above the old moat of **Rougemont Castle**, which was built by William the Conqueror and is mentioned in 'Richard III.' (iv. 2). The monuments in the park include a war memorial by John Angel (1923). The building (1774) which now occupies the Castle Yard accommodates the county council offices and the assize courts. Quitting the Castle Yard viâ Castle St. (Pl. D, 2, 3), we have on our right the castle ruins and the **Rougemont Grounds*; in which is an *Historical Museum*.

On reaching the High St. we turn to the right to visit the quaint **Guildhall** (Pl. C, 3), claimed to be the oldest municipal building in the kingdom. Mentioned in the 12th cent., it was partly rebuilt in 1330 and in 1466; the elaborate façade, the upper part of which projects over the footway, dates from 1593. The carved door should be noticed. The interior contains portraits (Princess Henrietta, p. 110, and General Monck, both by Lely), good panelling

(1556), and the city regalia (shown by one of the four sergeants-at-mace). At the police court, in Waterbeer St., behind the Guildhall, is a Roman tessellated pavement (visitors admitted). — High St. contains also several interesting old houses and churches, the latter built of red limestone: *St. Petrock's* (Pl. C, 3; 11th cent.), with its tower projecting on to the pavement; *St. Stephen's* (Pl. D, 3; temp. Charles II.), with an archway ('St. Stephen's Bow') passing under the chancel; and *St. Lawrence's* (Pl. D, 3; 1202). In Bampfylde St., opposite the last, is *Bampfylde House* (Pl. D, 3), once the town residence of the Bampfylde family (Earls Poltimore).

A little below the Guildhall, Broadgate leads into the Cathedral Yard, in full view of the magnificent W. front of the cathedral. The Devon War Memorial here was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens (1921). The *Cathedral (Pl. C, D, 3), though comparatively small and unimposing, is in virtue of its details one of the most admirable examples in England of the Geometrical Decorated style (p. liv). The oldest parts are the Norman transeptal towers, built by William de Warelwast (1107-37) and an almost unique feature in English churches (comp. p. 108). The rest of the cathedral was rebuilt in the Dec. style by Bishops Walter Bronescombe (1257-80), Peter de Quivil (1280-91), Bitton (1292-1307), Walter de Stapeldon (1307-1326), and John Grandison (1327-69). The elaborate W. front was added later, possibly by Thomas de Brantingham (bishop 1370-94); and the whole was restored in 1870-77 by Sir George Gilbert Scott. One of the characteristics of the exterior is the size and number of the buttresses. The niches of the North Porch are filled with figures of the patron saints of the Allies. The cathedral is 409 ft. long, 72 ft. wide, and 68 ft. high; width across transepts 138 ft.; height of towers 145 ft. Services daily at 7.45, 10.30, and 3.

The *Interior (open free on week-days, and on Sun. in summer, from 9 to dusk; donation expected) is distinguished by great lightness and elegance, due in part to the absence of a central tower, though the full effect is marred by the obtrusive position of the organ (17th cent.). The long unbroken line of vaulting is particularly fine. The perfect symmetry of the building has often been pointed out. "Not only does aisle answer to aisle, and pillar to pillar, and window tracery to window tracery, but also chapel to chapel, screen to screen, and even tomb to tomb, and canopy to canopy" (Archdeacon Freeman). The triforium is simply a low blank arcade. Most of the stained glass is poor. That in the W. window (magnificent tracery) is a memorial of Archbishop Temple (bishop of Exeter 1869-85). The **Minstrels' Gallery* on the N. side of the Nave dates from the 14th cent. and has figures of angels playing on musical instruments, which Carl Engel identified as follows (from left to right): cittern, bagpipe, clarion, rebeck, psaltery, syrinx, sackbut, regals, gittern, shawm, timbrel, and cymbals. On the S. side of the great W. doorway, in the thickness of the wall, is the chantry of *Bishop Grandison* (see above). At the W. end of the N. aisle is another small chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund. Adjoining is a tablet to *R. D. Blackmore* (1825-1900; p. 173). At the W. end of the S. aisle hangs Captain Scott's sledge-flag (comp. p. 145). The font was specially made for the baptism of Henrietta (1644-70), daughter of Charles I., who was born at Belford House,

Exeter. — The feature of the transepts is the exquisite triforium-gallery. The North Transept contains a clock of the 14th cent., a statue of *James Northcote*, the painter (1746-1831), by Chantrey, and the 'Women's Window', presented in 1886 by the women of Devonshire. It is adjoined by the Sylke Chantry (1508) and St. Paul's Chapel. Corresponding to the latter is St. John the Baptist's Chapel in the South Transept, opposite the entrance to which is the monument of *Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon* (d. 1377). From the corner of this transept we enter the Chapter House (E.E. and Perp.; magnificent ceiling), containing the cathedral library.

The Choir is separated from the body of the church by a stone screen erected by Bishop Stapledon (p. 110) and supporting the organ, which was originally constructed by John Loosemore in 1664. It is surrounded by various small chapels and chantries, many of which have beautiful stone screens of the early 16th cent., and it contains the tombs of several bishops. The reredos and choir-stalls are modern, but the fifty misericords (1194-1206) and the stone *Sedilia are old, and also the *Bishop's Throne (1316). Part of the glass in the Perp. E. window is ancient. — The Lady Chapel contains the monuments of *Bishops Walter Bronescombe* (p. 110; with a fine painted effigy) and *Simon de Apulia* (1214-23), and the tombstone of *Peter de Quivil* (p. 110).

The large bell in the N. tower, called 'Great Peter', weighs 6¼ tons (curfew at 8 p.m.). The thirteen bells in the S. tower form the heaviest peal in the world.

Within the Close are the *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 4; partly occupied by government offices), to the S.E., and the *Deanery* (Pl. C, 4), to the S.W. The grounds of the palace (entrance in Palace Gate) command a good view of the E. end of the cathedral. In the centre of the Close, on the N. side of the cathedral, is a statue of *Richard Hooker* (1554?-1600; a native of Heavitree, a suburb of Exeter), by Alfred Drury (1907). Beside the church of *St. Martin* (Norman tower) is *Mol's Coffee House* (16th cent.). Farther E. are the choristers' school and other quaint old stone and timber houses, one of which has a gateway with a massive carved Jacobean door.

In South St., to the S.W. of the cathedral, is the *College of Vicars Choral* (Pl. C, 4; 15th cent.), with a fine hall containing linen-fold panelling and portraits of bishops (key at No. 11, next door).

From the junction of South St. and High St. (Pl. C, 3) Fore St. descends to the Exe Bridge. On the left, Nos. 78 and 79, are two 16th cent. houses, the latter of which, 'Chevalier House', with a small equestrian figure on the gable, is said to have afforded a refuge to Charles II. after the battle of Worcester (p. 225). On the right is Mary Arches St. (Pl. B, C, 3), containing the church of *St. Mary Arches*, with Norman nave-arches. On the right, beyond *St. Olave's*, is a narrow alley (the Mint) leading to ***St. Nicholas Priory** (open 10-1 and 2-4 or 5.30; adm. 6*d.*), a Benedictine cell of Battle Abbey (p. 36), founded in 1080. Visitors are shown the undercroft (c. 1100), the Tudor room, the kitchen (13th cent.), and the guest hall, with an open roof (15th cent.). No. 140 Fore St. is *Tuckers' Hall* (Pl. B, C, 4), with an open roof and *Panelling dating from 1637-38 (open on Tues. and Fri., 12-2; when closed, apply at 5 Portland St. or the Guildhall). Above the gate are the arms of the Guild of Tuckers,

Weavers, and Shearmen, which still meets here. — From Bridge St. we may descend to the right to Tudor St. to inspect the quaint *Tudor House* on Exe Island.

The **City Walls** of Exeter may be traced for most of their circuit (comp. the Plan). The *General Post Office* (Pl. D, 3) occupies the site of the East Gate, over which originally stood the figure of Henry VII. now on the house opposite. Thence we follow the wall through Northernhay, round the N.W. angle, to Queen St. and Northernhay St., where a tablet marks the site of the North Gate. From Bartholomew St., almost straight on, we ascend to the top of the wall and walk along it between the *Old Cemetery* (1637) and the churchyard of All Hallows, rounding the S.W. angle and regaining the other end of Bartholomew St. Crossing Fore St., we descend the steep West St., here reaching one of the most interesting parts of Old Exeter, with the church of *St. Mary Steps* (Pl. C, 4; at the foot of Stepcote Hill), which possesses a quaint 16th cent. clock and a Norman font. Opposite stood the West Gate, and farther on, at the end of West St., was the Water Gate. The wall thence runs N.E. to the South Gate and on by Southernhay, where it bounds the bishop's palace grounds. — In Magdalen St. (Pl. D, 4) is *Wynnard's Hospital*, an almshouse for twelve poor men, founded in 1430.

From Exeter to Exmouth, $10^1/_2$ M., S.R. in $^1/_4$-$^1/_2$ hr. (2*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*). This picturesque branch descends along the E. bank of the *Exe*. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Topsham*, formerly the port of Exeter. — $10^1/_2$ M. **Exmouth** (rfmts.; *Imperial, 50 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Royal Beacon, 22 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Atlantic, private), a popular watering-place (13,614 inhab.) at the mouth of the Exe, with a fair beach. From Exmouth a steam-ferry plies to Starcross (p. 136). Railway to Sidmouth Junction, see p. 108.

From Exeter a branch of the G.W.R. runs to *Heathfield* (17 M.; p. 149): $10^3/_4$ M. *Ashton*, with a painted screen of the early 15th cent. (in *Doddiscombsleigh* church, 2 M. to the N., old glass); $14^1/_2$ M. *Chudleigh* (Clifford Arms, 18 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), visited for the sake of *Chudleigh Rock* (fine view), a bold limestone crag with two caverns.

From Exeter to *Bristol*, see R. 15; to *Barnstaple* viâ *Dulverton* (G.W.R.), see p. 135, viâ *Yeoford* (S.R.), see p. 140; to *Torquay*, *Tavistock*, and *Plymouth*, see R. 16.

14. From London to Bath and Bristol.

Railway. G.W.R. from Paddington to *Bath*, $106^3/_4$ M. in $1^3/_4$-3 hrs. (22*s.* 4*d.*, 13*s.* 5*d.*); to *Bristol*, $118^1/_4$ M. in 2-$3^1/_4$ hrs. (24*s.* 5*d.*, 14*s.* 8*d.*).

Road (A 4 to Bath, then A 36), 119 M. Motorbus, see p. 122. We leave London viâ Hammersmith (Pl. G, 82), Chiswick, and Brentford (by-pass). — $20^1/_2$ M. *Slough* (see below); 25 M. *Taplow* (p. 203); $26^1/_2$ M. *Maidenhead* (p. 203); $33^1/_2$ M. *Twyford* (p. 113); $38^1/_2$ M. **Reading** (p. 113); $48^1/_2$ M. *Woolhampton* (p. 98); $55^1/_2$ M. *Newbury* (p. 98); 64 M. *Hungerford* (p. 99). — We cross a corner of Savernake Forest (p. 99). — 71 M. *Marlborough* (p. 101); $80^1/_2$ M. *Silbury Hill* (p. 102); 81 M. *Beckhampton* (for Avebury Circle, p. 101); 87 M. *Calne* (p. 116); $93^1/_2$ M. *Chippenham* (p. 115); $100^1/_2$ M. *Box* (p. 116). — We enter ($106^1/_2$ M.) **Bath** (p. 116) by York Place (Pl. F, 4) and leave it by the Upper (Pl. C, 1) or the Lower Bristol Road (Pl. B, 1). — We enter (119 M.) *Bristol* (p. 122) by West St. (Pl. H, 2, 3) or Bath Parade (Pl. H, 5).

From London to ($18^1/_2$ M.) *Slough*, for Windsor, Eton, Stoke Poges, Burnham Beeches, etc., see Baedeker's 'London'. A view of Windsor Castle is obtained to the left as we leave Slough. The

scenery of the Thames Valley between Slough and Goring (p. 114) is very pleasing. — 21 M. *Burnham Beeches.* — 22½ M. *Taplow* (p. 203). — We cross the river and pass from Bucks (p. 231) into Berks. — 24¼ M. *Maidenhead* (rfmts.; p. 203).

A line runs hence to (9¾ M.) *High Wycombe* (p. 231), viâ (3 M.) *Cookham* and (4½ M.) *Bourne End*, junction for (2¾ M.) *Marlow*. See pp. 202, 203.

Berkshire (pron. 'barkshire'), or *Berks*, an agricultural county noted especially for its pigs, is of irregular shape, being bounded on the N. by the Thames for 110 M. The features of its attractive scenery are the Vale of the White Horse, the chalk downs, the valley of the Kennet, and, in the E., a sandy district covered with firs, gorse, and heather.

From (31 M.) *Twyford* (King's Arms, 9 R., B. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*) a branch diverges for (4¾ M.) *Henley* viâ (1¾ M.) *Wargrave* and (2¾ M.) *Shiplake*. See p. 201. William Penn (1644-1718) died at *Ruscombe*, near Twyford (house pulled down).

36 M. **Reading** (rfmts.; Caversham Bridge, 30 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; Great Western, 25 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Ship, commercial, 30 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.*; Mansfield House, Kendrick Road, unlicensed, 30 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 14*s.*), the county town of Berkshire, is a flourishing town of 92,274 inhab., situated on the *Kennet* close to its junction with the Thames. The Cluniac *Abbey*, founded in 1121 by Henry I., who was buried here, was one of the wealthiest in England; a few ruins now alone remain. The inner gateway, rebuilt in 1861, was formerly used as the Abbey School, where Jane Austen was a pupil in 1786. Adjacent is Reading Gaol, where Oscar Wilde wrote 'De Profundis' in 1897. The *University*, which received its charter in 1926, developed out of a university college founded in 1892. It has faculties of letters, science, and agriculture and horticulture; the chief buildings are the hall, the library, a war memorial tower, and the residential Wantage Hall. The churches of *St. Mary* (16th cent.), *St. Lawrence* (15th cent.), and the *Greyfriars* are interesting. The *Museum* in Blagrave St. contains antiquities from Silchester (see below). Archbishop Laud (1573-1645) was a native of Reading.

Huntley & Palmers' biscuit factory, established in 1826 (5000 hands), may be visited on week-days (except Mon. and Sat.) on previous application. Sutton's seed-farms (80 acres at Reading, 40 acres at Slough), founded in 1806, are shown by permit from the head offices in the market place. Caversham, see p. 201. — Reading may be reached from London also by the S.R., either viâ *Ascot* (43½ M.; see Baedeker's 'London' and p. 70), or by the circuitous route viâ *Reigate* and *Guildford* (68¾ M.; see pp. 43-44).

'Our Village', by Mary Russell Mitford (1786-1855), is *Three Mile Cross*, 3½ M. to the S., where her cottage is preserved ('Mitford Hall'); her grave is at *Swallowfield*, 2 M. farther on. At *Shinfield*, near Three Mile Cross, is the National Institute for Research in Dairying.

From Reading to Basingstoke, 15½ M., G.W.R. in 30-40 min. (3*s.* 2*d.*, 1*s.* 11*d.*). — 7¼ M. *Mortimer*. **Silchester,** 3 M. to the S.W., occupies the site of the Romano-British town of *Calleva Atrebatum*, excavated in 1890-1909. The visible remains include the town walls (2760 yds. in circuit and

12 ft. high in places) and an amphitheatre (outside the wall on the E.). The foundations of the forum, a Christian basilican church, and other buildings have been covered up again. Most of the smaller antiquities are preserved at Reading (see p. 113). About 2 M. to the S.E. of Mortimer is *Stratfield Saye*, the seat of the Duke of Wellington, presented by the nation in 1815 to the 1st Duke, to whom there is a monument, by Marochetti (1866), at the entrance of the park. His charger 'Copenhagen', which he rode at the battle of Waterloo, is buried in a paddock adjoining the gardens. — 15½ M. *Basingstoke*, see p. 71.

From Reading to *Devizes*, *Bath*, *Exeter*, and *Weymouth*, see R. 13a.

38¾ M. *Tilehurst* (p. 201). — Between (41½ M.) *Pangbourne* (p. 201) and (44¾ M.) *Goring* (p. 200), two noted beauty-spots, railway and river pass through the 'Goring Gap' (p. 200). The train then crosses the Thames for the last time. — From (48½ M.) *Cholsey & Moulsford* (p. 200) a branch diverges to Wallingford (2¾ M.; p. 200). Cholsey has a fine Norman church (c. 1135).

53¼ M. *Didcot* (rfmts.). Here the line to Oxford (R. 27a) diverges to the N. and that to Southampton (p. 79) to the S.

We enter the ***Vale of the White Horse**, which is graphically described in 'Tom Brown's School-Days'. — 60½ M. *Wantage Road* is connected by motorbus with (3 M.) *Wantage* (Bear, 12 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*), birthplace of Alfred the Great (849-901; statue by Count Gleichen, 1877) and Bishop Butler (p. 125). *Fawley*, 5 M. to the S., is the Marygreen of 'Jude the Obscure'. Motorbuses run from Wantage to Didcot and viâ Kingston Lisle and the foot of White Horse Hill (see below) to Swindon.

From (66½ M.) *Uffington* a branch runs to (3½ M.) *Faringdon* (Crown, 7 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*; Bell, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*), once a residence of the Saxon kings.

From Uffington station a road leads S. to the (1¼ M.) village, which has an E.E. *Church with an octagonal tower. About 1¾ M. farther S. is *White Horse Hill* (856 ft.), so called from the sketchy figure of a horse cut in the turf, 355 ft. in length (visible from the railway). It is popularly believed to have been made by Alfred the Great (though it is perhaps much older) to commemorate his victory of *Ashdown* or *Æscesdun* over the Danes in 871; the battle, however, probably took place at the E. end of the Berkshire downs, in the neighbourhood of Reading. At the top of the hill, which commands an extensive view, is *Uffington Castle*, an oval entrenchment. Thence a fine walk may be taken on the chalk-downs, along the top of which runs the *Ridgeway*, a grass-grown prehistoric track, to *Wayland Smith's Cave* (O.W.), 1½ M. to the W., a dolmen situated in a clump of trees and immortalized in 'Kenilworth'. At the N. foot of the downs runs the *Icknield Way*, a metalled Roman road, on which, in front of some cottages at the cross-roads near *Kingston Lisle* (2 M. to the S.E. of Uffington; Plough Inn, P.R.H.A.), is the *Blowing Stone* (fee to cottager).

Beyond (71½ M.) *Shrivenham* the train enters Wilts (p. 102). — 77¼ M. **Swindon** (rfmts.; Goddard Arms, in Old Swindon, 20 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), junction for the Gloucester line (R. 23), consists of an old town, 1 M. from the junction, and the contiguous new town, which owes its existence to the large engineering and carriage works of the G.W.R. Pop. 54,920.

Richard Jefferies (p. 49), born at *Coate Farm*, 1 M. to the S.E. of Old Swindon, spent his early married life at a house (tablet) in Victoria Street. — About 2 M. to the E. of *Highworth* (branch-line from Swindon, 6½ M.) is *Coleshill House*, built by Inigo Jones (1650).

From Swindon to Severn Tunnel Junction, 46¼ M. (13*s.* 4*d.*, 8*s.*), a section of the main line to South Wales (R. 60). — 5¾ M. *Wootton Bassett* (see below). — 22¾ M. *Badminton*, in Gloucestershire (p. 179), is the seat of the Duke of Beaufort. — We then pass through a tunnel, 2 M. 924 yds. long, to (27¼ M.) *Chipping Sodbury*. — Beyond (32¼ M.) *Winterbourne* a line diverges on the left for Filton Junction and Bristol, see p. 127. — 35¾ M. *Patchway*; 39½ M. *Pilning*. The trains now pass beneath the estuary of the Severn by means of the **Severn Tunnel**, the longest railway tunnel in the kingdom (4 M. 628 yds.), opened in 1886. Motor-cars are conveyed through the tunnel by any passenger-train (fares 2*s.* 11*d.*, 1*s.* 9*d.*; motor-cycle 2*s.* 8*d.*, with side-car 4*s.* 11*d.*; motor-car 11*s.* 3*d.*). From *Aust* (Rom. *Trajectus Augusti*), 3 M. to the N. of Pilning, a motor-ferry crosses the estuary hourly during daylight to Beachley (p. 189; fare 1*s.*, cycle 1*s.*, motor-cycle 1*s.* 6*d.*, with side-car 2*s.* 6*d.*, runabout 4*s.*; motor-cars not conveyed at present). — At (46¼ M.) *Severn Tunnel Junction* we are joined by the line from Gloucester (p. 183).

From Swindon (Town Station, in Old Swindon) to *Cheltenham* and to *Andover*, see p. 102. — Motorbuses to Wantage, Marlborough, Avebury, Devizes, Fairford, Cirencester, etc.

At (83 M.) *Wootton Bassett* (Red Lion, 4 R.) the for South Wales expresses diverge (see above and R. 60). — 87¾ M. *Dauntsey*.

A branch-line runs N.W. to (6½ M.) **Malmesbury** (George, 6 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), which has a grand *Abbey Church, the relic of a great Benedictine monastery (p. xlix). It consists of part of the nave (originally nine bays, as is seen on the S. side), in the Norman and early-Transitional style (c. 1150), with clerestory and roof of the 14th century. The recessed *South Porch (Norman, with elaborate sculptures) is the glory of the church. The central tower fell in the 16th cent., the W. tower later; one of the transept arches has survived; the E. end has completely vanished. The features of the interior are the Perp. watching-loft, the partly Saxon font, the stone choir-screen, the organ (by Abraham Jordan, 1714), and the monument of King Athelstan (895-940), who rebuilt the abbey. A restoration is impending. St. Aldhelm (d. 709; p. 167), first abbot of Malmesbury, was also buried here; William of Malmesbury (d. 1143?), the chronicler, was librarian of the abbey. The parvis contains a Latin Bible in four MS. volumes and a 'Breeches Bible'. Close by is the steeple of St. Paul's Church. The ancient hospital of the Knights of St. John, dating from the middle of the 13th cent., contains two rooms ('House of Lords' and 'House of Commons') where Athelstan's 'capital burgesses' still meet. The market-cross dates from the time of Henry VII. Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher (1588-1679), was born in the suburb of Westport, where his father was vicar.

Charlton Park, 1½ M. to the N.E., is the seat of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. Dryden wrote 'Annus Mirabilis' here in 1666-67. — *Garsdon* church, 2½ M. to the E. of Malmesbury, contains the tombs of five members of the Washington family and a tablet to Sir Lawrence Washington (d. 1643). — About 2 M. to the S.E. of Dauntsey are the remains (now a farmhouse) of *Bradenstoke* or *Clack Abbey*, an Austin priory founded in 1142.

94 M. *Chippenham* (rfmts.; Angel, 16 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L) 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 17*s.* 6*d.*; Bear, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, with 7713 inhab., has corn, cheese, and cattle markets.

To the S., at *Lacock* (3 M.; Red Lion, P.R.H.A.), is *Lacock Abbey*, founded in 1232 for Augustinian canonesses, but now a private residence. The conventual buildings have been restored (open on week-days 2-6, except Fri.; in winter on Mon. and Wed. only; adm. 1*s.*).

From Chippenham a branch-line runs to *Calne* (5½ M. to the E.; pron. 'cawn'; Lansdowne Arms, 23 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), with a bacon-curing industry (motorbuses to Avebury and Marlborough, p. 101). Close by is *Bowood Park*, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, designed by the Adam brothers and containing a famous collection of paintings (no adm.). *Sloperton Cottage*, 4 M. to the S.W. of Calne, was occupied for 35 years by Thomas Moore (1779-1852), who is buried in the neighbouring churchyard of *Bromham*.

Another branch runs from Chippenham viâ *Melksham* (6 M.; King's Arms, P. 13*s.*) and *Holt* (8¾ M.; p. 99) to *Trowbridge* (11¾ M.; p. 122) and *Westbury* (15¾ M.; p. 99).

98½ M. *Corsham* (Methuen Arms, 9 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), ¾ M. from the station. *Corsham Court*, the Elizabethan seat of Lord Methuen, contains a valuable collection of pictures (adm. on Tues. and Fri. in summer, 2-4 p.m., on application to the estate agent; 1*s.*). — The train then enters the Box Tunnel, 1 M. 1452 yds. long, and beyond (101¾ M.) *Box*, with its 'Bath stone' (oolite) quarries, passes into Somerset (p. 128) and enters the Avon valley. — 104½ M. *Bathampton*. Adm. Arthur Phillip (1738-1814), founder of Sydney, is buried in the churchyard.

106¾ M. **Bath.** — Railway Stations. *Great Western* (Pl. A, B, 3; rfmts.); *Queen Square* (Pl. C, 1; rfmts.), for the L.M. & S.R. to Gloucester, Worcester, Birmingham, etc., and for the Somerset & Dorset line (p. 120). Hotel-omnibuses meet the chief trains.

Hotels. **Grand Pump Room* (Pl. a; C, 2), 96 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 20*s.*; **Empire* (Pl. d; C, 3), one of the Empire Hotels, 130 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 20*s.*; *Spa* (beyond Pl. D, 4), with 9 acres, 100 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; **Royal York House* (Pl. b; D, 2), 60 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Pulteney* (Pl. p; D, 3), 150 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Lansdown Grove* (Pl. c; F, 2), residential; *Royal* (Pl. f; B, 3), R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*, *Angel* (Pl. g; C, 2), 35 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 14*s.* 6*d.*, both commercial; *Christopher* (Pl. e; C, 2, 3), R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Francis' Hotels*, Queen Square (Pl. k; C, 2) and Bennett St. (Pl. D, 2; unlicensed), R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.*; *Southbourne*, South Parade (Pl. B, 3), 42 R., P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*; *Fernley* (Pl. h; B, C, 3), 50 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, *Pratt's*, South Parade (Pl. B, 3), 60 R., P. from 15*s.*, *Edgar*, Laura Place (Pl. C, D, 3), P. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, all three unlicensed. — *Weston*, at Lower Weston, 2 M. to the N.W., T.H., 5 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*

Restaurants. **Fortt's*, 4 Milsom St. (Pl. C, D, 2; for Bath Olivers, p. 118); *Old Red House*, 8 New Bond St. (Pl. C, 2); *Stanley Marks*, 17 George St. (Pl. D, 2); *Mme. Meyer*, 17 Old Bond St.

Taxicabs. For the first mile 1*s.* 4*d.*, then 4*d.* per ¼ M. — Horse Cabs. For the first mile 1*s.* 4*d.*, then 8*d.* per ½ M.; each pers. more than two 8*d.* — Bath Chairs, 8*d.* per ½ M., 2*s.* per hour.

Tramways run from the Guildhall or the G.W.R. station to neighbouring villages and to the top of Combe Down (p. 120). — Motorbuses from the Guildhall to *Lansdown, Bathampton, Bathwick Hill, Chippenham, Bradford-on-Avon, Radstock, Frome, Devizes, Trowbridge, Bristol, London* (see p. 122), etc. — Motor Coaches to *Wells* and *Glastonbury, Salisbury, Oxford, Stratford, Tintern*, etc.

Music. Band thrice daily in summer (May-Sept.) in the *Victoria Park, Sydney Gardens*, or *Institution Gardens* (season-ticket 10*s.*). Concerts twice daily in the *Pump Room Concert Hall* (p. 118) in winter. Morning music daily in the Pump Room.

A
B
C
D
E
F
Oldfield Park
Bristol
Twerton
Bristol, 12 M.
Saltford, Upper Weston
Victoria Park
Wells, 18 M. Combe Down
Victoria Park
Recreation Ground
Cricket Field
Pulteney Road
Great Western Railway Sta.
Queen Square
Trinity Ch.
Paul's Ch.
Magdalen Chs.
Synagogue
Theatre Royal
Palace Yard
The Close
Assembly Rooms
Meth. Ch.
Cross Bath
Royal Baths
Hosp.
Pump Room
Roman Baths
Abbey Church Yard
Municipal Offices
Art Gallery
Guildhall
Market
Post Off.
Ch.
St. Michael's Ch.
St. Swithin's Ch.
St. James' Ch.
St. Mark's Ch.
New Ch.
Literary Inst.
Argyle Ch.
Laura Place
Laura Ch.
St. John's Ch.
Henrietta Park
Henrietta Road
Pulteney Street
Great Pulteney St.
Holburne Art Museum
St. Mary's Ch.
Darlington St.
Bathwick St.
Edward St.
Sydney Pl.
Sydney Gardens
Canal
Tramway
Sydney Hotel
Cemetery
Prior Park Road
St. Matthew's Ch.
Sydney Buildings
Bathwick Hill
Bathwick Hill Terrace
Lansdown Road
St. Stephen's Ch.
St. Stephen's Road
Hedgemead Park
Paragon
Lansdown Crescent
Camden Crescent
Camden Place
Camden Row
Lansdown Place East
Lansdown Place West
Lansdown Castle
Lansdown Terrace
Lansdown Grove
Lansdown Hill
Lansdown Hill Terrace
Lansdown Hill Place
Lansdown Hill Cottages
Lansdown Hill Prospect
Lansdown Hill Villas
Lansdown Hill Lodge
Lansdown Hill Cottage
Lansdown Hill Farm
Lansdown Hill Farm Cottages
Lansdown Hill Farm Barn
Lansdown Hill Farm House
Lansdown Hill Farm Yard
Lansdown Hill Farm Orchard
Lansdown Hill Farm Pasture
Lansdown Hill Farm Meadow
Lansdown Hill Farm Wood
Lansdown Hill Farm Stream
Lansdown Hill Farm Pond
Lansdown Hill Farm Well
Lansdown Hill Farm Gate
Lansdown Hill Farm Path
Lansdown Hill Farm Road
Lansdown Hill Farm Track
Lansdown Hill Farm Boundary
Lansdown Hill Farm Hedge
Lansdown Hill Farm Ditch
Lansdown Hill Farm Bank
Lansdown Hill Farm Wall
Lansdown Hill Farm Fence

THEATRES. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. C, 2); *Community* (repertory), Citizen House, Westgate (Pl. C, 2); *Palace* (music hall), opposite the Theatre Royal. — RACECOURSE on Lansdown (p. 120).

POST OFFICE (Pl. D, 2). Branch office in New Bond St. (Pl. C, 2). — INFORMATION BUREAU at the Grand Pump Room.

Bath, the chief winter spa in Britain, is a handsome city of 68,648 inhab., beautifully situated in the sheltered valley of the *Avon* and on the slopes of the surrounding hills, and is unrivalled among provincial English towns for its combination of archæological, historic, scenic, and social interest. It is a city of crescents and terraces, built in a substantial Palladian style of 'Bath stone' (p. 116), and rising tier above tier to a height of about 600 ft. Bath owes its external appearance very largely to the architect John Wood (d. 1754) and his son of the same name (d. 1782), and it is an excellent specimen of 18th cent. town-planning.

Tradition ascribes the discovery of the springs of Bath to a British prince named *Bladud*, who was afflicted with leprosy and observed their beneficial effects on a herd of swine suffering from a similar disease. After A.D. 44 the Romans built a watering-place here, with extensive baths and temples, of which numerous remains have been discovered. Their name for it, *Aquæ Solis* or *Sulis*, was taken from a local deity Sul, whom they identified with Minerva. About 577 the town was taken and destroyed by the Saxons, whose name for it was *Akemanceaster*. At a later date it reappears in history under the name of *Aet Bathum* ('at the bath'), and during the 12th cent. it was the seat of a bishop (p. 119). Bath is mentioned in connection with its cloth-making industry in Chaucer's 'Wife of Bath's Tale'. The beginning of its modern reputation as a spa may be placed about 1650, but it did not reach its zenith till the following century, when it became the most fashionable winter watering-place in England. This was mainly due to the exertions of the famous master of ceremonies, *Beau Nash* (Richard Nash; 1674-1762), who introduced order into the amusements and customs of the place. Perhaps no other English town of its size has so often been the theme of literary allusion — from 'Humphrey Clinker', 'The Rivals', 'Persuasion', the 'Pickwick Papers', and 'The Virginians' down to Booth Tarkington's 'Monsieur Beaucaire' and Compton Mackenzie's 'The Passionate Elopement'. The competition of the Continental spas and other causes afterwards diverted a great part of the stream of guests, and the 'Queen of all the Spas' subsided into a quiet and aristocratic-looking place, patronized as a residence by retired officers and visited by numerous invalids. Of late years, however, Bath has shown marked signs of revival as a fashionable resort.

Memorial tablets mark the houses occupied by many of the innumerable visitors and residents of eminence. Sir Walter Scott stayed in his youth (1775) at 6 South Parade (Pl. B, 3); Nelson at 2 Pierrepont St. in 1780, and James Quin (p. 119) at No. 4; Wordsworth at 9 North Parade (Pl. C, 3), and Edmund Burke at No. 11; and Gen. Wolfe at 5 Trim St. (Pl. C, 2) in 1759. Bishop Butler (p. 125) died in 1752 at 14 Kingsmead Square. Sheridan lived at 9 New King St. (Pl, C, 1) in 1771-72, and Sir William Herschel, who was organist at the Octagon Chapel, discovered the planet Uranus in 1780, when living at No. 19. John Wood (see above) lived at 24 Queen Square (Pl. C, 2), and his son at 41 Gay St. (Pl. D, 2). The latter house was also Fanny Burney's address (grave in the Walcot Burial Ground, Pl. E, 3). Livingstone lived at 13 The Circus (Pl. D, 1, 2); the elder Pitt, who was M.P. for Bath, at No. 7 in 1755-63; Clive at No. 14 in 1774; Major André (hanged as a spy by Washington) at No. 22 in 1770; Gainsborough at No. 24 in 1760-74; and Parry, the Arctic explorer, was born at No. 27 in 1790. Walter Savage Landor lived at 35 St. James's

Square (Pl. E, 1), and here he entertained Dickens in 1840. Mrs. Siddons lived at 33 The Paragon (Pl. D, E, 2), and Dr. Johnson stayed in 1776 at the Pelican Inn (now the Three Cups) at 40 Walcot St. (Pl. D, 3). The younger Pitt lived at 15 Johnstone St. (off Laura Place, Pl. C D 3) in 1802, William Smith, the geologist, at 29 Pulteney St., in 1799, and Jane Austen at 4 Sydney Place (Pl. D, E, 4) in 1801-5.

Bath has given name to bath-chairs, Bath stone (p. 116), Bath brick (p. 133), Bath buns, Bath chaps (pig-cheeks), and Bath Olivers (biscuits).

The three MINERAL SPRINGS to which Bath owes its name are the only natural hot springs in Great Britain and supply a radio-active 'lime carbonated water', highly diuretic and efficacious in rheumatism, gout, sciatica, neuritis, anæmia, colitis, gastric, renal, and biliary complaints, and skin-diseases. The daily yield of the springs is upwards of half-a-million gallons. The water, odourless and almost tasteless, and used both for bathing and drinking, rises at a temperature of from 117 to 120° Fahr., which is reduced, when required, by means of cooled mineral water from the Roman Bath.

The BATHS (open for patients on week-days from 8 to 6), all of which are vested in the corporation, are within a stone's throw of the Pump Room: *King's* and *Queen's Baths*, Stall St., among the most perfectly equipped baths in Europe; *Royal Baths*, adjoining the Grand Hotel, with swimming-baths; and *Old Royal* or *Hetling Baths*, Bath St., specially equipped for the treatment of colitis, paralysis, etc. — Bathing-tickets are on sale at the Royal Baths; visitors are admitted to inspect the baths (gratis) from 2.15 to 3. Visitors' tickets, covering the charges for drinking the waters, the use of the Pump Room, admission to concerts, etc., are issued.

The **Grand Pump Room** (Pl. C, 2; adm. 3*d*., including a glass of mineral water) is a large edifice in the classical style (1796), with a motto from Pindar ('Water is best') on the portico. At one end of the room is a statue of Beau Nash, and below it is the Tompion clock mentioned in 'Pickwick'. One of the windows commands a view of the *King's Bath*, which is open to the air and was the fashionable bathing-place in the 18th century. The brass rings on the walls are votive offerings from grateful patients. — Immediately adjoining the Pump Room on the E. is a modern building, in which is the entrance to the ***Roman Baths** (Pl. C, 2, 3; adm. 6*d*.; guide every $^1/_2$ hr.). Within this building, on the street-level, are a handsome concert-room, smoking and reading rooms, etc., while behind is the *Roman Promenade*, an open gallery embellished with modern statues of Roman emperors and generals, and overlooking the great Roman Bath, which lies 20 ft. below. The descent to the latter is at the end of the N. or front corridor. Traces of the Roman baths were first discovered in 1755, but much more considerable discoveries have been made since 1881 behind the Pump Room. These include a large rectangular bath, in a hall 110 ft. long and 68 ft. wide, now open to the sky but with the stumps of twelve pillars that once supported the roof, several smaller baths (two rectangular, one circular), hypocausts for heating the different chambers, and portions of the ancient pipes and culverts. The bottom of the large bath is still covered with the Roman lead. The spaces beneath the

concert-room and the Roman Promenade are occupied by a museum of Roman sculptured stones and architectural fragments, including a pediment from the temple of Sul-Minerva (p. 117). — At the S. end of the colonnaded Bath St. is the *Cross Bath*, the fashionable bathing-place in the 17th century. A little to the N. of the baths, in Borough Walls, is the large *Royal Mineral Water Hospital* (1738), for poor patients, and to the S., in Beau St., is the *Bath United Hospital*, a general hospital for local patients.

The ***Abbey Church** (Pl. C, 3; p. lix) is a late-Perp. edifice (225 ft. long), sometimes known as the 'Lantern of the West' from the number and size of its windows. The central tower, 162 ft. high, is oblong in form, owing to the narrowness of the transepts. The first church on this site was that of a nunnery said to have been erected in 676, which was converted into a Benedictine monastery by King Edgar (crowned here in 973). The second was a cathedral, begun on the transference of the episcopal see (p. 129) to Bath by John de Villula (bishop 1088-1122) and completed in 1160. After the return of Jocelin (bishop 1206-42) to Wells, this church was suffered to fall to ruin, and Oliver King (bishop 1495-1503) undertook the erection of the present building on a much smaller scale in 1499. The ladders on the W. front refer to Bishop King's dream in connection with the building. The church was not completed till 1616. In 1864-73 it was restored by Sir George Gilbert Scott.

The diocese is still called 'Bath and Wells', though since 1543 the chapter of Wells has had the sole right of electing the bishops.

The chief features of the interior are the fine W. and E. windows, the fan-vaulted roof of the choir (continued by Scott over the nave), and the small chantry of *Prior Bird* (c. 1525), on the S. side of the chancel, with fine carving. The church is crowded with monuments ("These walls, adorned with monument and bust, Show how Bath waters serve to lay the dust"): *Thomas Robert Malthus* (1766-1834), the economist (in the porch of N. door in W. front); *William Bingham*, United States senator (d. 1804; W. end of S. aisle), by Flaxman; *Bishop James Montagu* (d. 1618), an altar-tomb in the nave; *Beau Nash* (p. 117; E. end of S. nave-aisle); *Lady Waller*, wife of the Parliamentary general (S. transept); *John Sibthorp*, the botanist (1758-96), by Flaxman, *Mary Frampton* (d. 1696), with an epitaph by Dryden, and *William Hoare* (d. 1792), portrait-painter, by Chantrey, in the S. choir-aisle; and *James Quin*, the actor (1693-1766; E. end of N. choir-aisle), with an epitaph by Garrick.

The *Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution* (Pl. C, 3; open 11-5) in North Parade, built in 1824 on the site of the famous Assembly Rooms, contains Roman antiquities found in or near Bath, natural history collections, and a library. The pleasant gardens contain the Colonnade Fountain, supplying mineral water in summer.

To the N. of the Abbey and facing High St. are the Municipal Buildings (Pl. C, 3), comprising the *Municipal Offices* and *Technical College*, added as wings to the old *Guildhall* (by Thomas Baldwin, 1768-75), and (at the N.E. angle, facing Bridge St.) the *Victoria Art Gallery* and the *Public Library*.

The Guildhall contains a fine banqueting-room and a number of portraits. — The art gallery (open on week-days 10-1 and 2-4 or 5) has a small collection of paintings and a few sculptures and curiosities.

Bridge St. is continued to the E. by *Pulteney Bridge* (Pl. C, 3), with houses on both sides, a little beyond which is *Argyle Chapel* Pl. C, D, 3), the scene of the Rev. William Jay's (1769-1853) labours. Pulteney St. goes on thence to the **Holburne Art Museum** (Pl. D, 4; open 11-1 and 2-4, closed on Wed. and Sun. and in Aug.), a handsome building in the Adam style. It contains a collection of paintings; gold and silver plate, including a fine collection of apostle and other spoons and 16th cent. silver; Irish potato rings; miniatures, china, bronzes, etc. Behind are the *Sydney Gardens* (Pl. D, 4), formerly the 'Vauxhall' of Bath.

In the N.W. part of the town are Queen Square, Gay St., and the Circus, by the elder Wood, and the Royal Crescent and *Assembly Rooms* (Pl. D, 2), by the younger Wood. The *Royal Victoria Park* (Pl. D, E, 1; 50 acres) includes a botanical garden.

Admirable views of the town are obtained from (1/4 hr.) *Beechen Cliff* (Pl. A, 3; 390 ft. above the Avon), on the S., and from *Sham Castle* (built by Ralph Allen, see below), on the hill 1 1/2 M. to the E. of the G.W.R. station, and best reached by Pulteney St. and the North Road.

Environs (trams and motorbuses, see p. 116). Bath is surrounded with downs, which afford charming views. The most important are *Lansdown* (800 ft.; 2 M. to the N.), *Claverton* and *Combe Down* (550 ft.; 2-3 M. to the S.), and *Hampton Down* (600 ft.; 1 1/2 M. to the E.), with Sham Castle (see above). *Little Solsbury* (618 ft.; 3 M. to the N.E.) is a flat-topped hill with earthworks. A walk or drive over Lansdown as far as the third milestone, and thence (for walkers only) across the race course to (1 M.) *Prospect Stile*, will afford the visitor one of the finest views in the West of England. On the way we pass (2 M.) *Lansdown Cemetery*, with the tomb of Beckford (p. 106) and a tower built by him. Farther N. is the scene of the Battle of Lansdown (1643), with a monument to Sir Bevil Grenville (p. 165), who fell there. *Kingswood School*, at Lansdown, was founded by John Wesley in 1748.

About 2 M. to the S.E. is *Prior Park*, now a Roman Catholic industrial school, built by the elder Wood for Ralph Allen (1694-1764), the original of Squire Allworthy in 'Tom Jones'. Through his building enterprise Allen shares with Beau Nash and the architect Wood (p. 117 the credit of creating modern Bath. Near Prior Park is a circular towe erected by Bishop Warburton, Allen's son-in-law.

From Bath to Wells (p. 129) the best route is by road (20 M.; motor-coaches). The railway routes (6*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*) involve changes: viâ Bristol and Yatton (R. 15; 1 1/2-2 1/3 hrs.); viâ Evercreech Junction and Glastonbury (see p. 121; 1 2/3-2 1/4 hrs.); or viâ Westbury and Witham (pp. 99, 100; 2-3 hrs.). Another way of making the excursion is to take the train to Masbury (p. 121) and walk thence (4 M.).

From Bath to Gloucester, 42 M., L.M. & S.R. in 3/4-2 hrs. (7*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*). The trains start from Queen Square Station, and join the main line from Bristol at (10 M.) *Mangotsfield* (p. 192).

From Bath to Bournemouth, 71 1/2 M., Somerset & Dorset Railway (owned jointly by the S.R. and the L.M. & S.R.) in 2-4 hrs. (11*s.* 9*d.*, 5*s.* 11 1/2*d.*). The trains start from Queen Square Station (through-trains from Manchester, Liverpool, etc.). The first part of the route is very pretty. — 6 3/4 M. *Wellow*, with an early-Perp. church (1372). About 1 M. to the S.W., in a field on the right bank of the Midford Brook, is the large

tumulus of *Stoney Littleton* (O.W.; key 3*d.*). — At (10¾ M.) *Radstock* (Bell, 7 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Waldegrave, R. & B. 6*s.*, L. 2*s.* 9*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), the centre of the Somerset coalfield, we cross the G.W.R. from Bristol to Frome (p. 100). — Near (14½ M.) *Chilcompton* is *Downside Abbey*, a settlement of Benedictine monks (1814), with a boys' school. The *Abbey Church (335 ft. long) has a choir by Thomas Garner (1905) and a nave by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott (1925). — We now cross the Mendip Hills (p. 129). — Near (18¾ M.) *Masbury* lies *Masbury Castle*, a British fort (958 ft.; 6½ acres). — View to the right, including Wells Cathedral and Glastonbury Tor. — 21¾ M. *Shepton Mallet* (Hare & Hounds, 12 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*) has a market-cross (late 15th cent.) and a church with a fine panelled roof. The S. & D. station (Charlton Road) is ¾ M. from the G.W.R. station (Town Street) on the line from Yatton and Wells to Witham (p. 132). — 25 M. *Evercreech*, with a famous Perp. church-tower. — From (26½ M.) *Evercreech Junction* a branch of the S. & D. Railway runs viâ *Glastonbury* (10¼ M.; p. 132), *Ashcott* (13 M.), *Edington Junction* (17¼ M.; for Bridgwater, see p. 134), and (22¼ M.) *Highbridge* (p. 133) to *Burnham-on-Sea* (24 M.; p. 133). *Meare*, near Ashcott, has an old manor-house and a fish house (1335; O.W.; apply to caretaker) of the abbots of Glastonbury and the remains of a Celtic lake-village (comp. p. 131). — 29½ M. *Cole* is 1½ M. from Bruton (p. 100). — From (33½ M.) *Wincanton* (Greyhound, 12 R., B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Bear, 6 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 9*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*) an excursion may be made to (3½ M.) *Penselwood* and the *Pen Pits*, the object of which is a bone of antiquarian contention. — The railway now traverses the rich pastures of the *Vale of Blackmore*. — At (35¼ M.) *Templecombe* (p. 107) we intersect the S.R. from London to Exeter. — 40¼ M. *Stalbridge*, in Dorset (p. 84), has a 14th cent. market-cross. — 44¼ M. *Sturminster Newton*, with the remains of a Saxon castle. *Marnhull*, 3 M. to the N., is the Marlott of 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles'. — 52¾ M. *Blandford* (Crown, 32 R., R. & B. 9*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), Hardy's 'Shottsford', was the birthplace of Alfred Stevens, the sculptor (1818-75). About 7 M. to the S.W. is **Milton Abbey*, a Dec. church of the 14th cent., formerly belonging to a Benedictine monastery founded by Athelstan in 933. The monks' refectory has been incorporated in the 18th cent. mansion (seat of Sir Eric Hambro). The church and grounds are open on Thurs. only, on application at the estate office. *Milton Abbas* is a model village dating from about 1785. At *Bingham's Melcombe*, 2½ M. further W., is one of the finest Tudor manor-houses in the country. — 59 M. *Bailey Gate*. The column in *Charborough Park*, 2 M. to the S.W., is the scene of Hardy's 'Two on a Tower'. — 63¾ M. *Broadstone Junction*, and thence to Bournemouth West, see p. 81.

From Bath to Salisbury, 41¼ M., G.W.R. in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (8*s.* 7*d.*, 5*s.* 2*d.*). — 2¼ M. *Bathampton* (p. 116). — 6½ M. *Limpley Stoke* (Hydro, P. from 12*s.*). At *Norton St. Philip*, 4 M. to the S., is the George Inn (15th cent.). — 9½ M. **Bradford-on-Avon** (Swan, 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Old Court, at Avoncliff, residential), a picturesque old Wiltshire town (p. 102), is the junction for Patney & Chirton (see p. 99). The little Saxon *Church of St. Lawrence (open 9-6, 3*d.*; free on Sun., 12-6), close to the parish church, was founded by St. Aldhelm (p. 107), but the upper portion of the present structure (restored) probably dates from the 10th cent. Freeman calls it "the most ancient unaltered church in England" (comp. p. xlii). In both chancel and nave the height is greater than the length. The S. porch, corresponding with the existing N. porch, has disappeared. Over the chancel arch, which is only 2 ft. 4 in. wide, are two sculptured angels. The old Town Bridge, on which is a small chantry-chapel (afterwards used as a lock-up), and the Hall (c. 1600) are noteworthy. At Barton Farm, to the S., is a 14th cent. tithe-barn, 168 ft. long and 33 ft. wide. Near Bradford are the 15th cent. manor-houses of **South Wraxall* (3½ M. to the N.) and *Great Chalfield* (3 M. to the N.E.). About 3 M. to the S.W. are the 14-15th cent. ruins of *Farleigh Castle*

(O.W.; open daily, including Sun., 11-8.30 or dusk, 6*d.*), with a chapel containing tombs of the Hungerfords. — 12$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Trowbridge* (rfmts.) is a factory-town of 12,133 inhab., with a good Perp. church containing the tomb of George Crabbe, the poet (1754-1832), who was rector here from 1814. To Chippenham, see p.116.— 16$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Westbury* (p. 99). — 21$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Warminster* (Bath Arms, 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*). — 38$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Wilton*, and thence to Salisbury, see p. 106.

118$^{1}/_{4}$ M. **Bristol.** — Railway Stations. *Temple Meads* (Pl. H, 4; rfmts.), joint station of the G.W. R. and L.M. & S.R.; *St. Philip's* (Pl. H, 3), for the L.M. & S.R. local trains to Bath. Numerous suburban stations, all connected with Temple Meads.

Hotels. **Royal* (Pl. a; E, 4), 110 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; **Grand* (Pl. b; F. 3), R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *George & Railway* (Pl. d; H, 5), R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Swan* (Pl. e; G, 3); *Grosvenor* (Pl. g; H, 4), R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Hydro* (Pl. j; E 4), with Turkish baths, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*; *Central* (Pl. f; E, 4), R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 13*s.*, *Colston* (Pl. e; E, 4), R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, both unlicensed; *Berkeley*, Berkeley Square (Pl. D, 4), 10 beds, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.* — At Clifton: **St. Vincent's Rocks* (Pl. h; B, 4), 40 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*; **Grand Spa* (Pl. i; B, 5), 70 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Lyndale*, opposite the museum (Pl. D, E, 3), unlicensed, 35 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*

Restaurants. *St. Stephen's*, Baldwin St. (Pl. F, 4); *Hort's*, 45 Broad St. (Pl. F, 3). At Clifton: *Fortt's*, *Bonnet's*, 66 and 51 Queen's Road (Pl. C, D, 3).

Taxicabs 1*s.* 6*d.* for the first mile, 4$^{1}/_{2}$*d.* each additional $^{1}/_{4}$ M.

Tramways and Motorbuses (not Sun. morning). A combined service is maintained through the main streets of the city (comp. the Plan) and to the suburbs. The starting-points are the Tramways Centre (Pl. E, F, 4), Old Market St. (Pl. H, 3), and Bristol Bridge (Pl. F, G, 4). Motorbuses run also to *Cheddar*, *Wells*, *Glastonbury*, *Avonmouth*, *Portishead*, *Clevedon*, *Weston-super-Mare*, *Berkeley*, *Gloucester*, *Malmesbury*, etc., and twice daily to *London* (8 hrs.; 10*s.* 6*d.*) viâ *Bath*, *Marlborough*, and *Reading*. — Motor Coaches run to *Cheddar*, *Glastonbury* and *Wells*, *Gloucester*, etc.

Steamers (P. & A. Campbell, Ltd.) ply in summer from Hotwells (Pl. B, C, 5) to *Portishead*, *Clevedon*, *Weston-super-Mare*, *Minehead*, *Lynmouth*, *Ilfracombe*, *Cardiff*, *Penarth*, and *Barry*.

Post Office (Pl. F, 3, 4). At Clifton, 14 Regent St. (Pl. C, 4).

Theatres. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. F, 4); *Prince's* (Pl. E, 4); *Little Theatre* (repertory), in the Lesser Colston Hall (Pl. F, 4). — Music Halls. *Empire* (Pl. G, H, 3); *Hippodrome*, near the Tramways Centre (Pl. E, F, 4).

Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, 23 Baldwin St. (Pl. F, 4); *Pickfords*, Tramways Centre (Pl. E, F, 4). — *Royal Automobile Club*, 28 Baldwin St.; *Automobile Association*, 37 Whiteladies Road (Pl. C, D, 1, 2).

American Consulate, 44 Corn St. (Pl. F, 4).

Bristol, an ancient commercial city with 377,061 inhab., the see of a bishop, and at one time the second seaport of England, is situated in Gloucestershire, on the *Avon*, 7 M. from the Bristol Channel. The Avon is here a tidal river, navigable for vessels of considerable tonnage, and, besides the Floating Harbour and docks in the city itself, Bristol possesses docks at Avonmouth and Portishead (p. 127). It trades chiefly with the Mediterranean, America, and Ireland, and imports grain, tobacco, wines and spirits (sherry = 'Bristol milk'), oil, timber, hides, wool, meat, and bananas. Among its manufactures are tobacco, cocoa and chocolate, soap, leather, boots and shoes, glass, aeroplanes, cotton, and sugar (formerly the staple).

BRISTOL
1 : 20.000
Feet
Mile
Metres
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
Pilning Station, 7 M
Clyde Park
Avonmouth
Portishead
Clevedon, 13 M
Exeter
From Abbots Leigh
Quarry
Clifton Down Station
Christ Ch.
St. Johns Ch.
Zoological Gardens
Clifton College
College Close
All Saints' Ch.
Victoria Rooms
Victoria Rooms Academy
Royal Park
Christ Ch.
Observatory
Victoria Square
St. Andrew
Clifton Hill
Jacobs Wells Road
Harley Pl.
Cornwallis Cres.
Newry Sq.
Merchant's Dock
Cumberland Basin
Landing Stage
Clifton Bridge Station
Hotwells
Docks
Baltic Wharf
Gas Works
Ashton Park
Clifton Down
Whiteladies Road
Queens Road
Park Street
Blackboy Hill
Upper Belgrave Rd.
Burlington Rd.
Christ Church Rd.
Worcester Rd.
Launceston Rd.
Waverley Rd.
Avenue Rd.
Dowry Sq.
Hampton Park
Colham Rd.
Beech Road
Hill
West Park
Belgrave Road
Victoria Rd.
Dowry Rd.
Dowry Pl.
Alma Vale Rd.
Alma Rd.
Tyndalls Park Rd.
Tyndalls Park
Richmond Hill
Richmond Park Rd.
Richmond Rd.
Victoria Rd.
Academy
Deaf & Dumb Asylum
Triangle
W.C.
Prison
Queen Elizabeth Hospl.
Brunswick Sq.
Jacobs Wells Rd.
Constitution Hill
Constitution Rd.
Belgrave Cres.
Clifton Wood Rd.
Clifton Wood
Merchants Rd.
Hotwell Rd.
Cumberland Rd.
Spring Hill
Bridge Valley Rd.
Bridge Valley
Hotwell Road
Water Works
Pumping Station
Gloucester Row
Regent
The Mall
West Mall
Caledonia Pl.
Victoria Street
Royal York Crescent
Cornwallis
Portland Sq.
Windsor Place
Hill
Portland Pl.
Harley Pl.
Harley Place
Clifton Down
Clifton Park
Clifton Park Rd.
Clifton Rd.
Albert Rd.
Princes Rd.
Princes Buildings
Princes Row
Queens Rd.
Victoria Rd.
Victoria Square
Clifton Hill
Avon
River
Floating Harbour
Entrance
Lock
Pumping Station
Lock House
Tunnel
Tunnel Rd.
Tunnel Rd.
Tunnel Rd.

Cardiff
Gloucester, 33 M
Providence Chap.
Portland Squ.
Prison
Trinity Ch.
Chippenham
Malmesbury, 29 M
Philips Station
Midland Road
Old Market Str.
West Str.
Broadmead
Castle Str.
St Peter's Church
Bristol Br.
Temple Back
Temple Church
Goods Depot
Temple Meads (Joint) Station
Market
Cattle
Bath Road
Bath, 11 M
Wells, 19 M
Goods Depot
Portwall
St Mary Redcliffe
Somerset Sq.
Hospital
Bathurst Basin
The Grove
Theatre Royal
Princes Theatre
Cathedral
College Green
St Augustine
Custom H.
QUEEN SQUARE
St Mark's
St John
Guild Hall
Council H.
Post Office
All Saints
St Stephen's
Exchange
Colston Hall
Temple Church
Synagogue
St Michael
Infirmary
Horfield Road
Gloucester Road
Cotham Road South
Cotham Brow
Cotham Park
Archfield Road
Tremadoc Square
Kingsdown Parade
Somerset Street
Montague
Alfred Pl.
Alfred Street
Marlborough Street
Portland Street
Brunswick Square
St James's Square
Wilder Street
Milk Street
Stratton Street
Upper Maudlin Street
Lower Maudlin Street
Newfoundland Road
Providence Place
Broadmead
Wine Street
Corn Street
High Street
Broad Quay
Baldwin Street
Victoria Street
Redcliff Street
Redcliff Pit
Redcliff Parade
Redcliff Hill
Redcliff Back
Portwall Pl.
Portwall Str.
Temple Gate
Temple Street
Temple Back
Bristol Bridge
Bridge Street
Bath Road
Avon Street
Cheese Lane
Bread Street
Philips Bridge
Old Plain
New Plain
Jacob Str.
Lewin's Mead
Horse Fair
Broadmead
Union Street
Peloton Street
Empire
Bridge Yard
Bridge Lane
Broadmead Lane
Castle Green
Swine Street
Peter Street
Wine Street
Corn

Bristol (Anglo-Saxon *Brightstow* or *Brigstow*) has no certified history earlier than the Norman Conquest, but by the 12th cent. it had attained considerable wealth and importance. The castle, in which King Stephen was imprisoned by the Empress Matilda in 1141, was razed by Cromwell. In the 15-16th cent. Bristol was the second city of England and carried on a lucrative trade with all parts of the world. Among the numerous expeditions it sent out were those of the Venetian explorer John Cabot (1497-98), whose equally famous son Sebastian is supposed to have been born at Bristol in 1474 (monument, see p. 126). Until 1807 the prosperity of Bristol (as of Liverpool) was largely due to the slave trade, its ships making the famous triangular voyage with English goods to the W. coast of Africa, whence they carried slaves to the West Indies (c. 70,000 yearly at the end of the 18th cent.), returning with cargoes of sugar, rum, and tobacco. In the Civil War the town was besieged and taken, first by the Royalists (1643), and then by Gen. Fairfax (1645), to whom it was surrendered by Prince Rupert with almost no resistance. The 'Great Western', one of the first two British steamers to cross the Atlantic, was built at Bristol and started on her maiden voyage in 1838.

From the Temple Meads Station (Pl. H, 4) Victoria St. leads to ($^1/_2$ M.) the *Temple Church* (Pl. G, 4), erected for the Knights Templars but dating in its present form from the 14-15th centuries. The tower (1390) is 5 ft. out of the perpendicular. — We should, however, diverge at once to the left, down Pile St., to visit ****St. Mary Redcliffe** or *Redcliff* (Pl. G, 5), as nearly faultless an example of late-Perp. as exists in the country, described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, the goodliest, and most famous parish church in England" (p. lix). It was founded in the 13th cent., but by degrees rebuilt, mainly by William Canynges (d. 1474), five times Mayor of Bristol and twice M.P. for the city. The features of the exterior are the hexagonal *North Porch (13th cent.; p. l) and the spire (285 ft.; top half modern). The church is 240 ft. long and 117 ft. wide.

Interior (entrance by the S.W. gate of the churchyard; open 10-5.30, donation expected). The narrowness of the nave and transepts is remarkable, and the latter have the rare addition of side aisles. The stellate tomb-recesses are almost unique (see p. 125). The Lady Chapel, behind the modern reredos, was formerly used as a grammar school. The visitor should notice also the lierne roof, the lectern (1638), and a window in the lower belfry (N.W. corner of church), in which most of the old glass has been collected. In this belfry is a rib of the Dun Cow slain by Guy of Warwick (p. 235; really a bone of a whale, said to have been brought home by the Cabots). There is an effigy of Canynges in the S. aisle, and another of him in his robes as Dean of Westbury College (p. 127) in the S. transept. At the W. end of the nave, on the N. wall, hangs the armour of Adm. Sir William Penn (1621-70), father of the founder of Pennsylvania. — Above the N. porch is the muniment room (shown by the verger) in which Thomas Chatterton (1752-70), "the marvellous Boy, the sleepless Soul that perished in his pride", professed to have discovered the Rowley MSS. His uncle was sexton of the church. Within the enclosure to the N.E. of the church is a memorial of Chatterton. The school which he attended is now incorporated with the church institute to the N.E., and behind it is the cottage in which he was born. — Coleridge and Southey were married in this church in 1795 to Sara and Edith Fricker. — A rush-bearing festival takes place on Whit Sunday.

We now follow Redcliff St., which leads N. to *Bristol Bridge* (Pl. F, G, 4), where we cross the 'Floating Harbour' formed in 1239-48

by the diversion of the Avon. High St. leads to the centre of the city, reaching at the end of Corn St. the line of streets running N.E. from the Tramways Centre, which contain the chief shops and public buildings. In the meantime, however, we leave High St. to the right by Mary-le-Port St. (Pl. F, 3), containing quaint houses of the 14-15th cent., and enter St. Peter Street. *St. Peter's*, the mother-church of Bristol, has an early-Norman tower. The poet Richard Savage (d. 1743) is buried in the graveyard. At the back of the church is **St. Peter's Hospital* (Pl. G, 3; now the offices of the Board of Guardians), founded in the 12th cent., rebuilt c. 1500, and much altered and embellished in 1612. Visitors are shown the panelled court-room. In Redcross St. (Pl. H, 3), farther E., is the birthplace of Sir Thomas Lawrence (No. 6; tablet).

We return through Dolphin St. into Wine St. (Pl. F, 3), at No. 9 (rebuilt) in which Robert Southey (1774-1843) was born. Wine St. ends at the cross-roads where the High Cross (p. 100) once stood. On the left is the timbered 'Dutch House' (1676). To the right, in Broad St., is the *Guildhall* (Pl. F, 3; 1843); the assize court at the back incorporates remains of Colston's house (p. 125). At the end of Broad St. is a gateway of the old city wall, strangely surmounted by the spire of *St. John's* (Pl. F, 3; 14th cent.), the body of which is itself part of the wall. Beyond the archway, which bears figures of Brennus and Belinus, the mythical founders of Bristol, is Christmas St., leading to the quaint *Christmas Steps*, at the top of which are old stone seats and a picturesque almshouse (1481), with a chapel dedicated to the Three Kings of Cologne.

Returning to the Cross, we enter Corn St. (Pl. F, 4), in which is the *Council House*, by Sir Robert Smirke (1827), containing valuable plate and portraits (Earl of Pembroke, by Van Dyck, etc.). In *All Saints*, opposite, is the tomb of Edward Colston (p. 125), by Rysbrack. In front of the *Exchange* (Pl. F, 4; by John Wood of Bath, 1743) are four metal tables known as the 'Nails'. These belonged to the Tolsey (mentioned in Scott's 'Pirate'), the forerunner of the Exchange, and were used for making payments (hence, it is said, the phrase 'pay on the nail'). — From Clare St. a short street on the right leads to *St. Stephen's* (Pl. F, 4), a Perp. church with a fine tower. It contains a memorial to Martin Pring (1580-1626?), who made the first voyage to Maine in 1603.

Marsh St., to the left (S.), leads to the *Merchant Venturers' Hall*, built in 1709. This ancient society, incorporated in 1552, is now devoted to educational (p. 126) and philanthropic work. In King St. are the society's picturesque almshouses (1699), the former *City Library*, founded in 1613, the *Theatre Royal* (1766), *Coopers' Hall*, the *St. Nicholas Almshouse* (1680), and several gabled houses. Farther on is *Queen Square* (Pl. F, 4, 5), the principal scene of the Reform riots of 1831, with an equestrian statue of William III. by Rysbrack.

Clare St. ends at the *Tramways Centre*, with a bronze tablet commemorating the Cabots (p. 123). Colston Avenue, to the N.,

contains statues of Edmund Burke (M.P. for Bristol, 1774-80; by Havard Thomas) and Edward Colston. *Colston Hall* (Pl. E, F, 4), rebuilt in 1900, can accommodate 4000 people.

Bristol occupies a leading position among English cities for the extent and number of its charitable institutions; and the first place among its philanthropists is unanimously accorded to Edward Colston (1636-1721), whose memory is kept green by the 'Colston Banquet' on Nov. 13th. — In Park Row (Pl. E, 3, 4) is the *Red Lodge* (1590), with a carved staircase and chamber, now the club house of the 'Bristol Savages'.

Following St. Augustine's Parade to the S., we reach *College Green* (Pl. E, 4), originally the burial-ground of the abbey. In the centre is a replica (1851) of the *High Cross* (p. 100).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. E, 4), begun in 1142, was originally the church of an Augustinian abbey, founded by Robert Fitzharding, reeve of Bristol. The E. portion, however, was rebuilt in 1306-50 by Abbot Knowle, while the nave and W. towers, destroyed in the 16th cent., were rebuilt by G. E. Street in 1868-88 in harmony with the choir and transept. The main body is of the Dec. order, resembling in many respects the German Gothic of the period. The central tower, 123 ft. high, is a Perp. addition of 1450-70 (rebuilt in 1893). The cathedral is 300 ft. long, 69 ft. wide, and 52 ft. high. — The bishopric of Bristol was founded by Henry VIII. in 1542; from 1836 till 1897 it was linked with the diocese of Gloucester. Services at 10 and 4, on Sun. at 8, 11, 12.15, 3.30, and 7.

Interior (open free on week-days 9.30-5 or 7). The absence of clerestory and triforium makes this church unique among English cathedrals, the aisles being of the same height as the nave, and the arches rising clear up to the spring of the vaulting. The singular flying arches across the aisles take the place of the usual flying buttresses; these and the stellate tomb-recesses (paralleled only at St. Mary Redcliffe and at St. David's) were imitated by Street in his new nave.

The Transepts have rich lierne vaulting, and in the N. arm are a modern window in memory of Colston (see above) and a monument to *Joseph Butler* (1692-1752), author of the 'Analogy', who was bishop of Bristol from 1738 to 1750. The S. transept contains a curious old carving in stone (the 'Harrowing of Hell'), believed to be of Saxon origin. On the E. of the N. transept is the *Elder Lady Chapel, a pure E.E. structure (1215), containing grotesque carvings.

The *Choir (early-Dec.) has beautiful foliage-capitals, lierne vaulting, canopied stalls of 1515 (restored), with misericords, and a reredos by J. L. Pearson (1899). In the N. choir-aisle is a bust of *Southey* (p. 124). The stained glass in the E. window of the Lady Chapel dates partly from the beginning of the 14th century. This chapel also contains monuments of the abbots. A tablet beside Abbot Newland's tomb, on the S. wall, indicates the grave of Bishop Butler. — At the E. end of the S. choir-aisle is the Berkeley Chapel, added about 1340; the vestibule by which it is entered was formerly the *Sacristy, curiously vaulted and with a hearth for baking sacramental bread.

From the S. transept we enter the Cloisters (incomplete; early 16th cent.), from the E. side of which we obtain access to the gem of the cathedral, the **Chapter House, perhaps the most beautiful Norman chamber in the kingdom (1155-70). Its rich mouldings and interlaced arcade are of the most exquisite workmanship. Like other early chapter-houses in England it is rectangular in shape.

To the S. of the cathedral is a fragment of the old *Bishop's Palace*, burned by the Reform rioters in 1831.

To the W. of the cathedral is **College Gate*, a well-preserved Norman archway, with a smaller one by its side, belonging to the old abbey-buildings. The mouldings are very elaborate. The superstructure is Perpendicular. — Adjacent is the *Central Library* (1905). On the N. side of College Green is **St. Mark's* (Pl. E, 4) or the *Lord Mayor's Chapel*, a little gem of Gothic architecture, with an E.E. nave and a late-Perp. chancel and tower, founded c. 1225 as a chapel of the Bonhommes or begging friars and bought by the corporation in 1541. It contains old monuments and stained glass and is open on Mon., Wed., and Fri., 11-3 (Sun. services at 11 and 6.30). In Unity St., to the N.W., is the *Technical College* of the Merchant Venturers (p. 124).

Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons' chocolate and cocoa works, in Union St. (Pl. F, 3), and W. D. & H. O. Wills's tobacco factory, in East St., Bedminster (Pl. G, 6), are open to visitors by appointment. — The charming little *Arno's Vale Cemetery*, at the S.E. corner of the town, contains the grave of Robert Hall, the Baptist divine (1764-1831).

The pleasantest approach to the high-lying suburb of **Clifton** is from College Green, either through Park St. (Pl. E, 4) or over *Brandon Hill* (Pl. D, 4; 260 ft.). Or we may take a tram to Hotwells and ascend by the Clifton Rocks Railway (Pl. A, 4).

Brandon Hill is crowned by the *Cabot Tower* (105 ft. high; *View of Bristol), begun in 1897, the 400th anniversary of John Cabot's first sight of Nova Scotia. — On the N.W. side of the hill is *Queen Elizabeth's Hospital*, a 'bluecoat' school, founded in 1590 and removed hither in 1847, where 110 boys receive free education and board.

No. 43 Park St. is the house in which Hannah More lived from 1773 to 1793. At the top of the hill is the **University of Bristol** (Pl. E, 3), founded largely by the benefactions of the Wills family and incorporated in 1909. The imposing new buildings, with a tower 218 ft. high (containing a bell of nearly 10 tons), were completed in 1925 from the designs of Sir George Oatley. — A little farther on is the *Museum & Art Gallery* (open 10-6, Wed. and Sat. 10-8, 1st and 3rd Sun. in the month 2-5).

To the N., in Tyndall's Park, is the *Grammar School*, founded in 1532 and removed hither in 1879. Opposite is the *Baptist College*, one of the oldest Nonconformist training colleges in England, founded in 1679, and in Cotham Road is the *Western Congregational College* (Pl. D, E, 2), founded in 1752 and transferred hither from Plymouth in 1901.

Queen's Road passes near the Rom. Cath. Pro-Cathedral (Pl. D, 4). At the beginning of Whiteladies Road is the *Royal West of England Academy* (Pl. D, 3), including schools of art and architecture and containing wall-paintings by Walter Crane, etc. Opposite are the *Victoria Rooms*, now the university students' club.

From this point Whiteladies Road, to the right, leads to Durdham Down (p. 127; nearly 1 M.), passing Clifton Down Station (Pl. C, 2). The shortest way to (½ M.) Clifton Down and the Suspension Bridge

is to the left, through Queen's Road (Pl. C, D, 3), and then, at Victoria Square (Pl. C, 4), to the right.

Clifton Down (Pl. A, 1-4; 235 ft.) is a limestone plateau, dotted with trees and adjoined on the N. by *Durdham Down* (310 ft.). On the W. they are bounded by the *Gorge of the Avon, the rocky wall of which is named *St. Vincent's Rocks*. In the face of the rocks is the *Giant's Cave* (view), approached from the so-called *Observatory* (camera obscura) on the height adjoining the bridge. The gorge is crossed by the ***Clifton Suspension Bridge** (Pl. A, 4; toll 2*d.*, cycle 3*d.*, motor-cycle 4*d.*, including return; motor-car 6*d.*, return 9*d.*), 1352 ft. long, with a single span of 702 ft. and 287 ft. above low water. It was begun by I. K. Brunel in 1836 but was not completed until 1864. Beautiful views from the centre of the bridge (best at high water). From a point near the E. end of the bridge the Clifton Rocks Railway (up 2*d.*, down 1½*d.*) or a zigzag path descends to *Hotwells*, which enjoyed a great reputation in the days of 'Humphrey Clinker' and 'Evelina'. Macaulay lived at 16 Caledonia Place (Pl. B, 4; tablet) in 1859. On the W. bank, a little below the bridge, is *Nightingale Valley*, and to the N. are the beautiful *Leigh Woods* (N.T.).

The **Zoological Gardens* (Pl. B, 2; open from 9, Sun. from 12; adm. 1*s.*, Wed. 6*d.*) are noted especially for their carnivora. Behind is *Clifton College* (Pl. B, 2), founded in 1862 and ranking among the chief public schools of England (nearly 800 boys).

The church of *Westbury-on-Trym* (3 M. to the N.W. of Bristol; tram), rebuilt by Canynges (p. 123), was formerly attached to a college of secular clerks founded in 1288, of which Wycliffe was a prebendary. The 15th cent. gatehouse (N.T.) is still extant. Near *Henbury* (Henbury Court, residential, 15 R., P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; station, see below), 1½ M. further N., is the modern *Blaise Castle*, with beautiful grounds, bought by the Bristol corporation in 1925. — *Dundry* church, with its fine tower (1483), 5 M. to the S.W. of Bristol, on the top of a lofty down (765 ft.), was built by the Merchant Venturers (p. 121) in 1483 and commands a famous view.

Avonmouth, with docks belonging to the city of Bristol (including the Royal Edward Dock, 1908), is reached by the new road ('Portway') starting from the suspension-bridge (5 M.; motorbus), by railway (9 M.) viâ *Shirehampton*, with a beautiful park (N.T.), or by railway (12¾ M.) viâ Filton Junction (see below) and Henbury (see above). — *Portishead* (rfmts.; Como, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Royal, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), reached by branch-line (11½ M.), is a watering-place on the Severn estuary, with a dock belonging to Bristol. Light railway thence to Clevedon and Weston, see p. 133.

From Bristol to Severn Tunnel Junction (for South Wales), 17 M., G.W.R. in 35-50 min. (5*s.*, 3*s.*). — 1½ M. *Stapleton Road*, for *Stapleton*, the birthplace of Hannah More (1745-1833; pp. 126, 128). — Near (2½ M.) *Ashley Hill* are the *Müller Orphanages*, with about 1000 children, established by George Müller in 1836 and supported entirely by unsolicited contributions. Visitors are admitted on week-days (Mon. excepted) at 2.45 and 3.15. — Between (4¾ M.) *Filton Junction* (for Avonmouth, see above) and (6½ M.) *Patchway* we join the main line from London (p. 115). — 17 M. *Severn Tunnel Junction*, see p. 474.

From Bristol to *Frome*, see p. 100; to *Wells*, *Glastonbury*, and *Exeter*, see R. 15; to *Gloucester*, *Cheltenham*, *Worcester*, *Birmingham*, and *Derby*, see R. 26.

15. From Bristol to Exeter. Wells and Glastonbury.

Railway. G.W.R. to *Taunton*, 45 M. in 3/4-2 1/4 hrs. (9*s*. 4*d*., 5*s*. 7*d*.); to *Exeter*, 75 3/4 M. in 1 1/2-3 1/2 hrs. (15*s*. 8*d*., 9*s*. 5*d*.); to *Cheddar*, 21 1/4 M. in 1-1 1/4 hr. (4*s*. 7*d*., 2*s*. 9*d*.); to *Wells*, 29 1/4 M. in 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr. (6*s*. 1*d*., 3*s*. 8*d*.); to *Glastonbury*, 34 3/4 M. in 1 3/4-2 3/4 hrs. (viâ Highbridge, p. 133, in 2-2 1/2 hrs., 7*s*. 11*d*., 4*s*. 9*d*.).

Road. *A*. Viâ Bridgwater and Taunton (A 38), 76 M. We leave Bristol by East St. (Pl. F, G, 6). — 17 M. *Cross* (for Cheddar, p. 129); 25 1/2 M. *Highbridge* (for Burnham-on-Sea, p. 133); 33 M. **Bridgwater** (p. 133); 44 M. **Taunton** (p. 134); 51 M. *Wellington* (p. 135); 63 M. *Cullompton* (p. 135). — We enter (76 M.) *Exeter* (p. 108) by Sidwell St. (Pl. D, 2).

B. Viâ Wells and Taunton (A 369 from Wells to Glastonbury, then A 361 to Taunton), 79 M. We leave Bristol by East St. (Pl. F, G, 6), diverge to the left to Bedminster Down, and cross Dundry Hill (p. 127) — Beyond (8 M.) *Chew Stoke* we cross the Mendips (p. 129). — 19 M. **Wells** (p. 129); 25 M. **Glastonbury** (p. 132). — We cross Sedgemoor (p. 134) and pass the Isle of Athelney (p. 100). — 41 1/2 M. *Durston* (p. 134). — 47 M. **Taunton**, and thence to Exeter, see above.

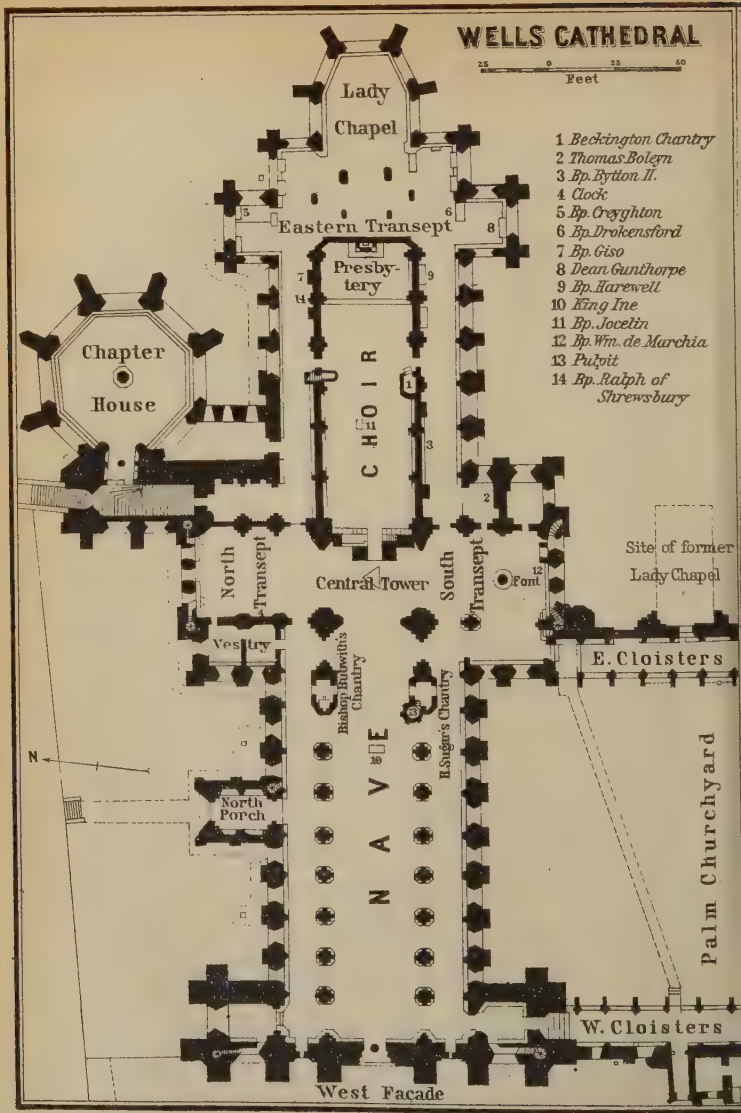
The greater part of this route lies in **Somersetshire**, which contains the attractive hilly districts of Exmoor, the Quantocks, and the Mendips. The alluvial levels afford excellent grazing, and Somerset is noted for its 'Cheddar' cheese. The majority of the village churches are Perp., with beautiful towers.

Bristol, see p. 122. — 11 3/4 M. *Yatton*, with a Perp. church, is the junction for (3 1/2 M.) Clevedon, for Blagdon, and for Wells.

Clevedon (Walton Park, 1 1/4 M. from the station, R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Royal Pier, 18 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Marine, private, R. from 3*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. or D. 3*s*. 6*d*., P. from 10*s*. 6*d*.), a pleasant watering-place, has a pier and a good beach. Henry Hallam (1777-1859), the historian, and his son Arthur (1811-33), the subject of Tennyson's 'In Memoriam', are buried in the old church (St. Andrew's). In Old Church Road is Coleridge Cottage, doubtfully identified with the "pretty cot" to which Samuel Taylor Coleridge brought his bride (p. 123) in 1795 and in which Hartley Coleridge (1796-1849) was born. **Clevedon Court*, the Castlewood of 'Esmond', dates from the 14th cent., with Elizabethan additions; the house (1*s*.) and gardens (6*d*.) are shown on Mon., Wed., and Sat., 2-5.30. Above Clevedon rises *Dial Hill*, an excellent point of view. About 4 M. to the N.W. is a British entrenchment named *Cadbury Camp*. Light railway from Clevedon to Weston-super-Mare and to Portishead, see p. 133.

From Yatton to Blagdon, 8 1/4 M., G.W.R. in 1/2 hr. (1*s*. 8*d*., 1*s*.). — 1 1/2 M. *Congresbury* (see below). — 4 1/2 M. *Wrington* church has a Perp. *Tower. John Locke (1632-1704) was born at Wrington (house pulled down), and Hannah More (p. 127), who lived at Barley Wood, a little to the E., is buried in the churchyard. — 6 3/4 M. *Burrington*, with a fine gorge and four caves, in one of which Augustus Toplady composed 'Rock of Ages' (1775) during a thunderstorm. — 8 1/4 M. *Blagdon* (Mendip Bungalow, unlicensed, 28 R., R. & B. from 8*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*., P. from 12*s*.; Seymour Arms), with the *Yeo Reservoir* (trout-fishing). Fine walk over the Mendips to Cheddar (9 M.; p. 129).

From Yatton to Wells, 17 1/2 M., G.W.R. in 1 hr. (3*s*. 7*d*., 2*s*. 2*d*.). — 1 1/2 M. *Congresbury* (pron. 'coomsbury'), with a 15th cent. vicarage. — 4 1/2 M. *Sandford*. *Banwell*, 1 M. to the W., has



Wagner & Debes' Geogr. Establ. Leipz.

an early-Perp. church (c. 1380) and two bone-caves. — 8 M. *Axbridge* (Lamb, 8 R. from 3*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*).

Near (9½ M.) **Cheddar** (rfmts.; Cliff, 18 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 16*s.*; Bath Arms, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), noted for its cheese, is the **Cheddar Gorge*, 1 M. long, with the highest limestone cliffs in the country (450 ft. in places; N.T.), between which a narrow road ascends in windings to the summit of the Mendips. The **Cheddar Caves* (Gough's the larger, ¼ M. long, and grander, Cox's the more graceful; both open on week-days 9.30-dusk; Gough's on Sun. also, 11-1 and 2-dusk; adm. 1*s.* each cave) contain fine stalactites.

Near *Black Down* (1068 ft.), the highest of the **Mendip Hills**, 3 M. to the N., is *Charterhouse-on-Mendip*, with the remains of Roman lead-mines and an amphitheatre. — About 3½ M. to the S. of Cheddar is *Wedmore*, where Alfred made peace with the Danes in 878.

16½ M. *Wookey*. *Wookey Hole* (apply at the farm opposite the paper-mills; 1*s.*), from which the *Axe* issues, is 500 ft. long.

17½ M. **Wells.** — Railway Stations. The G.W.R. station (Tucker St.) and that of the Somerset & Dorset Railway (Priory Road; comp. p. 132) are ¼ M. apart. — Hotels. *Swan*, Sadler St., 30 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Star*, High St., 9 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Central*, High St., private, D., R., & B. 11*s.* 6*d.*; *Mitre*, Sadler St., private, R. 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*

Motorbuses to *Glastonbury, Frome, Cheddar, Burnham, Weston-super-Mare, Bristol*, etc.

Wells, a cathedral city pure and simple, with 4372 inhab., is prettily situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills.

The ***Cathedral**, dedicated to St. Andrew, is predominantly an E.E. building of the 12th and 13th centuries. The bishopric of Somerset was founded in 909 by Edward the Elder; for a time the see was removed to Bath (comp. p. 119), and since the time of Roger (1244-47) the bishop's title has been 'Bath and Wells'. The first church was erected by the Saxon king Ine (d. 726), and since its earliest beginnings Wells has been uninterruptedly in the possession of a chapter of secular canons. The Saxon church was replaced by a Norman cathedral, of which but one or two stones remain. The present building was begun in the Transitional style, in all probability by Reginald Fitzjocelin (bishop 1174-91), to whom the three W. bays of the choir, the transepts, and the E. bays of the nave are assigned. Jocelin (bishop 1206-42), known as 'Fundator Alter', completed the nave in the E.E. style and erected the N. porch and the W. screen, the cathedral being consecrated in 1239. In the Dec. period (c. 1300-30) the E. end of the church (Lady Chapel, retro-choir, and the three E. bays of the choir) was rebuilt from E. to W. the chapter-house was completed c. 1319, the upper part of the central tower (165 ft. high) in 1321. The upper parts of the W. towers (S. tower by Harewell, p. 131; N. tower by Bubwith, p. 130) and the cloisters are Perpendicular. The cathedral was

restored by Benjamin Ferrey in 1842, by Anthony Salvin in 1848-54, and by Sir George Gilbert Scott in 1869-74. — Though comparatively small (length 415 ft., internal 383 ft.; external width across the transepts 150 ft.; width across the nave and aisles 82 ft.; height 67 ft.), Wells takes rank among the finest churches in England.

"The church itself cannot from mere lack of bulk hold its ground against the soaring apse of Amiens, or against the windows ranging, tier above tier, in the mighty eastern gable of Ely. The cloister cannot measure itself with Gloucester or Salisbury; the chapter-house lacks the soaring roofs of York and Lincoln; the palace itself finds its rival in the ruined pile of St. David's. The peculiar charm and glory of Wells lies in the union and harmonious grouping of all" (Freeman; comp. p. 1).

The Close is entered by *Browne's Gate* (or the '*Dean's Eye*'), in Sadler St., or by *Penniless Porch*, in the market-place. These, as well as the *Chain Gate* (see below) and the '*Bishop's Eye*', leading from the market-place to the palace, were built by Thomas Beckington (bishop 1443-65). The glory of the cathedral is the ** *West Front*, illustrating the E.E. style at its best; it is 147 ft. wide and elaborately adorned with arcading and sculptures (350 figures in all). The columns, originally of blue lias, were restored in Kilkenny marble. The statues, which include the finest unrestored examples of mediæval carving in England, are contemporary with the rest of the façade and are attributed to native sculptors. To provide a wider screen for the imagery, the towers are placed beyond the aisles.

The statues are arranged in eight horizontal tiers, those on the S. side of the façade representing mainly 'spiritual', those on the N. side 'temporal' characters. In the 1st tier (niches mostly empty), deacons and prophets, with the Coronation of the Virgin in the centre; 2nd, quatrefoils with angels; 3rd, subjects from the Old Testament (S.) and the New Testament (N.); 4th and 5th, English kings, bishops, and heroes; 6th, Resurrection of the dead; 7th, angels; 8th, apostles.

The **North Porch*, completed c. 1213, is a beautiful composition in the E.E. style, retaining traces of Norman influence. Before entering the cathedral we should notice also the old clock (p. 131), the exterior of the chapter-house, and the Chain Gate connecting the church with the Vicars' Close (p. 132).

Interior (services at 8, 10 and 3, on Sun. at 8, 11, and 3; open till 7 or dusk, choir on week-days only). The *Nave, which is 192 ft. long, is bare of monuments, and it has the distinct character of having its main lines horizontal rather than vertical. The first feature to strike the eye is the curious double arch, one of three inserted in 1338 to prop up the central tower, and each forming the general outline of a St. Andrew's Cross. Above this arch is the Rood, set up in 1920. The *Capitals have elaborate foliage, interspersed with birds and animals. At the E. end of the nave are the chantries of *Nicholas Bubwith* (bishop 1407-24) and *Hugh Sugar* (treasurer; d. 1489), and on the S. side, in the centre of the clerestory, is a minstrels' gallery, also of the Perp. period. The side-lancets of the W. window contain beautiful glass given by Bishop Creyghton (p. 131); the 16th cent. glass (from Rouen and Cologne) in the central lancet has recently been removed to windows lower down. The colouring on the vaulting is a modern reproduction. The stone pulpit (Pl. 13), erected in 1541-47, is the only Renaissance work in the church. Close to it is a modern stone commemorating *King Ine* (p. 129; Pl. 10). — The

Transepts resemble the nave in general character and are flanked with aisles. The *Capitals here are very rich and quaint. The crossing is fan-vaulted. The S. transept contains the font (c. 1190; mutilated) and interesting monuments, including that of *William de Marchia* (bishop 1293-1302; Pl. 12) and (in the chapel of St. Calixtus) an alabaster tomb (Pl. 2) with sculptured *Panels, thought to be that of *Thomas Boleyn*, precentor (d. 1470). In the N. transept, the W. aisle of which is shut off by a Perp. screen and divided into two vestries, is a clock (Pl. 4) of c. 1390, with figures of knights set in motion at the hours (original works in the Science Museum, London). The chapels in the E. aisle of the N. transept, now the Somerset War Memorial, are entered from the choir-aisle.

The *Choir (adm. 6*d.*), which is separated from the nave by a Perp. screen surmounted by the organ, forms with the retro-choir and Lady Chapel one of the most beautiful interiors in the country. The three W. bays are in the Transitional style, while the three E. bays are perfect specimens of Early or Geometrical Decorated. The stalls are modern, but the sixty misericords (1825) have been preserved. The *Golden Window at the E. end and the two clerestory windows on each side of it are filled with fine glass of c. 1330 (Tree of Jesse). At the back of the altar is a low screen, forming the end of the choir proper. — The choir is connected with the Lady Chapel by the Retro-Choir, which has beautiful clustered columns of Purbeck marble. The interlacing of the arches here is specially admirable. *Bishop Jocelin* (p. 129; Pl. 11) is interred in the centre of the choir, though his tomb has been destroyed. — The apsidal termination of the cathedral is formed by the *Lady Chapel, which also belongs to the Dec. period, with its mutilated reredos and its fragmentary stained glass. — The chapels and choir-aisles contain fragmentary 14th cent. glass and numerous monuments. Those of the seven Saxon bishops date from the early 13th century. In the S. aisle are the tombs of *John Harewell* (bishop 1367-86; Pl. 9) and *William Bytton II.* (1267-74; Pl. 3; early incised effigy), and the chantry of *Thomas Beckington* (1443-65; Pl. 1; beautiful screen and canopy); in St. Catherine's Chapel, *John Gunthorpe* (dean 1472-98; Pl. 8) and *John de Drokensford* (bishop 1309-29; Pl. 6); in the corresponding chapel on the N., *Robert Creyghton* (1670-72; Pl. 5); in the N. aisle, *Giso* (1060-88; Pl. 7) and *Ralph of Shrewsbury* (1329-63; Pl. 14). The old cope chest at the E. end of the N. aisle and the carving of the Ascension in the chapel of the N.E. transept should be noticed.

The octagonal *Chapter House, with Geometrical window-tracery, dates from about 1319. The ribs of the vaulting radiate from a shafted column in the centre. The chapter-house is reached from the cathedral by a *Staircase ascending from the E. aisle of the N. transept and leading also to the gallery above the Chain Gate (p. 132). Below the chapter-house is an undercroft or treasury (entered from the N. choir-aisle), dating from c. 1290 and containing a pyx-canopy (?), old chests, and fragments of carving. — The Central Tower (adm. 6*d.*), ascended by a staircase from the S. transept, affords a *View of the city. — From the S.W. corner of the S. transept we enter the spacious Perp. Cloisters, which have no walk on the N. side. The chapter library is over the E. walk (built by Bubwith, p. 130), and over the W. walk (by Beckington, see above) is a small museum (week-days, 2-4).

To the S. of the cathedral is the ***Bishop's Palace**, built by Jocelin (p. 129) and surrounded with a moat and bastioned wall by Ralph of Shrewsbury (see above). To the left of the drawbridge is a bell which the swans ring when they want to be fed. The ruins of the Great Hall (1274-92) and the Dec. chapel are interesting. The grounds, containing the chief of the 'wells' that give name to the city, are open on Wed. and Sat., 3-5. In the recreation ground, close by, is the episcopal *Barn* (15th cent.). — On the N. side of

the cathedral stands the *Deanery*, a 15th cent. building. The *College Library* occupies the old archdeaconry, opposite the N. porch. Some of the canons' houses date from the 15th century. — The ***Vicars' Close** (14-15th cent.) comprises a chapel, a library, a common hall, and residences for the vicars choral (originally 42), now partly occupied by theological students (lodgings available during vacation). It communicates with the cathedral by a gallery (1460), passing above the Chain Gate (p. 130).

St. Cuthbert's, near the G.W.R. station, has a fine Perp. tower. — A *View of the city is obtained from *Tor Hill* (N.T.).

Beyond Wells the railway from Yatton goes on to *Shepton Mallet* (5 M.; p. 121) and *Witham* (9 M.; p. 100).

A branch-line of the Somerset & Dorset Railway (station, see p. 129) runs S. from Wells to ($5^1/_2$ M.) **Glastonbury** (rfmts.; George, see p. 133, 16 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*; Crown, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Railway, R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 4326 inhab., renowned in legend as the spot where St. Joseph of Arimathæa founded the first Christian church in England, and as the *Isle of Avalon*, where King Arthur and Queen Guinevere were buried. In sober fact the ***Abbey** can trace its foundation back to 601 and is "the one great institution which bore up untouched through the storm of English Conquest, the one great tie which binds our race to the race which went before us, and which binds the church of the last 1300 years to the earlier days of Christianity in Britain" (Freeman; comp. p. xli).

King Ine (p. 129) founded or refounded a monastery here and dedicated it to SS. Peter and Paul; and St. Dunstan (924-988), who was born and educated at Glastonbury, introduced the Benedictine rule and built a church of stone to the E. of the primitive British church ('Vetusta Ecclesia') of wattles and timber. Dunstan's church, in which the saint himself and the Saxon kings Edmund (d. 946), Edgar (d. 975), and Edmund Ironside (d. 1016) were buried, was pulled down to make way for a Norman edifice. Scarcely was this finished, however, when it was burned down (1184) together with the 'Vetusta Ecclesia', then dedicated to the Virgin. Henry II. immediately rebuilt this Lady Chapel, also known as the chapel of St. Joseph, and then began, some 60 ft. to the E., the reconstruction of the main church on a still more sumptuous scale, which was finished in 1303. The space between these erections afterwards became the site of an antechapel, connecting the Lady Chapel with the main church and thus forming one great church 580 ft. in length. The abbey was suppressed and dismantled by Henry VIII., who hanged Richard Whiting, the last abbot, on Glastonbury Tor in 1539.

The most interesting remains (week-days 9-8, in winter 10-6; adm. 6*d.*) are those of the ***Chapel of the Virgin** (late-Norman, with interlaced arcades), with *St. Joseph's Chapel*, a 15th cent. addition, in the crypt below. There exist also a transeptal chapel, parts of the S. wall of the nave and choir, the two E. piers of the great tower, and some trace of the cloisters, nearly all of which are in the Transitional style. Excavations since 1908 have brought to light the foundations of three chapels and the N. porch. Among the buildings which led Parker to describe Glastonbury as "a perfect store of domestic antiquities" are the massive stone *Abbot's Kitchen* (to the S.W.; adm. 6*d.*), with four large fireplaces, dating from

1435-40; the *George Inn*, erected as a pilgrims' inn by Abbot Selwood (1456-93); the *Tribunal* (16th cent.) or abbot's court-house, also in the High St.; and the *Abbot's Barn* (14th cent.), in Chilkwell St., passed on the way to the Tor. The church of *St. John the Baptist* (1465) has a fine Perp tower. In Magdalene St. is a *Museum* with finds from the Glastonbury lake-village. — The site of the Glastonbury Thorn, which sprang miraculously from St. Joseph of Arimathæa's staff, and blossomed on Christmas Day, is marked by a stone inscribed 'I. A. Anno D. XXXI' (on *Wearyall Hill*, to the S. of the station). The tree was cut down by a Puritan, but offshoots still grow in the abbey grounds and elsewhere.

The *Glastonbury Festival*, an artistic movement founded by Mr. Rutland Boughton in 1914, comprises a summer school of music-drama, a festival at Glastonbury in Aug., and the professional company of Glastonbury Players, who give performances in all parts of the country.

A good view is obtained from *Glastonbury Tor* (500 ft.), the tower (14-15th cent.) on which is a relic of a chapel of St. Michael. At the foot of the Tor, in the garden of the Chalice Well Hostel, is the *Blood Spring*, marking the reputed spot where St. Joseph buried the Holy Grail (the cup used at the Last Supper). — *Sharpham* (now a farmhouse), birthplace of Henry Fielding (1707-54), lies 2 M. to the S.W.

From Glastonbury to *Evercreech* and to *Burnham-on-Sea*, see p. 121.

Beyond Yatton (p. 128) the Mendip Hills come into sight on the left. — At (15½ M.) *Puxton* a loop-line diverges for (3¾ M.) **Weston-super-Mare** (rfmts.; Grand Atlantic, 78 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Royal, R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 17*s.*; Sandringham, 23 R., private, Queen's, 13 R., at both P. from 12*s.*; Grand Central, R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Royal Pier, R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; Imperial, R. & B. 9*s.*; York, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), a popular watering-place with 31,653 inhab., situated on the Bristol Channel, opposite the islands of *Steep* and *Flat Holm*. The promenade is 2½ M. long.

Among the numerous pleasant points near Weston are the wooded *Worlebury* or *Worle Hill*, 1½ M. to the N., crowned by an old camp (view); *Brean Down*, to the S., a bird sanctuary (ravens, peregrine falcons, and sheldrakes); and *Woodspring Priory*, now a farmhouse, 4 M. to the N., founded for Austin canons in 1210. — A light railway runs from Weston to *Clevedon* (8½ M.; p. 128) and *Portishead* (14¼ M.; p. 127).

24½ M. *Brent Knoll*, a conical green hill (457 ft.) to the left. — At (27¼ M.) *Highbridge* we cross the line (see p. 121) from Glastonbury and Evercreech Junction to *Burnham-on-Sea* (Queen's, 22 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; Royal Clarence, 14 R., R. & B. from 6*s.*, L. 3*s.* 3*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Berrow, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), a watering-place with an excellent golf-course, 1½ M. to the W., on the muddy estuary of the Parrett.

33½ M. **Bridgwater** (i. e. 'Walter's Bridge'; White Hart, 11 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Royal Clarence, 25 R. from 6*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Albany, temperance, R. & B. 5*s* 6*d.*), a town of 15,968 inhab., on the *Parrett*, 6 M. from the sea. It was stormed by Gen. Fairfax in 1645. The handsome church of St. Mary (1420) has a slender spire, 175 ft. high. 'Bath brick', used for cleaning

metal, is made here of the peculiar slime deposited by the river. A 'bore', or tidal wave, at spring-tides 3-6 ft. in height, passes up the river twice daily. Admiral Blake (1599-1657) was born in a house (modernized and now a museum) in Blake St. and is commemorated by a statue. About $2^1/_2$ M. to the S. of Bridgwater is the wireless receiving station for Canada and South Africa.

From the Somerset & Dorset station a branch runs to *Edington Junction* (7 M.; p. 121). — Motorbuses to Minehead, Glastonbury, Bristol, Taunton, etc.

About 3 M. to the S.E., between *Chedzoy* and *Weston Zoyland*, lies *Sedgemoor*, where the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth was crushed in 1685, in the last battle fought on English soil. — *Nether Stowey* (George, 10 R. from 4*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*., P. 10*s*. 6*d*.; Rose & Crown, R. & B. 5*s*. 6*d*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*.). 8 M. to the W. (motorbus), is a centre for excursions among the **Quantock Hills** (highest point *Will's Neck*, 1261 ft.). On the way to Nether Stowey we pass *Brymore House*, birthplace of John Pym (1584-1643). Coleridge lived in 1797-1800 at Nether Stowey (house marked by a tablet, with relics of the poet; adm. 6*d*.; N.T.), and in 1797 Wordsworth was his neighbour at Alfoxden (or Alfoxton) House, near *Holford*, 3 M. to the N.W. Here they planned the 'Lyrical Ballads', to which Coleridge contributed 'The Ancient Mariner'.

At ($39^1/_4$ M.) *Durston* we join the main line (p. 101).

45 M. **Taunton** (rfmts.; Castle, 67 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; County, T.H., 37 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Great Western, R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 15*s*.; Royal Ashton, unlicensed), the county town, with 23,219 inhab., is situated on the *Tone*, in the vale of *Taunton Deane*. **St. Mary Magdalen's*, in the Perp. style (c. 1500), has double aisles and finely carved roofs. The tower, 155 ft. high and elaborately decorated, was reconstructed in 1858-62. *St. James's* also has a good tower. The *Castle*, dating partly from the 12th cent., contains the Somerset County Museum (week-days, 6*d*.), which includes finds from the Meare lake-village (p. 121), etc. In the Great Hall Judge Jeffreys held the chief of the 'Bloody Assizes' after Sedgemoor (see above), when about 330 prisoners were executed and 850 transported. Kirke, the colonel of 'Kirke's Lambs', executed many of the rebels without trial by hanging them from the signboard of the 'White Hart' (now the Devon & Somerset Stores).

From Taunton to Minehead, $24^3/_4$ M., G.W.R. in $1^1/_4$ hr. (5*s*. 2*d*., 3*s*. 1*d*.). This line forms an approach to Exmoor and Lynton (R. 22) from the E. — Beyond (2 M.) *Norton Fitzwarren* (p. 135) we follow a beautiful valley between the Quantocks (see above) on the E. and the *Brendon Hills* on the W. — 5 M. *Bishop's Lydeard*, with a Perp. church and a 14th cent. churchyard cross. Sydney Smith (1771-1845) was rector after 1829 of *Combe Florey*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. — 15 M. *Williton* (Egremont, 12 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Railway, 8 R.). — $16^3/_4$ M. *Watchet* (West Somerset, D., R., & B. 11*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*.) is a small port on the Bristol Channel. — 19 M. *Washford* is the station for **Cleeve Abbey* (week-days 9-1 and 2-7, 1*s*.), founded for Cistercians in 1188. Its chief features are the gatehouse (13th cent.), part of the cloisters (15th cent.), the dormitory, the refectory (15th cent.), the common room, and the foundations of the church. — $21^1/_4$ M. *Blue Anchor*. — 23 M. **Dunster** (Luttrell Arms, 17 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., P. from 15*s*.; Foresters Arms, 10 R. from 4*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. or D. 3*s*. 6*d*.), a quaint town

with an old yarn-market and a majestic castle (mainly Elizabethan; the Stancy Castle of Hardy's 'Laodicean'), situated in a large park. The castle grounds are shown on week-days (10-1.30, 1*s.*; tickets at Lock's tea-rooms, High St.). A polo tournament is held in Aug. on Dunster Lawns. Adjacent is *Conegar Hill*, surmounted by a tower. The priory-church has a Perp. nave and an E.E. choir, with a fine Perp. screen. — 24$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Minehead*, see p. 176.

From Taunton to Barnstaple, 45$^{3}/_{4}$ M., G.W.R. in 1$^{3}/_{4}$ hr. (9*s.* 5*d.*, 5*s.* 8*d.*). This line, skirting the S. slopes of Exmoor (p. 174), forms the direct approach to Ilfracombe (p. 168). — 2 M. *Norton Fitzwarren* (see below). — 9$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Wiveliscombe* (Lion, 9 R. from 4*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*). Near *Tolland*, 4 M. to the N.E., is *Gaulden Manor* (now a farmhouse), the home of Henry Wolcott, ancestor of many distinguished Americans, who emigrated to Boston in 1630. — 21 M. **Dulverton** (Carnarvon Arms, at the station, 25 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Lamb, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*; Lion, 15 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; The Green, private, R. & B. 10*s.* 6*d.*), an angling and hunting centre amid lovely scenery, 2 M. to the N. of the station. A visit may be paid to (5 M.) the *Torr Steps*, a rude stone bridge over the *Barle*. From Dulverton a branch descends the valley of the *Exe*, viâ *Bampton* (3$^{1}/_{2}$ M.; White Horse, 13 R. from 5*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), noted for its pony fair (last Thurs. in Oct.), to Tiverton (10$^{1}/_{2}$ M.; see below) and Exeter. — 34$^{1}/_{4}$ M. *South Molton* (George, 20 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; Unicorn, 10 R., P. 10*s.*). To Simonsbath and Lynton, see pp. 173, 174. — 41 M. *Swimbridge* has a Perp. church with a beautiful screen and font. — 45$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Barnstaple* (G.W.R.), see p. 167. A branch runs hence to Barnstaple Junction (for Ilfracombe and Bideford).

From Taunton to *London*, see R. 13a; to *Yeovil*, see p. 100; to *Ilminster* and *Chard*, see p. 107.

47 M. *Norton Fitzwarren* (comp. above and p. 134). — 52 M. *Wellington* (Squirrel, 18 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Shaplands, unlicensed, 18 R.), a cloth-making town of 7221 inhab., lies at the foot of the *Blackdown Hills*, one of which (858 ft.) is crowned with a monument to the Duke of Wellington. — Beyond the White Ball Tunnel, $^{5}/_{8}$ M. in length, the train enters Devon (p. 107). — From (60$^{3}/_{4}$ M.) *Tiverton Junction* branches diverge E. for (7$^{1}/_{4}$ M.) *Hemyock* and W. for (4$^{3}/_{4}$ M.) *Tiverton* (Palmerston, 25 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a town of 9715 inhab., on the *Exe*. It has a large 15th cent. church, the remains of a castle, Blundell's School (1604), where R. D. Blackmore and Archbishop Temple were educated, and a lace factory. To Dulverton, see above.

63 M. *Cullompton* (White Hart, R. 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*) has a Perp. church. — 75$^{3}/_{4}$ M. *Exeter* (St. David's), see p. 108.

16. From Exeter to Plymouth.

Road. *A.* Viâ Ashburton (A 38), 43 M. We leave Exeter by Alphington Road (Pl B, 6) and cross Great Haldon (p. 136). — Beyond (9$^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Chudleigh* (p. 112) we skirt the S. slopes of Dartmoor (R. 17). — 19 M. *Ashburton* (p. 148); 21$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Buckfastleigh* (p. 148); 22$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Dean Prior* (p. 148); 27 M. *South Brent* (p. 139); 32 M. *Ivybridge* (p. 140); 38 M. *Plympton* (p. 140). — We enter (43 M.) *Plymouth* (p. 142) by Exeter St. (Pl. F, 2).

B. Viâ Okehampton and Tavistock (A 30 to Okehampton, then A 386), 53 M. This route skirts the N. and E. sides of Dartmoor (R. 17). — To

(22½ M.) *Okehampton*, see p. 151. — 30½ M. *Dartmoor Inn* (for Lydford, p. 141); 34½ M. *Mary Tavy* (p. 141); 38½ M. **Tavistock** (p. 142); 42½ M. *Horrabridge* (p. 141); 44 M. *Yelverton* (p. 141). — We enter (53 M.) *Plymouth* (p. 142) by Mutley Place (Pl. E, F, 1).

C. Across Dartmoor (B 3212 to Yelverton, then A 386), 40½ M. — We leave Exeter by Cowick St. (Pl. A, 5, 6) and turn to the left. — From (12 M.) *Moretonhampstead* (p. 149) to (31½ M.) *Yelverton*, see p. 150, and thence to *Plymouth*, see above.

D. Viâ the coast (A 379), 69½ M. We leave Exeter by Alphington Road (Pl. B, 6) and turn to the left. — 4½ M. *Exminster* (see below); 9 M. *Starcross* (see below); 13 M. *Dawlish* (see below); 16 M. *Teignmouth* (see below). — We enter (23 M.) **Torquay** (p. 137)) by Teignmouth Road (Pl. B, 1) and leave it by Paignton Road (Pl. A, 4). — 26 M. *Paignton* (p. 138); 31 M. *Brixham* (p. 138). — From (35½ M.) *Kingswear* (p. 138) we are ferried across the Dart to **Dartmouth** (p. 138). — 43 M. *Torcross* (p. 139); 49½ M. *Kingsbridge* (p. 140); 57½ M. *Modbury*; 62½ M. *Yealmpton* (p. 146). — We enter (69½ M.) *Plymouth* (p. 142) by the Laira Bridge and Exeter St. (Pl. F, 2).

A. Viâ Newton Abbot (Torquay) and Totnes.

Railway. G.W.R. from St. David's Station to *Plymouth*, 52¾ M. in 1½-2¼ hrs. (11*s.*, 6*s.* 7*d.*); to *Torquay*, 25¾ M. in ⅔-1¾ hr. (5*s.* 5*d.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*). From Paddington to *Plymouth*, 226½ M. in 4¼-5 hrs. (46*s.* 8*d.*, 28*s.*; non-stop run, the longest in the world, by the Cornish Riviera Express); to *Torquay*, 199¾ M. in 3¾-4¾ hrs. (41*s.* 1*d.*, 24*s.* 8*d.*). — This picturesque route skirts the S. side of Dartmoor (R. 17).

Exeter, see p. 108. We follow the right bank of the *Exe*. — Beyond (4½ M.) *Exminster*, to the right, is *Powderham Castle*, seat of the Earl of Devon. — 8½ M. *Starcross* (Courtenay Arms, 5 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*) lies opposite Exmouth (p. 112; ferry). — Beyond (10¾ M.) *Dawlish Warren* (ferry to Exmouth) the train follows the coast-line (detached rocks). — 12 M. *Dawlish* (Royal, 16 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Grand, 18 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*), a seaside resort, under the lee of *Great Haldon* (821 ft.).

15 M. **Teignmouth** (pron. 'tinmuth'; Royal, 40 R. from 8*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; London, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; Esplanade, 16 R., Marina, 17 R., both private), a popular watering-place of 10,976 inhabitants. The *Teign* (pron. 'teen') is spanned by a timber bridge 537 yds. long. To the N. rises *Little Haldon* (811 ft.). Motorbus to (2½ M.) *Bishopsteignton* (Huntly Hydro). — The line skirts the estuary of the Teign (good view of Haytor and Rippon Tor, p. 149).

20 M. **Newton Abbot** (rfmts.; *Globe, 40 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), a town of 13,827 inhab., with a racecourse. A stone marks the spot where William III. was proclaimed king in 1688.

Ford House, on the Torquay road, is a good specimen of the Tudor style; to the W. is *Bradley Manor* (15th cent.), amid beautiful woods; *Wolborough* church, on a hill to the S., is noted for its fine screens with painted figures of saints; and *Haccombe* church, 3 M. to the S.E., is filled with monuments of the Carew family.

From Newton Abbot to *Moretonhampstead* (Dartmoor), see p. 149.

Newton Abbot 5M.
Exeter, Newton Abbot 14
Teignmouth B 6M.
Peuitor Downs
Victoria Park
St Paul's Ch.
St James' Ch.
All Saints' Ch.
Babbacombe
Golf Course
Walls Hill
Babbacombe Pt
Torre Railway Sta.
Torre Park
Upton Vale
Upton Ch.
Upton Cl.
Ellacombe Church
Anstey's Cove
Crownhill Park
Pilmur
Abbey Rd
Torbay Hosp.
Tor Castle
Warberry Hill
Warberry Road
Stoodley Knowle
Ilsham Grange
St Matthias' Ch.
Wellswood
Kents Cavern
St Marychurch
St Michaels Ch.
Lower Warberry Road
Hope Farm
Oxland
Babbacombe Rd
Higher Brim Road
Lower Brim Road
Hesketh Road
Lincombe Hill Rd
St Matthew's Ch.
Torquay Railway Sta.
Torbay Road
Tor Abbey Sands
Abbey Pk.
Warren Road
Warren Rd
Pavilion
Terrace Rd
Princes Rd
Torwood St
Tram Cn.
Upper Lincombe Road
Middle Lincombe Road
Lower Lincombe Road
Lincombe Gardens
Outer Str.
Storbourne
Parkhills
Carlton Hill
Carlton Rd
Carlton Place
Carlton's Road
Baths
Bathing Cove
Bathing Places
Tor Bay
Daddy Hole Plain
Daddy Hole Rd
Meadfoot Rd
Meadfoot Sands
Kilmorie
Pt Ilsham Drive
Ilsham Road
Ilsham Marine Drive
Livermead Cliff
Lendiwell
Roskend
London Bridge
Paignton Road
Torbay Rd
Lincombe Rd
Lincombe Hill
Ilsham Rd
Ilsham Lane
Warberry Rd W.
Warberry Rd E.
Middle Warberry Road
Lower Warberry Road
Higher Warberry Road
Ridgeway Rd
Ridgeway
Hollicombe Rd
Hollicombe Park
Hollicombe Cliff
Hollicombe Head
Hollicombe Gdns
Hollicombe Ch.
Hollicombe Cl.
Hollicombe Hill
Hollicombe Lane
Hollicombe Beach
Hollicombe Cliff Rd

From Newton Abbot to Torquay and Dartmouth, $14^3/_4$ M., G.W.R. in $1\text{-}1^1/_4$ hr. (3*s.* 3*d.*, 2*s.*). — $2^1/_4$ M. *Kingskerswell.* — 5 M. *Torre*, station (Pl. A, 1; rfmts.) for the N. part of Torquay. Torquay station (Pl. A, 3; rfmts.) is on the W. margin of the town.

$5^3/_4$ M. **Torquay.** — Hotels. *Imperial* (Pl. a; C, 4), R. from 12*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; **Palace* (Pl. c; E, 2), at Anstey's Cove, with 25 acres, 120 R. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; **Grand* (Pl. f; A, 3, 4), 150 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Torbay* (Pl. d; C, 3), 100 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Victoria & Albert* (Pl. e; B, 3), 70 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Savoy*, Livermead Cliff (Pl. A, 4), unlicensed, R. from 6*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.*; *Osborne* (Pl. h; E, 4), R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Belgrave* (Pl. g; B, 3), R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Hydro* (Pl. k; D, 4), 65 R., P. from 21*s.*; *Lincombe Hall* (Pl. i; D, 3, 4), unlicensed, 45 R., P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Queen's* (Pl. b; C, 3), 50 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Links*, St. Marychurch, 30 R., R. & B. 10*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Central*, Abbey Place, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, P. 15*s.*; *Abbey*, facing the Pavilion (Pl. C, 3). — Private: *Rosetor*, Chestnut Avenue (Pl. A, B, 3); *Riviera*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*, *Park Hall*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*, *Edenhurst*, P. from 15*s.*, Park Hill Road (Pl. C, D, 4); *South Hill House*, 22 R., P. from 15*s.*; **Touraine*. Tor Church Road (Pl. B, 2), 40 R., P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Belgrave*, *Derwent*, *Roslin Hall*, *Kistor*, Belgrave Road (Pl. B, 3); *Stitchill*, Lower Warberry Road (Pl. D, 3); *Howden Court*, 26 R., *Allerdale*, *Nepaul*, 23 R., Croft Road (Pl. B, 2, 3).

Taxicabs 1*s.* 6*d.* for the first mile, then 9*d.* per $^1/_2$ M.

Tramways, see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *Babbacombe*, *Paignton*, *Brixham*, *Totnes*, *Newton Abbot*, *Bovey Tracey*, *Chudleigh*, *Ashburton*, *Buckfastleigh*, *Teignmouth*, *Exeter*, etc.

Motor Coaches daily in summer to *Dartmoor*, etc. — Steamers in summer to *Plymouth*, *Weymouth*, and intermediate resorts.

Bathing from Tor Abbey (Pl. B, 3), Meadfoot (Pl. E, 4), Anstey's Cove (Pl. E, 2), and Oddicombe Beach (p. 138). — Corporation Baths (medical, Turkish, and swimming) by the Haldon Pier (Pl. C, 4).

Post Office (Pl. C, 3). — Information Bureau at the entrance to Princess Pier (Pl. C, 3, 4).

Royal Theatre (Pl. C, 3). — Concerts at the *Pavilion* (municipal orchestra) and the *Princess Pier*. — Racecourse at *Petitor* (beyond Pl. C, 1).

Torquay, a modern town with 39,432 inhab., beautifully situated in a sheltered position at the N.W. angle of *Tor Bay*, is a favourite resort (especially in winter) of persons with delicate chests. In winter the thermometer seldom descends to 36° Fahr., while in summer the maximum heat is about 77°. The town, seen to greatest advantage from a boat in the bay, is spread over a number of hills, which rise in terraces above the sea and are dotted with houses embosomed in semi-tropical vegetation. The bathing and boating are excellent, and the environs abound in charming walks and drives. Torquay is an important yachting station, and a regatta is held here in August. A speciality is the making of articles in terracotta.

Tor Abbey (Pl. A, B, 3), incorporating monastic remains of the 12-14th cent., is not open to the public. The *Museum* (Pl. D, 3), in Babbacombe Road, contains bones and implements found in Kent's Cavern (p. 138). The *Inner Harbour* (Pl. C, 3, 4) lies $1^1/_2$ M. from

Torquay station. On the W. side of the *Outer Harbour* is the Princess Pier, adjoined by the Pavilion, the Princess Gardens, and the Terrace Gardens (exotic shrubs), and on the S.E. side is the Haldon Pier, at the landward end of which are the Royal Torbay Yacht Club and the Corporation Baths (Pl. C, 4). Thence a walk, commanding a good view of the bay, leads to 'Land's End', beyond which is a natural rock-arch known as 'London Bridge' (Pl. C, D, 4).

From the Yacht Club we may ascend by Park Hill Road to *Daddy Hole Plain* (Pl. D, 4), commanding a good view. Thence we descend to the sandy bay known as *Meadfoot* (Pl. E, 4), on the hillside above which are the *Lincombe Gardens*. The Sea Road leads along the S. side of the gardens to Ilsham Lane. The Ilsham Marine Drive (Pl. F, 3, 4), 1¼ M. long, diverges here to the right and rejoins Ilsham Lane close to *Kent's Cavern* (Pl. E, 2; adm. 1*s*.). Farther on a sign-post shows the way to (¼ M.) **Anstey's Cove* (Pl. F, 1), where boats and bathing-machines may be hired. We now either cross the ravine and take a path along the cliffs, or return to the road and follow it to (1 M.) **Babbacombe** (Pl. D, 1; Royal, B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 20*s*.; Cary Arms, on the beach; Babbacombe Hall, Sackville, both private), where we descend to *Babbacombe Bay*, with beautiful effects of colouring. Boats may be hired here, but bathers must go on to *Oddicombe Beach* (cliff-railway). The *View from Babbacombe Downs embraces a long line of coast in both directions. From Babbacombe we may go on by boat or motorbus to (1¼ M.) *Watcombe*, with its *Giant Rocks* and its terracotta works; or we may return direct across *Warberry Hill* (Pl. D, 2; pine-woods) to (2 M.) Torquay.

To the W. a walk may be taken through typical Devonshire lanes to the village of (1¾ M.) *Cockington*, with its ivy-clad Perp. church and picturesque smithy, and (5 M.) *Compton Castle* (15th cent.; now a farm-house), once the seat of the Gilbert family.

8 M. **Paignton** (*Redcliffe, 80 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; Esplanade, 40 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 18*s*.; Gerston, R. & B. 8*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*.; Grosvenor, 30 R., R. & B. from 9*s*. 6*d*., Ramleh, Balholm, private), a watering-place (14,443 inhab.) with a sandy beach and a pier. Beside the interesting Perp. church is the 'Bible Tower', a relic of an episcopal palace, named from the tradition that Miles Coverdale, translator of the Bible, was its last occupant. — 11 M. *Churston*.

A branch diverges here on the left for (2 M.) **Brixham** (rfmts.; Bolton, P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.; Globe), a fishing town of 7782 inhab., noted for its trawlers, with a statue of William III., who landed here in 1688. Near the Bolton Hotel is *Philp's Cavern*.

The railway ends at (14¾ M.) *Kingswear* (Royal Dart, P. from 10*s*.), whence passengers are ferried across the Dart (1*d*.; motor-cycle 6*d*., with side-car 1*s*.; motor-car 2*s*., over 14 ft. 2*s*. 6*d*.).

Dartmouth (Royal Castle, 30 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*., P. from 16*s*. 6*d*.; Raleigh, 28 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 16*s*. 6*d*.; King's Arms, P. from 13*s*. 6*d*., is a quaint little seaport of 7201 inhab., with a roomy and very picturesque harbour, formerly of much greater importance than at present. *St. Saviour's (1372), on the way to which we pass the quaintly carved arcade of the Butter Walk (1640), contains a wooden rood-screen and a stone pulpit, both painted and gilded, and a fine

brass (in front of the altar). The *Royal Naval College*, on Mount Boone, designed by Sir Aston Webb, superseded the 'Britannia' training-ship in 1905 and Osborne (p. 69) in 1921. A pretty road leads along the Dart to the (1 M.) castle (O.W.; 8-6.30 or 9-4.30, Sun. 8-5.30 or 9-4.30; 6*d.*) at its mouth, dating from the late 15th cent. (fine view), and to St. Petrox Church.

From Dartmouth a charming excursion may be made up the river *Dart* to (10 M.) *Totnes* (see below) by steamers plying daily all the year round in 1¼ hr. Opposite (3 M.) *Dittisham* is *Greenway House*, birthplace of Sir Humphrey Gilbert (1539?-83) and at one time the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, who is said to have been in the habit of smoking his pipe on the 'Anchor Rock' in mid-stream. Beyond (6½ M.) *Duncannon* we enter the winding reaches of *Sharpham*, wooded down to the water's edge. The landing-place at Totnes is ¼ M. below the bridge.

Motorbuses run from Dartmouth viâ *Slapton Sands* (Royal Sands, 20 R., P. from 16*s.*; good fishing in Slapton Ley) and (8 M.) *Torcross* (hotel, 25 beds, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*) to Kingsbridge (15 M.; p. 140). — From Torcross pedestrians may follow the coast to *Start Point* (4 M.; Hallsands, P. from 15*s.*), with a lighthouse, *Prawle Point* (9 M.; inn), and Salcombe (15 M.; p. 140).

Continuation of Railway to Plymouth. Beyond Newton Abbot (p. 136) the train descends into the valley of the *Dart*.

29½ M. **Totnes** (rfmts.; *Seymour, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Royal Seven Stars, 25 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 14*s.*; Castle, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; Climax, P. 10*s.*) is an ancient town of 3982 inhab., "hanging from E. to W. on the side of a hill" (Camden) and containing numerous old houses with piazzas and projecting gables. From the station we ascend to the castle by a steep road leading through the *North Gate*. — Arriving by water, we cross the bridge and ascend the steep Fore St. Beyond the bridge a monument commemorates William John Wills (1834-61), the first explorer to cross Australia. Farther up, to the right (in the pavement, by No. 51), is the 'Brutus Stone', on which, according to tradition, Brutus of Troy first set foot on landing in Britain. Beyond this we pass through the old *East Gate* and reach the **Church*, a Perp. building with a fine tower. It contains a stone rood-screen and a monument (W. end) to Christopher Blackhall and his four wives. — The only relic of the Norman *Castle* (week-days, 6*d.*) is the keep, consisting of two circular stages placed one on the top of the other. Fine view.

Totnes is the nearest station to **Berry Pomeroy Castle* (open 11-dusk, Sun. 3-5; 6*d.*), 2¼ M. to the E. The oldest parts (gateway, etc.) date from the 13th cent., but the body of the ruin is a mansion begun by the Seymours in the 15th cent. and never completed.

Railway from Totnes to *Ashburton* (Dartmoor), see p. 148. — Steamer to *Dartmouth*, see above.

Beyond Totnes the line, skirting the S. verge of Dartmoor (R. 17), passes through a very pretty district. — 36 M. *Brent*, station for *South Brent* (Carew Arms, R. & B. 6*s.*).

To the N. rises the conspicuous *Brent Hill* (1017 ft.; view). — A walk should be taken up the Avon valley to (2½ M.) *Shipley Bridge.*

Branch-line from Brent (p. 139) down the valley of the *Avon* to (12½ M.) **Kingsbridge** (Albion, 30 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; King's Arms, P. from 15*s.*), a little town at the head of an arm of the sea. At *Leigh*, 2 M. to the N.W., is a diminutive monastic cell (15-16th cent.; perfect except for the church), formerly attached to Buckland Abbey (p. 141). *Thurlestone* (Thurlestone, 80 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; Links, 63 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*), 4 M. to the W. of Kingsbridge (motorbus), is situated on *Bigbury Bay*, with bold cliffs and excellent sands. — From Kingsbridge motorbuses run to *Dartmouth* (see p. 139), and a motorbus and steamer to (6½ M.) **Salcombe** (*Marine, 30 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Salcombe, 53 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*), a charming little seaport and yachting station on the W. side of the estuary. About 2 M. to the S. is *Bolt Head* (433 ft.), with fine coast scenery.

As we approach (41¼ M.) **Ivybridge** (*London, 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; King's Arms), the pleasantest headquarters for exploring S. Dartmoor (R. 17), we cross a viaduct (110 ft. high), from which we enjoy a charming glimpse to the right up the valley of the *Erme*. The view to the left is also attractive. From the Blachford Viaduct, 2 M. farther on, another fine view is obtained to the right. — Beyond (43½ M.) *Cornwood* the train descends to (48 M.) *Plympton*, a former Stannary town (p. 142), the birthplace of Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723-92), James Northcote (1746-1831), and Benjamin Haydon (1786-1846), the artists, with the old grammar school (1658) which they attended and of which Reynolds's father was master. — We then cross the *Plym*, pass the suburban stations of (51½ M.) *Mutley* and (52 M.) *North Road* (hotel omnibuses), and enter the *Millbay* terminus at (52¾ M.) *Plymouth* see p. 142).

B. Viâ Lydford and Tavistock.

Railway. S.R. (Western Section) to *Plymouth*, 62¼ M. in 2-3 hrs. (11*s.*, 6*s.* 7*d.*). This line skirts the N. side of Dartmoor (R. 17).

Exeter, see p. 108. Soon after quitting Queen St. Station we halt at St. David's Station. We skirt the Exe for about a mile and then enter the *Creedy* valley. — 6½ M. *Crediton* (Ship, 10 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*), which has a Perp. church, was from 909 to 1050 the seat of the bishopric of Devon, now at Exeter (p. 109). Crediton was the birthplace of St. Boniface (Winfrid or Winfrith; 680 755), the apostle of Germany. — 11¼ M. *Yeoford* (rfmts.); motorbuses to Chagford (11 M.; p. 149).

From Yeoford to Barnstaple, 28½ M., S.R. in 1 hr. (5*s.* 10*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*). The scenery on this line is typically Devonian. — 3 M. *Copplestone* has a Celtic cross. — Beyond (7 M.) *Lapford* we enter the valley of the *Taw*. — 10¾ M. *Eggesford* (Fox & Hounds, 8 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), an angling resort. — 28½ M. *Barnstaple Junction*, and thence to Bideford and to Ilfracombe, see R. 21.

16 M. *Bow* (White Hart, 6 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 3*s.* 6*d.*). Cawsand Beacon (p. 150) is visible to the left. — Beyond (19¼ M.)

North Tawton we cross the Taw and pass (22 M.) *Sampford Courtenay*.

26 M. **Okehampton** (rfmts.; White Hart, 31 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 13*s*. 6*d*.; Fountain, 7 R. from 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*.; London, 7 R., P. 10*s*.), a town of 3456 inhab., with a ruined castle, is the junction for Wadebridge and Bude (see p. 161). To the S. of the town is an artillery camp.

Okehampton is a good headquarters for N. Dartmoor (Yes Tor, see p. 148; Cawsand Beacon, see p. 150). Motorbuses to Plymouth, Launceston, Truro, etc. — About 4 M. up the valley of the West Okement is the *Island of Rocks*, with a fine cascade.

Beyond Okehampton we cross the *Okement* by the Meldon Viaduct. — From (32¼ M.) *Bridestowe* (pron. 'briddystow'; Fox & Hounds, 7 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.) we may ascend *Great Links Tor* (1908 ft.; *View), 2 M. to the E. The village is 1½ M. to the W. of the railway.

35½ M. **Lydford,** or *Lidford* (Manor, by the station, 19 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. or D. 3*s*.; Lydford House, private), 1¼ M. to the N. of the station (used also by the G.W.R., see below), with the remains of a castle once used as the Stannary prison (p. 142). 'Lydford law' was proverbial ("First hang and draw, then hear the cause"). *Lydford Waterfall* (tickets, 2*d*. each, at the Manor Hotel) is 110 ft. in total height, and **Lydford Gorge* (open on Wed. from April to Oct., 6*d*.) is among the finest of its kind in England.

Lydford is the best starting-point for a walk (3 M.; closed during rifle practice) from the Dartmoor Inn to *Doe Tor*, and thence, bearing to the right of *Hare Tor* (1744 ft.), to **Tavy Cleave*, perhaps the finest scene on the moor, best viewed from a rocky portal above.

From Lydford to Plymouth by the G.W.R., 23¼ M. in 1 hr. (4*s*. 10*d*., 2*s*. 11*d*.). — To the right rises Brent Tor (see below). — 3¼ M. *Mary Tavy. Peter Tavy Combe*, 2 M. to the S.E., is well worth a visit. — 6¾ M. **Tavistock,** see p. 142. Fine views of the W. slopes of Dartmoor. — 10⅜ M. *Horrabridge*, with a 15th cent. bridge over the Walkham (p. 147). — 12½ M. **Yelverton** (Rock, 15 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Devon Tors, unlicensed, 30 R., P. from 13*s*. 6*d*.), junction for Princetown (see p. 147). Road across Dartmoor to Moretonhampstead, see p. 150. About 2½ M. to the W. is *Buckland Abbey* (Lord Seaton), a Cistercian foundation of 1278, converted into a mansion by Sir Richard Grenville and acquired in 1581 by Sir Francis Drake. The village, *Buckland Monachorum*, has a fine Perp. church. — *Sheep's Tor* now comes into view on the left. — Near (15⅛ M.) *Bickleigh*, to the left, is the *Dewerstone*, a granite crag rising above the confluence of the *Meavy* and the *Plym*. — We now descend the pretty Bickleigh Vale (p. 146) to (19¼ M.) *Marsh Mills*. — Beyond (22⅛ M.) *Mutley* and (22½ M.) *North Road* we reach the (23¼ M.) Millbay terminus at *Plymouth* (p. 142).

The G.W.R. from Plymouth to Lydford is continued thence W. to *Launceston* (12¼ M.; p. 161).

Beyond Lydford the S.R. runs parallel for some distance with the G.W.R. — To the right of (37 M.) *Brentor* station rises *Brent Tor* (1100 ft.; fine view), an isolated volcanic cone surmounted by the small 13th cent. church of St. Michael de Rupe. The train then enters the valley of the *Tavy*.

42 M. **Tavistock** (rfmts.; *Bedford, 25 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 16*s*. 6*d*.; Queen's Head, P.R.H.A., good, 7 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.; New Market, 13 R., P. 14*s*.), a pleasant town of 4317 inhab., is one of the chief starting-points for excursions on Dartmoor (R. 17). The S.R. station lies high above the town (view), $^1/_2$ M. from the G.W.R. station (p. 141) on the other side of the river. The remains of the abbey, founded in the 10th cent., are in and near Bedford Square; they include the old N. gate (restored), the refectory (now a Unitarian chapel), a fragment of the cloisters (in the churchyard), and an old gateway in the vicarage gardens. The parish church is a Dec. and Perp. edifice. Tavistock is the centre of a once important mining district, in which lead, silver, copper, tin, and manganese are found. It was one of the Stannary towns, in which were held the courts for deciding cases connected with the local tin-mining.

Motorbuses to Plymouth, Princetown, Bridestowe, Launceston, Liskeard, Truro, etc. — A walk may be taken along the bank of the Tavy to ($^3/_4$ M.) *Fitzford*, with a statue (by Boehm) of Sir Francis Drake (1542-96), who was born at *Crowndale Farm*, 1 M. to the S. of Tavistock (house pulled down; tablet). — Outside the town, to the N., is *Kelly College*, a public school founded in 1877 by the bequest of Adm. Kelly.

Beyond Tavistock the S.R. runs considerably to the W. of the G.W.R. — 48$^1/_2$ M. *Bere Alston.*

From Bere Alston to Callington, 9$^1/_2$ M., light railway (S.R.) in $^3/_4$ hr. (2*s*. 6*d*., 1*s*. 6*d*.). — We cross the *Tamar* into Cornwall by a concrete viaduct of twelve arches, 120 ft. above the river. — 1$^3/_4$ M. *Calstock* (p. 146). — 4$^1/_2$ M. *Gunnislake*, ¼ M. from the village on the Tamar, near the Morwell Rocks (p. 146). The line now runs at a considerable elevation (views) to (6$^1/_2$ M.) *Latchley*, near which is the once famous Devon Great Consols Mine, and to (7$^3/_4$ M.) *Luckett*, situated on the slope of *Kit Hill* (1091 ft.). — 9$^1/_2$ M. *Callington*, 1 M. from the village. Motorbuses hence to Liskeard, Launceston, Okehampton, etc.

Beyond (51$^1/_4$ M.) *Bere Ferrers* we cross the Tavy and skirt the E. bank of the Tamar (p. 145). To the right is the Royal Albert Bridge (p. 145). — 55$^1/_2$ M. *St. Budeaux* (ferry to Saltash, p. 145; toll 1*d*., motor-cycle 4*d*., with side-car 8*d*., motor-car 2*s*.-4*s*.). The church contains a monument to Sir Ferdinando Gorges (d. 1647), governor of Plymouth and proprietor of Maine. — 57 M. *Ford;* 58 M. *Devonport* (p. 145). We then pass *North Road* and *Mutley* stations and enter the Friary terminus at (62$^1/_4$ M.) *Plymouth.*

Plymouth. — Railway Stations. *Millbay* (Pl. D, 3; rfmts.), terminus of the G.W.R., near the docks and the Hoe; *Friary* (Pl. F, 2; rfmts.), terminus of the S.R., in the E. part of Plymouth; *North Road* (Pl. E, 1; rfmts.), a joint station of both lines, stopped at by nearly all trains (hotel-omnibuses); *Mutley* (Pl. E, 1), also served by both lines; *Devonport* (Pl. B, 2; rfmts.), belonging to the S.R.; *Devonport* (Pl. B, 1), on the G.W.R.; *Ford* (S.R.), see above; *Keyham* (G.W.R.), see p. 145; *Millbay Docks* (Pl. D, 3, 4), on the G.W.R., for boat-trains only.

Hotels. **Grand* (Pl. c; D, 3), R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*., P. 17*s*. 6*d*.; *Duke of Cornwall* (Pl. a; D, 3), 85 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 6*s*.; *Royal* (Pl. b; D, 3), 120 R. from 7*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.,

A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Penzance
Tavistock
Callington 12 M.
Tavistock 13 M.
Torquay
Liskeard 16 M.
Torpoint
Yealmpton
Ashburton 22 M.
KEYHAM YARD
Keyham Factory
Basin
MORICE TOWN
Devonport R.N. Sta.
Devonport Park
Gun Wharf
Hotbuds
DEVONPORT
Devonport S.R. Sta.
Stoke Ch.
Reservoir
Ashpark
Victoria Park
Mutley Sta.
North Road Joint Sta.
Workhouse
Hospital
Christ Church
Regent Sq.
Beaumont Pl.
Trinity Sta.
PLYMOUTH
Millbay Sta.
Millbay
Sutton Pool
Hoe Park
The Hoe
Citadel
Promenade
Lower Fort
Bradmans Bay
Mount Wise
Victoria Cottages
Admiralty Yard
Mutton Cove
Prospect Row
Stonehouse Pool
Stonehouse Bridge
Stonehouse Creek
Engineers Offices
Clarence Place
Union St.
Theatre Royal
Guildhall
Prince Sq.
Gas Works
Gt. Western Docks
Eastern King
Western King
Western King Pier
Firestone Bay
Firestone Bay Pier
Royal William Victualling Yard
Melville Pier
Devils Pt.
Cremyll
Recreation Gd.
Mt. Edgcumbe
Barn Pool
PLYMOUTH SOUND
Drakes or St. Nicholas Island
Batten Bay
Mt. Batten
Mount Batten Pier
Mt. Batten Pier Station
Cleveley Bay
Breakwater
Admiralty Pier
Pier
Battery
Fort
Church
Chapel
Hospital
Workhouse
Gas Works
Theatre
Market
Quay
Pier
Steps
Slip
Dock
Basin
Yacht Club
Boat House
Coast Guard
Lighthouse
Signal Station
Tidal Basin
Tidal Harbour
Tidal Steps
Tidal Pier
Tidal Quay
Tidal Dock
Tidal Basin
Tidal Harbour
Tidal Steps
Tidal Pier
Tidal Quay
Tidal Dock

P. 15*s.*; *Albion* (Pl. e; D, 3), T.H., 35 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Continental*, adjoining, unlicensed, T.H., 48 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Central* (Pl. m; E, 3), 40 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Lockyer* (Pl. d; E, 3), 11 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Farley* (Pl. h; D, 2, 3), R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*; *Westminster* (Pl. g; D, 3), R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*; *Hoe Mansion* (Pl. f; D, 3), R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Waverley* (Pl. j; D, 3). In Devonport: *Royal* (Pl. i; A, 2), 60 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.* — Restaurants. *Matthew's*, *Goodbody*, *Popham's*, Bedford St. (Pl. E, 2); *Boot's*, *Fuller's*, *Café Suisse*, George St. (Pl. D, E, 2).

Taxicabs. For the first mile 1*s.* 8*d.*, then 4*d.* per $^1/_5$ M.; each person above the number of two 6*d.*; double fares at night (12-6); each package carried outside 3*d.*

Tramways, see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *St. Budeaux*, *Okehampton*, *Yelverton*, *Tavistock*, *Ivybridge*, *Totnes*, *Looe*, *Polperro*, *Yealmpton*, etc.

Theatres. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. D, 3); *Grand* (Pl. C, 2). — Music Halls. *Palace* (Pl. D, 2, 3); *Hippodrome* (Pl. A, B, 2); *Alhambra* (Pl. A, 2). — Concerts on the Promenade Pier (Pl. D, 4). — Racecourse on the other side of the Cattewater, near Saltram (p. 146).

Steamers. Transatlantic liners, see pp. xiii, xiv. Passengers are landed by tenders. Liners also of the chief British steamship companies call at Plymouth on their voyages to or from Australia, India, South Africa, etc. Steamers (Coast Lines Ltd.) ply regularly to *Torquay*, *Southampton*, and *London*, to *Falmouth* and *Liverpool*, and to *Dublin*. Steamers to the *Channel Islands*, see p. 93; to *Bremen*, *Hamburg*, and *Havre*, see pp. xv, xvi. — Excursion Steamers ply in summer to the *Breakwater*, *Mount Edgcumbe*, *Eddystone Lighthouse*, the *Tamar*, the *Yealm*, etc., and to *Looe*, *Polperro*, *Fowey*, *Falmouth*, etc.

Ferries from the Admiral's Hard (Pl. B, 3) to *Cremyll* (Mount Edgcumbe); from Mutton Cove (Pl. A, 3) to *Cremyll*; from the Phœnix Wharf, Barbican (Pl. E, 3), to *Mount Batten*, *Turnchapel*, and *Oreston*; from Ferry Road (Pl. A, 1, 2), Keyham, to *Torpoint* (toll $1^1/_2$*d.*; motor-cycle 6*d.*, with side-car 1*s.*, motor-car 2*s.*-3*s* 6*d.*). Also from North Corner (Pl. A, 2) to *Saltash* hourly; from St. Budeaux to Saltash (motor-cars), see p. 142.

Post Office (Pl. E, 2). — *Thos. Cook & Son*, 17 George St. (Pl. D, E, 2) and Millbay Pier (Pl. D, 3, 4).

American Consulate, 11 Lockyer St. (Pl. D, E, 3).

Plymouth, *Stonehouse*, and *Devonport*, the 'Three Towns', now a single county borough with a population of 210,036, together form one of the most important seaports in England, thanks to Plymouth Sound, in which the largest vessels can ride safely at anchor, and to the excellent harbours afforded by its arms, the *Cattewater*, or mouth of the *Plym*, and the *Hamoaze*, or estuary of the *Tamar* (reserved for men-of-war). Plymouth was first fortified in the 14th cent., and it is now a fortress, arsenal, and naval base of the first class.

Plymouth has long been one of the chief naval and mercantile harbours of Great Britain, and it witnessed the departure of many of the expeditions of Drake, Gilbert, Hawkins, Raleigh, Cook, and other famous mariners. Lord Howard of Effingham sailed hence to encounter the Armada (1588), and here the 'Mayflower' finally set sail for America on Sept. 6th, 1620 (comp. p. 77). In the Civil War Plymouth held out for four years when all the rest of Devon and Cornwall was in the hands of the Royalists. It was also the first large town to proclaim William of Orange king. The chief exports are copper, lead, tin, granite, marble, china-clay, bricks, and fish. — The dissenting sect known as the 'Plymouth Brethren' first came into prominence here in 1830, under the leadership of John Nelson Derby

(1800-82). — Viscountess Astor (née Nancy W. Langhorne, of Greenwood, Va.), the first woman M.P. to sit in Parliament, has represented the Sutton division of Plymouth since 1919.

On the sea front of the town is the ***Hoe** (Pl. D, E, 3), an elevated promenade commanding an admirable view of the Sound. In the middle of it rises a Naval War Memorial (1924; comp. p. 21), close to which are a statue of Sir Francis Drake (a replica of that at Tavistock, p. 142), who is traditionally said to have been playing bowls here when news was brought him that the Armada was in sight, and the National Armada Memorial, designed by W. C. May (1890). Near the sea is the upper part of Smeaton's Eddystone Lighthouse, re-erected here in 1884 (comp. p. 146; *View from the top).

***Plymouth Sound**, 3 sq. M. in extent, is one of the finest bays on the S. coast. In the middle lies the small fortified *St. Nicholas* or *Drake's Island* (Pl. C, D, 4). To the W. rises Mount Edgcumbe (p. 145). On the S. side the entrance to the Sound is defended by the *Breakwater*, 1 M. in length, designed by John Rennie and completed by his son Sir John Rennie (1812-41). The entrance to the *Cattewater* (Pl. F, 4) is also sheltered by a breakwater, 1000 ft. long, projecting from *Mount Batten Point*.

To the E. of Smeaton's Tower is the *Royal Citadel* (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1666-70. Outside is a *Marine Biological Laboratory*, with an aquarium below. Adjacent is a Royal Marines' War Memorial. Below the Hoe are the short *Promenade Pier* and the bathing beach. From the Marine Laboratory we may follow the promenade to the E., and at the end pass through a narrow passage to Commercial Road and the Phœnix Wharf. Farther on is the quaint bit of old Plymouth known as the *Barbican*, which lies on the edge of *Sutton Pool* (Pl. E, F, 3), the original port. The 'Dutch auctions' of fish here are amusing. In the roadway in front of the Customs Watch House, at the beginning of the W. pier, is a stone, and on the adjoining parapet is a bronze tablet, both placed here in 1891 to commemorate the departure of the 'Mayflower' (p. 143). Another tablet recalls the arrival at Plymouth of the American seaplane NC 4, the first aircraft to cross the Atlantic (1919). The old fishermen's quarter adjoining the Barbican (New St., Castle St., etc.) contains many picturesque houses of the 15-17th centuries.

We next make our way through Southside St., Notte St., and St. Andrew's St. to *St. Andrew's* (Pl. E, 2), dating from the 15th century. It contains monuments to the actor Charles Mathews (1776-1835; W. end of N. aisle), to Dr. Woollcombe (d. 1822), by Westmacott (S. choir-aisle), and to Zachariah Mudge (1694-1769), by Chantrey (S. choir-aisle). Adjoining the church is the 'Abbey Hall', a 15th cent. priest's house (open to visitors). — The church faces Guildhall Square, on the right of which are the *Municipal Offices* and on the left the *Guildhall* (Pl. E, 2, 3), two modern Gothic edifices

(1874). The fine hall in the latter, 148 ft. long, has stained-glass windows representing scenes from the town's history (including the Departure of the Pilgrims). The mayor's parlour, in the former (apply to the town sergeant), contains a portrait of Sir Francis Drake, "fellow traveller of the Sunn", who was mayor in 1582, represented Plymouth in Parliament in 1593, and presented the town with the aqueduct that supplies it with water from the Meavy.

Among the other objects of interest in Plymouth are the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (Pl. D. 2); the *Athenæum* (Pl. D, 3), containing a museum and a gallery of art (daily 10-5); *Charles Church* (Pl. E, 2), dedicated to King Charles I. and dating from 1640-57; and the *Library, Museum, and Art Gallery* (Pl. E, 2), with a fine collection of prints and drawings and three paintings by Reynolds.

Stonehouse is the seat of the *Royal William Victualling Yard* (Pl. B, 3, 4), a huge naval establishment, constructed by Sir John Rennie in 1825 and covering 14 acres of ground. The gateway (in Durnford St.) is surmounted by a colossal figure of William IV. Visitors are admitted by permit only from the Superintendent. — In Durnford St. are the *Royal Marine Barracks* (Pl. C, 3), at the back of which are the *Great Western Docks*. To the N. stands the *Royal Naval Hospital* (Pl. C, 2).

Devonport, situated to the W. of Plymouth and at a higher elevation, contains various naval and military establishments. On *Mount Wise* (Pl. B, 3), a fine promenade, are the residences of the commander-in-chief (naval) and the general in command and a monument, by Albert Hodge (1925), to Captain Robert Falcon Scott (1868-1912; a native of Devonport), the Antarctic explorer, and his companions. The *Dockyard* (Pl. A, 3) is shown to British subjects on week-days at 9 and 2 (Sat. at 9 only). To the N. is the *Gun Wharf* (Pl. A, 2), and beyond that, at *Keyham*, is the *Keyham Steam Yard* (Pl. A, 1), with the *Royal Naval Engineering College.*

***Mount Edgcumbe,** in Cornwall, seat of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, is reached by ferry from Admiral's Hard to *Cremyll* (Pl. A, 4; Edgcumbe Arms, 2 R.); excursion-steamers also ply to *Cawsand*, in Cawsand Bay, opposite the Breakwater. The house (16th cent.) and gardens are not shown, but the *Park is open to the public on the first Sat. of each month and on every Wed. except that in the same week.

The ascent of the *Tamar*, which divides Devon from Cornwall, may be accomplished by steamer or by a boat chartered for the day. Passing through the *Hamoaze*, we reach the actual mouth of the Tamar, 3 M. to the N.W., which is crossed by the *Royal Albert Bridge* of the G.W.R. line to Cornwall (p. 151). This gigantic iron structure, 750 yds. long, 30 ft. wide, and 100 ft. above the water, was built by I. K. Brunel in 1859. At the W. end of the bridge lies **Saltash,** a quaint fishing town of 3631 inhab., whence visitors may walk on to the bridge. Ferry to St. Budeaux, see p. 142. Beyond the bridge the Tamar again expands, and at high water resembles a beautiful lake. To the N.W. Great Mis Tor (p. 150) is visible. The second branch to the right is the *Tavy*. To the left, opposite the mouth of the Tavy, is *Landulph*, in the church of which is buried Theodore Palæologus (d. 1636), a descendant of the Byzantine emperors. On the left, 4 M. above Saltash, is *Pentillie Castle*, with beautiful grounds. At *Cotehele*, 2½ M. farther on, the river is very narrow.

Cotehele House, a Tudor mansion, belongs to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The river now makes a bend to the right and reaches *Calstock* (Ashburton, private; station, see p. 142), with wolfram works, and *Morwellham Quay*. Fine view from Calstock church. The most picturesque part of the river begins here, the **Morwell Rocks* rising precipitously to a height of 300 ft. The steamers rarely get quite as far as *Weir Head* (20 M. from Plymouth and 3 M. from Tavistock, p. 142), but there is much fine river scenery farther on, which may be visited by small boat.

The excursion to (10 M.) St. Germans is made by boat on the *St. Germans* or *Lynher River*, which diverges from the Hamoaze to the left, below Saltash. On the right, 2 M. from Saltash, is *Trematon Castle*, the grounds of which are open to the public on application. Opposite (ferry) is *Antony House*, the seat of the Pole Carew family, designed by James Gibbs and situated in a fine park. Farther up the river is luxuriantly wooded. **St. Germans** (Eliot Arms, R. & B. from 5*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.*), a station on the G.W.R. (p. 152), possesses a church showing mixture of the Norman (doorway), E.E., and Perp. styles. St. Germans was the seat of the old Cornish bishopric (10-11th cent.), and the names of twelve bishops are preserved in the church. Close by is *Port Eliot*, the seat of the Earl of St. Germans.

Saltram, the seat of the Earl of Morley, 4 M. up the Cattewater, was designed by Robert Adam and contains a fine collection of pictures, including sixteen portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds (visitors require an order from the estate agent, 1 Buckland Terrace, Plymouth). This excursion may be combined with the following.

The excursion to **Bickleigh Vale** is most conveniently begun at *Marsh Mills* (p. 141), whence we may walk through the narrow wooded valley to *Bickleigh* (4½ M.; p. 141). The private road through the valley is open to pedestrians daily (though the board says Mon., Wed., and Sat. only). Beyond Bickleigh the walk may be extended to the villages of *Shaugh Prior*, *Meavy* (near Yelverton, p. 141), and *Sheepstor* (near Burrator Reservoir, p. 147), on the edge of Dartmoor. Sir James Brooke (1803-68), Rajah of Sarawak, is buried at Sheepstor.

The excursion to the **Yealm Estuary** may be made by steamer in summer, or by motorbus or railway (from Millbay Station; 10¼ M.) to *Yealmpton* (pron. 'yampton'), situated at the head of the beautiful estuary. From *Steer Point*, the station before Yealmpton, a steam-launch plies to *Newton Ferrers* (River Yealm, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 12*s.*) and *Noss Mayo*, on a creek near the mouth of the estuary.

Whitsand Bay, with its fine sandy beach and background of cliffs (bathing dangerous), extends in a beautiful curve from *Rame Head*, the S. point of the peninsula on which Mount Edgcumbe stands, to (10 M.) *Looe Island* (off Looe, p. 152). It may be reached by ferry to Cremyll (p. 145) or steamer to *Millbrook* from North Corner, Devonport, and thence by motorbus. Near *Portwrinkle*, 5 M. to the W. of Millbrook and 3½ M. to the S. of St. Germans (see above), is the Whitsand Bay Hotel (28 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), with a golf-course.

Excursion-steamers ply in summer to the **Eddystone Lighthouse**, 14½ M. to the S. of Plymouth, but passengers are seldom landed. The first lighthouse erected here in 1697 was washed away six years after its completion; the second, of wood, was burned down in 1755. The third, or Smeaton's Lighthouse, 95 ft. high, stood here from 1759 to 1882, but had then to be removed, owing to the insecurity of its base (comp. p. 144). The present lighthouse, 135 ft. in height, was built by Sir James Douglass in 1878-82.

From Plymouth to the *Channel Islands*, see p. 93; to *Launceston* viâ *Lydford*, see p. 141; to *Truro*, *Falmouth*, and *Penzance*, see R. 18.

17. Dartmoor.

Dartmoor, formerly a 'forest' or royal hunting-ground and still an apanage of the Duchy of Cornwall (p. 151), is a wild moorland district in Devonshire ("a monstrous lump of granite with a sponge of peaty soil"), with an area of about 150 sq.M. (25 M. long from N. to S. and 12 M. wide from E. to W.). The mean elevation is about 1500 ft., the highest point High Willhays (2039 ft.; p. 148). Characteristic 'tors' or outcrops of granite crown most of the hills. The Dart, Avon, Erme, Yealm, Plym, Meavy, Tavy, Lyd, Okement, Taw, and Teign all take their rise in Dartmoor, and their pretty wooded valleys on the outskirts of the moor often afford a pleasing contrast to the barren scenery of its higher parts. These rivers and their tributary streams, with numerous little falls and 'stickles', are generally well stocked with small trout. The moor also offers much to interest the antiquarian, as it abounds in menhirs, kistvaens, stone circles, stone rows, hut circles, 'clapper' bridges (of rough granite slabs), etc., though many supposed ancient monuments are now regarded as cattle-pens and deserted mining shafts of no great age. The air of Dartmoor is bracing, but rain is prevalent. Dartmoor ponies are a sturdy and sure-footed race. The pedestrian should provide himself with an ordnance map and a pocket compass, and should be on his guard against bogs and mists.

Comp. the novels of *Eden Phillpotts* and the *Rev. S. Baring-Gould*.

The best headquarters for visitors are at Princetown (see below) and Two Bridges (p. 150), on the moor itself, and at Tavistock (p. 142), Dousland (see below), Chagford (p. 149), Ashburton (p. 148), Ivybridge (p. 140), and Okehampton (p. 141), on the outskirts. — Dartmoor is served by three branch-railways: Yelverton to Princetown (see below), Totnes to Ashburton (p. 148), and Newton Abbot to Moretonhampstead (p. 149); the G.W.R. between Brent and Cornwood (pp. 139, 140) and between Lydford and Bickleigh (p. 141), and the S.R. between Okehampton and Tavistock (pp. 141, 142) serve the S. and W. portions of the moor.

A. From Yelverton to Princetown, 10½ M., G.W.R. in ½-¾ hr. (*2s.* 2½*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*), an ascent of 900 ft., overcome by a series of sharp curves (views; by road, 6½ M. only). This is the highest railway in England. — *Yelverton*, see p. 141. The only intermediate station is (1½ M.) *Dousland* (Manor, 17 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; Dousland, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; good fishing), for *Walkhampton*, with its conspicuous church-tower, ½ M. to the N., whence the beautiful valley of the *Walkham* should be ascended to Merrivale Bridge (5 M.; p. 150). — The line now skirts the *Burrator Reservoir*, belonging to the Plymouth corporation. Tors are visible on both sides, and farther on the line describes a loop round *King's Tor* (1314 ft.).

Princetown (1395 ft.; *Duchy, 30 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Imperial, private, 8 R., P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Two Bridges Hotel, see p. 150) lies near the centre of Dartmoor and though bleakly

situated is a convenient headquarters for pedestrians. It owes its existence to the prison founded in 1808 for French prisoners of war. In the war of 1812-14 over 2000 American seamen, who refused to serve in the British navy against their countrymen, were also confined here. The building was reopened in 1850 as the *Dartmoor Convict Prison*, and during the war it was used for 'conscientious objectors'. Part of the adjoining moorland has been reclaimed by convict labour.

The active pedestrian may explore much of the characteristic scenery of Dartmoor by walking due N. to (17½ M.; 6½-7 hrs.) *Okehampton* (p. 141). The route leads by (1½ M.) *Two Bridges* (p. 150); the **Cowsic Valley*, one of the loveliest bits on the moor (or by the valley of the *West Dart*, with *Wistman's Wood*, a singular group of stunted oaks); (6 M.) *Cut Hill* (1981 ft.; summit marked by a turf mound); and (8 M.) *Cranmere Pool*, a lonely hollow surrounded by bogs. A digression to the left may be made to include *High Willhays* (2039 ft.) and *Yes Tor* (2028 ft.), the highest points on Dartmoor. A large area around Yes Tor is scheduled as a danger zone during artillery practice (warning given by red flag flown from the summit of the tor).

A pleasant track leads S. from Princetown to *Ivybridge* (14 M.; p. 140), passing (¾ M.) *Tor Royal*, the (2½ M.) *Nun's* or *Siward's Cross*, (6 M.) *Erme Pound*, and the (8½ M.) *Three Barrows* (1522 ft.; view). From the Nun's Cross another leads S.W. to *Sheepstor* (4½ M.; p. 146), passing near the (2½ M.) *Drizzlecombe Antiquities* (menhirs).

Motor-coaches run from Princetown to *Moretonhampstead* (comp. p. 150).

B. From Totnes to Ashburton, 9½ M., G.W.R. in 23 min. (2*s.*, 1*s.* 2½*d.*). This pretty line ascends the valley of the Dart and affords an approach to the S.E. part of Dartmoor. — *Totnes*, see p 139. — 3¼ M. *Staverton*, with a picturesque bridge of c. 1412. — 7 M. *Buckfastleigh* (King's Arms, 5 R.), a small serge-making town with a racecourse. About 1 M. to the N., on the right bank of the Dart, is Buckfast Abbey, a foundation of the 8th cent. or earlier. Originally Benedictine, it was handed over to the monks of Savigny in 1134 and affiliated to the Cistercian order in 1148. Very little remains of the ancient abbey save the Abbot's Tower. In 1882 the early 19th cent. mansion on the site was purchased by French Benedictines. The *Church (240 ft. by 60 ft.), which is being rebuilt by the monks with their own hands, was begun in 1907 and is to be completed by 1932. The style is Transitional, from the designs of Frederick A. Walters, and there is a fine lantern-tower with fourteen bells. Parties are conducted round from 10.30 to 6.30 (no fee). The interesting apiary may be inspected by appointment.

About 2 M. to the S. of Buckfastleigh is *Dean Prior*, of which Robert Herrick, the poet (1591-1674), was vicar in 1629-47 and 1662-74, and where he is buried (modern monument and memorial window in the church). The romantic *Dean Burn Valley*, to the W., should be explored.

9½ M. **Ashburton** (Golden Lion, 17 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), a former Stannary town (p. 142) with a handsome church (late-Dec. to early-Perp.), is a good headquarters for excursions in the S.E. portion of Dartmoor.

About 2 M. to the W., on the S. side of a loop formed by the Dart, is **Holne Chase*, the beautiful drive through which is open on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. from May to Sept., for pedestrians and horsed carriages; the latter must enter by Chase Hill Gate and leave by the gate at Newbridge (p. 150). The old vicarage of *Holne* (Church House, P.R.H.A., 5 R., R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*) was the birthplace of Charles Kingsley (1819-75). — About $3^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. is *Buckland in the Moor*, with a fine Perp. screen in its church. Farther N. is (3 M.) *Widecombe in the Moor* (pron. 'widdycombe'), a beautiful spot, with a handsome Perp. church (the 'Cathedral of Dartmoor'). Widecombe Fair, which gives its name to a famous Devon song, takes place on the second Tues. in September. — A fine walk may be taken to *Buckland Beacon* (3 M.; 1282 ft.; view), *Rippon Tor* (1564 ft.; with a cross cut in relief on a granite slab), and the *Haytor Rocks* ($1^1/_4$ M.; 1491 ft.; Moorland, 40 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Haytor Rock, R. & B. 5*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), whence we may go on to (4 M.) Bovey Tracey or (6 M.) Lustleigh. — About $1^3/_4$ M. to the S.E. of the Moorland Hotel is *Ilsington* (Hay Tor, T.H., 19 R., R. & B. from 9*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), with a church containing a fine rood-screen and bench-ends.

Road from Ashburton to *Tavistock*, see p. 150.

C. From Newton Abbot to Moretonhampstead, $12^1/_2$ M., G.W.R. in 40 min. (2*s.* 8*d.*, 1*s.* 7*d.*). This line affords the most convenient approach to the N.E. side of Dartmoor. — *Newton Abbot*, see p. 136. The line follows the Stover Canal in the valley of the *Teign* and, beyond ($2^1/_4$ M.) *Teigngrace*, the valley of the *Bovey*. — $3^3/_4$ M. *Heathfield*, junction of a line from Exeter (see p. 112).

6 M. **Bovey Tracey** (Dartmoor, 12 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*; Dolphin, 11 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 12*s.*; Marlborough House, private, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.*) was once an estate of the Tracy family, and the parish church (Perp.) is said to have been originally built by William de Tracy (p. 29) in expiation of his crime. Motor-buses run to Haytor Rocks (see above) and Manaton (see below).

$8^3/_4$ M. **Lustleigh** (Cleave Hotel), a romantically situated village, 1 M. from which is **Lustleigh Cleave*, a rocky valley. On the way thither we pass a logan or rocking stone known as the 'Nut-crackers'. At Horsham Steps the Bovey flows beneath masses of boulders. Higher up the valley is the village of *North Bovey*.

Above the Cleave on the W., $2^1/_2$ M. from the station, lies *Manaton* (Kestor Hotel), a beautiful little village surrounded by tors (views). About 1 M. to the S. of it are *Becky Falls: Bowerman's Nose*, 1 M. to the S.W., is a curious natural formation, bearing some resemblance to a seated man.

$12^1/_2$ M. **Moretonhampstead** (730 ft.; White Hart, 15 R., R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; Elmfield, private, 10 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; Gray's, 8 R., P. from 10*s.*) is a small town on the E. outskirts of Dartmoor.

About $4^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. (motorbus) lies **Chagford** (Moor Park, 30 R., L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Three Crowns, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; Globe; Central, private), formerly a Stannary town (p. 142), and a better head-quarters for Dartmoor tourists than Moretonhampstead. Among the most attractive points in the vicinity are *Cranbrook Castle* (a British camp) and *Fingle Bridge*, $3^1/_2$ and 4 M. to the N.E.; the *Spinster's Rock*, a dolmen $2^1/_2$ M. to the N.; *Gidleigh Castle*, a small 14th cent. ruin

2½ M. to the W., to the S. of which are the *Gidleigh Antiquities*, spread over a wide area and including several stone circles, hut-circles, stone avenues, a 'clapper' bridge, and the 'Round Pound'; *Fernworthy*, 4½ M. to the S.W., and the two stone circles known as the *Grey Wethers*, 1½ M. farther on; and *Cawsand* or *Cosdon Beacon* (1799 ft.; view), 6 M. to the N.W. — Motorbuses run also from Chagford to Okehampton (p. 141), Yeoford (p. 140), and Exeter (p. 108).

D. From Yelverton to Moretonhampstead, 20 M., by road crossing Dartmoor from S.W. to N.E. (motor-coaches in summer from Princetown to Moretonhampstead). — *Yelverton*, see p. 141. About 3 M. farther on, to the left, is *Black Tor*, with a logan or rocking stone. — 6½ M. **Princetown**, see p. 147. — 8 M. *Two Bridges* (1125 ft.; *Hotel, 35 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*), where we cross the road from Tavistock to Ashburton (see below), is a pleasant headquarters for the pedestrian or angler. To the N. is *Crockern Tor*, on which the 'Tin Parliaments' were held. — Our road continues N.E. and crosses some of the highest ground on the moor. On the right rises *Bellever Tor* (1456 ft.). — 11½ M. *Postbridge* (1091 ft.; temperance inn), with a 'clapper' bridge (p. 147) over the East Dart. — At (12½ M.) *Merripit* a road diverges on the right for Widecombe (5 M.; p. 149). — 13½ M. *King's Oven* (1426 ft.; inn). A rough road on the right leads to the Vitifer Tin Mines, near which is (2 M.) **Grimspound*, a circular enclosure with twenty-four hut-circles (early bronze age). — At (17 M.) *Beetor Cross* (956 ft.) the narrow road to Chagford (2½ M.; p. 149) diverges on the left. — 20 M. *Moretonhampstead*, see p. 149.

E. From Tavistock to Ashburton, 21 M., by road crossing Dartmoor from W. to E. — *Tavistock*, see p. 142. We pass a number of tors: on the left, *Cox Tor* (1450 ft.; view) and the three *Staple Tors* (1482 ft.); on the right, *Feather Tor* and *Vixen Tor*. — 4¼ M. *Merrivale Bridge* (Dartmoor, 7 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), over the Walkham stream (p. 147). On the right, 1 M. farther, are the *Merrivale Antiquities*, a double stone avenue with hut-circles. To the S. rises King's Tor (p. 147); to the N., *Great Mis Tor* (1761 ft.; 1½ M.; view). — At (8¼ M.) *Two Bridges* (see above) we cross the road from Yelverton to Moretonhampstead. The Ashburton road coincides to some extent with the course of the *Dart*, the wooded scenery of which is fine in places. — 10¾ M. *Dunnabridge Pound* (l.), with the judge's seat from Crockern Tor (see above). — At (12¼ M.) **Dartmeet*, the confluence of the East and West Dart, is a pack-horse bridge. A road, diverging on the right ½ M. short of this point and passing *Hexworthy* (¾ M.: Forest Inn, T.H., 17 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; view), descends above the right bank of the Dart to Holne (5½ M.; p. 149). — 15 M. *Poundsgate*. — At (16 M.) *Newbridge* and (19½ M.) *Holne Bridge* (15th cent.) we cross the Dart again. — 21 M. *Ashburton*, see p. 148.

18. From Plymouth to Truro and Penzance. Falmouth.

Railway. G.W.R. to *Truro*, 53¾ M. in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (11*s*. 3*d*., 6*s*. 9*d*.): to *Falmouth*, 65½ M. in 2-3 hrs. (13*s*. 7*d*., 8*s*. 2*d*.); to *Penzance*, 79¾ M. in 2¼-4 hrs. (16*s*. 6*d*., 9*s*. 11*d*.). From Paddington to Penzance, 305¼ M. in 6½-8¼ hrs. (63*s*. 2*d*., 37*s*. 11*d*.; Cornish Riviera Express daily, comp. p. 136). Trains start from Millbay Station or North Road and generally stop again at Devonport and Keyham. The line is remarkable for its viaducts.

Road (A 389 to Liskeard, A 390 to Truro, A 392 to Redruth, then A 30 to Penzance), 77 M. We leave Plymouth by the ferry (Pl. A, 2) from Keyham to Torpoint (see p. 113). — 5 M. *Antony;* 10 M. *Polbathic* (for St. Germans, p. 116). [A hilly alternative route to (25½ M.) St. Austell is viâ *Looe* (8 M.; p. 152), *Fowey* (17½ M.; ferry, see p. 153), and *Par* (21½ M.; p. 153).] — 18½ M. *Liskeard* (p. 152); 21½ M. *Dobwalls* (p. 152); 29½ M. *Lostwithiel* (p. 152); 33½ M. *St. Blazey;* 37½ M. *St. Austell* (p. 153); 43 M. *Grampound* (p. 153); 51½ M. *Probus* (p. 153). — 51 M. **Truro** (p. 153). [An alternative route hence to (35½ M.) Penzance is viâ *Penryn* (8½ M.; p. 153), **Falmouth** (10½ M.; p. 154), *Helston* (22½ M.; for the Lizard, p. 155), and *Marazion* (31½ M.; p. 156).] — 56 M. *Chacewater* (p. 151); 60 M. *Redruth*, and thence to Penzance, see below.

Road from Exeter to Penzance (A 30), 113 M. We leave Exeter (p. 108) by Cowick St. (Pl. A, 5, 6). — 22½ M. *Okehampton* (p. 141); 28½ M. *Bridestowe* (p. 141); 41 M. *Launceston* (p. 161). — We cross Bodmin Moor (p. 152) to (63 M.) **Bodmin** (p. 152; r. for *Wadebridge*, p. 161, 7 M.). — 70 M. *Roche* (r. for *Newquay*, 12 M., p. 160); 75½ M. *Fraddon* (l. for Truro, p. 153, 11½ M.); 92½ M. *Redruth* (p. 154); 96½ M. *Camborne* (p. 155); 102½ M. *Hayle* (for St. Ives, p. 156); 109½ M. *Penzance* (p. 157).

This route traverses the duchy of **Cornwall,** the southernmost and westernmost county of England, with the longest sea-board. The chief attraction of the 'Delectable Duchy' is the almost unrivalled coast scenery, beloved of artists and tourists; the interior consists mostly of heather-covered granite moors, but many of the valleys are richly wooded. The climate is exceedingly mild and humid, earning for the S.W. coast the title of the 'Cornish Riviera'; myrtles and palms thrive in the open air, while orange-trees and vines require only slight protection in winter. The numerous prehistoric remains (stone circles, cists, dolmens, cairns, barrows, etc.) are the work of the 'Iberian' or pre-Celtic race to which the traditional 'Cornish giants' perhaps belonged. Cornwall was never occupied by the Romans or the Saxons, and the Ibero-Celtic origin of the inhabitants is still often perceptible. Their language (comp. p. 472) survives only in place-names ('tre', 'bos', 'chy', dwelling; 'ros', moor; 'pol', pool; 'lan', enclosure or church; 'caer', camp; 'pen', summit or headland; 'dinas', fortification; etc.). The mining industry of Cornwall is of very ancient origin, and, though it is debatable whether its tin-mines were worked by the Phœnicians, it is generally held that Cornwall and the Scillies were the *Cassiterides* or 'tin islands' mentioned by Herodotus. The mines produce tin, copper, arsenic, wolfram, radium, lead, and iron; after a long period of depression, lasting since the middle of the 19th cent., the industry is at present exceedingly prosperous. The granite, slate, and china-clay quarries, are important also, and the pilchard and other fisheries are flourishing. Cornwall is famous for its pasties and its clotted cream. The eldest son of the reigning sovereign bears from birth the title of Duke of Cornwall (dating from 1337) and owns valuable estates in the duchy.

Plymouth, see p. 142. Soon after leaving Keyham (p. 142) the train crosses the *Tamar* by the Royal Albert Bridge (p. 145; *View),

and reaches (4½ M.) *Saltash* (p. 145). — We then skirt the *Lynher*, a scene of great beauty at high tide. — 9½ M. *St. Germans* (p. 146).

18 M. **Liskeard** (Webb's, 17 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 15*s.*; Stag, 5 R.; Fountain, 4 R.), with 4376 inhab. and a large late-Perp. church, is a good centre for excursions (motorbuses to Looe, Truro, Tavistock, etc.).

A branch-line runs S. to (3¾ M.) *St. Keyne*, near which is *St. Keyne's Well*, the subject of a ballad by Southey, and (8¾ M.) **Looe** (Looe, 20 R., P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; Headland House, private, 26 R., P. from 12*s.*; Nailzee Point, at West Looe, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), a small seaport and watering-place, charmingly embowered in foliage. About 4 M. to the S.W. (motorbus) lies **Polperro** (*Royal Tourist, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. 11*s.* 6*d.*), the quaintest of fishing villages, wedged into a ravine, beyond which we may follow the road W. (no coast-path) to Fowey (6 M.; see below).

To the N. of Liskeard lies **Bodmin Moor**, a mass of granite extending to Bodmin (see below), Camelford (p. 161), and Launceston (p. 161), and a replica of Dartmoor (p. 147) on a smaller scale, with tors, dangerous bogs, and prehistoric antiquities. A picturesque walk may be taken from Liskeard to (2¼ M.) *St. Cleer* (with a chapel over its holy well), the (3¾ M.) *Hurlers*, three stone circles, and the (1 M.) *Cheesewring*, a curious pile of granite rocks. About 1 M. to the E. of St. Cleer is the *Trevethy Stone*, a fine dolmen. — At *St. Neot* (Carlyon Arms), 5½ M. to the N.W. of Liskeard, is a Perp. church of 1480, with *Stained Glass of the 15-16th cent. (fifteen windows, half of them restored). On the moor, 5 M. to the N., is *Dozmary Pool*, the lake into which King Arthur is said to have thrown Excalibur (p. 163). The demon Tregeagle is condemned to empty the pool with a limpet-shell, a penalty for unjust stewardship.

Beyond Liskeard the train crosses the lofty Moorswater Viaduct and reaches (21¼ M.) *Doublebois* or *Dobwalls*, beyond which it descends the valley of the *Fowey*. — 27 M. *Bodmin Road* (rfmts.).

From Bodmin Road to Wadebridge, 11 M., G.W.R. in 30-50 min. (2*s.* 1*d.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*). — 3½ M. **Bodmin** ('abode of monks'; Royal, 20 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Boscarn, R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 17*s.* 6*d.*; St. Petroc's, unlicensed, 16 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 9*d.*), the county town, with 5527 inhab., has the largest parish church in Cornwall (c. 1470; tower earlier) and the wireless transmitting station for Canada and South Africa. The G.W.R. station is 1 M. from the S.R. station (p. 216). — 11 M. *Wadebridge*, see p. 161.

The train now passes, on the right, *Lanhydrock*, the 17th cent. seat of Viscount Clifden (adm. on application), and the ruined *Restormel Castle* (O.W.), built in the reign of Henry III., and reaches (30½ M.) *Lostwithiel* (Royal Talbot, 10 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*), an attractive little town and a good centre for trout-fishing. The church has a Dec. *Lantern Spire, a beautiful E. window, and a 13th cent. font. The bridge and the Duchy House date from the 14th century.

From Lostwithiel a branch runs to (5¼ M.) **Fowey** (pron. 'foy'; Fowey, 35 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; St. Catherine's, unlicensed, 27 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*), a quaint little seaport at the mouth of the Fowey, whence china-clay is shipped. The 'Gallants of Fowey' in the 14th cent. helped largely in the foundation of England's naval greatness. The fine church dates from 1336, with a 15th cent. tower. Place House dates from the reign of Henry VII., the ruined castle (O.W.; apply to caretaker) on *St. Catherine's Point* (N.T.) from that of Henry VIII.

Fowey is the 'Troy Town' of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch ('Q'), who lives at 'The Haven'. At *Polridmouth* or *Pridmouth*, 2½ M. to the S., is a grotto constructed of Cornish minerals and fossils. From Fowey station a ferry crosses the river to *Bodinnick* (motor-cycle 1*s.*, with side-car 2*s.*, motor-car 2*s.* 6*d.*; double rates on Sun.).

34¾ M. *Par*, with a little harbour engaged in the shipment of china-clay, is the junction for Newquay (see p. 160). Motorbuses ply to Fowey. The beauty of the district is marred by numerous mines and the white refuse of kaolin, or china-clay, which is found here in great abundance and is mainly exported to the Potteries (p. 272). — 39½ M. **St. Austell** (Fairmead, unlicensed, 11 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; White Hart, commercial) is the centre of the china-clay industry. The granite *Church (Dec. and Perp.) and the town hall and market-place are worth seeing.

About 3 M. to the N.W. rise *Hensbarrow Downs* (1026 ft.). — To the S. (5½ M.; motorbus) is the quaint fishing port of *Mevagissey*, whence a walk may be taken to (4 M.) *Dodman Point* (N.T.; 145 acres), the 'Dead Man's Rock' of 'Q'. — Motorbuses run also to Fowey, Bodmin, Porthscatho (p. 154), St. Columb Road (p. 160), Truro, Newquay, etc.

46¼ M. *Grampound Road*, with radium mines. — 48¾ M. *Probus*, with an Elizabethan church-tower.

53¾ M. **Truro** (rfmts.; *Red Lion, 31 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*) is an ancient town with 10,833 inhab., situated at the head of the *Truro River*, a pretty creek of the Fal. In 1876 it became the cathedral city of the resuscitated Cornish bishopric, and in 1880 a handsome **Cathedral**, in the E.E. style, by J. L. Pearson, was begun on the site of the church of St. Mary, the S. aisle of which has been incorporated in the new building (S. side of choir). The E. end and transepts were consecrated in 1887, the nave in 1903, the central tower in 1904, and the W. towers in 1910. The baptistery is a memorial of Henry Martyn (1781-1812), the missionary, a native of Truro. The museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall is in River St. (week-days, 11-1 and 2-4 or 5).

Near (3 M.) *Tregothnan* (Viscount Falmouth), on the E. bank of the Fal, is the church of *St. Michael Penkevil*, with a monument to Adm. Boscawen (1711-61), by Rysbrack. — Motorbuses run from Truro to Porthscatho, Newquay, Tavistock, Okehampton, St. Austell, Bodmin, Falmouth, Perranporth, Redruth, Penzance, etc.

From Truro to Falmouth, 11¾ M., G.W.R. in 36-40 min. (2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*). — Near (4½ M.) *Perranwell* is the country seat of *Carclew*, with gardens noted for their flowering shrubs (visitors admitted). — 8¼ M. *Penryn*, at the head of *Penryn River* (view to the left), trades in granite.

A much pleasanter way of proceeding from Truro to Falmouth is by the little steamer which plies up and down the estuary daily in summer (10 M. in 1¼ hr.). For the first 2 M. we descend the *Truro River*. On entering *King Harry's Reach* on the *Fal* proper we have the woods of *Trelissick* on the left. A ferry crosses the river here (toll 3*d.*, including return; motor-cycle 9*d.*, motor-car 3*s.*-5*s.*) The steamer then reaches the

Carrick Roads, or wider part of the Fal estuary, passes the mouth of *Restronguet Creek* (to the right), and enters Falmouth Harbour.

11¾ M. **Falmouth.** — Hotels. *Falmouth*, near the station, 71 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Bay*, 36 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Green Bank*, 1½ M. from the station, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Hydro; King's*, 30 R., *Riviera*, 9 R., same management, at both R. & B. from 10*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*

Motorbuses to *Helston, Redruth, Truro, Helford Passage*, etc.

Falmouth, a small and somewhat foreign-looking seaport with 13,318 inhab., founded in the reign of James I., was formerly an important mail-packet station, but is now chiefly known as a watering-place. It is still, however, a port of call for vessels awaiting orders and for yachts. The bathing is good. Many tropical plants grow here in the open air without protection. Bartholomew Gosnold sailed from Falmouth in 1602 on his voyage of discovery to Cape Cod.

The scenery of the Fal estuary is very picturesque, and charming excursions may be taken in Falmouth Harbour, in which are moored the training ships 'Cutty Sark' (a famous clipper, built in 1869, which once sailed from Sydney to London in 75 days), 'Foudroyant', and 'Implacable' (formerly the 'Duguay-Trouin', which engaged the 'Victory' at Trafalgar). *Pendennis Castle* (O.W.; open 10-4, 6, or 7, Sun. 11-3 or 4; adm. 6*d.*), at the E. extremity of the peninsula on which the town stands (¾ M. from the station), was built by Henry VIII. and was captured by the Parliamentarians after a five months' siege in 1646. The *View from the keep is very fine. At *St. Maves* (Ship & Castle, 17 R.), on the opposite side of the estuary (ferry 6*d.*, motor-cycle 1*s.*), is another of Henry VIII.'s castles (O.W.; 10-4, 6, or 7, Sun. 11-3 or 4; adm. 6*d.*). The ferry goes on to *Percuil*, 2 M. from the delightful fishing village of *Porthscatho*.

*Coast Walk from Falmouth to (25 M.) Lizard Town: 6 M. Ferry over the *Helford River* (noted for its oysters) to *Helford;* 1½ M. *Manaccan*, with a Norman and E.E. church; 3½ M. *St. Keverne* (inn), with a Perp. church, off which lie the dangerous *Manacle Rocks;* 3½ M. *Coverack* (Headland, 30 R., R. & B. from 10*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*); 2 M. *Black Head;* 5 M. *Cadgwith* (p. 156); 2½ M. *Lizard Town* (p. 156).

At (59 M.) *Chacewater* we cross the valley by a wooden viaduct.

From Chacewater to Newquay, 18½ M., G.W.R. in 55 min. (3*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*). — 3¼ M. *St. Agnes* (Paull's, 8 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 4*s.*), a little mining town at the foot of *St. Agnes Beacon* (629 ft.), 1 M. from the N. coast of Cornwall. — From (8 M.) **Perranporth** (Perranporth, 25 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 9*d.*; Tywarnhayle), a watering-place on *Ligger* or *Perran Bay*, we may visit (2 M. to the E.) *Perran Round*, an ancient amphitheatre 130 ft. in diameter. Near the coast, 1½ M. to the N. of the latter, is the ruined church of St. Piran (patron of Cornish miners; fl. 550), laid bare in 1835 by the shifting of the sands and now protected by an outer building. — 18½ M. *Newquay*, see p. 160.

63 M. **Redruth** (Tabb's, 23 R., R. & B. 10*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), with 9920 inhab., is a centre of the tin and copper mining industry. The Hunt Memorial Museum contains minerals. About 1¼ M. to the E. is *Gwennap Pit*, a grassy amphitheatre where Wesley used to preach to the miners; a huge meeting of Wesleyans still takes place here on Whit Monday. Motorbuses ply to Falmouth, Helston, Truro, Perranporth, Penzance, and *Portreath* (hotel), a little seaside resort 4 M. to the N.W.

Near (65 M.) *Carn Brea*, to the left, rises *Carn Brea Hill* (750 ft.), with British remains. The East Pool Mine here is the largest in the county. — 66½ M. **Camborne** (Commercial, 16 R., R. & B. 10*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*.), with 14,582 inhab., the largest town in Cornwall, contains an important mining school. The Roskear shaft of the Dolcoath Mine (tin, copper, arsenic) here is 2000 ft. deep (visitors admitted). Motorbuses to St. Ives, etc.

From (69 M.) *Gwinear Road* a branch-line runs S. to (8¾ M.) **Helston** (rfmts.; Angel, 14 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Regent, temperance), noted for its 'Furry Dance' on Flora Day (May 8th), when the inhabitants, forming couples, dance to an ancient tune along the streets and in and out of the houses.

The road from Helston to *Penzance* (13 M.; p. 157; motorbuses) calls for little remark. Walkers, however, will find the coast-route (20 M.) attractive: 3½ M. *Porthleven* (inn); 1½ M. *Prah Sands*, with the remains of *Pengersick Castle* (16th cent.); 5 M. *Prussia Cove;* 2 M. *Perran Uthnoe* (inn); 2 M. *Marazion* (p. 156).

From Helston to Lizard Town, 11 M., motorbus in 1 hr. The road is uninteresting, and walkers should follow the coast (15 M.). Motorbuses ply also from Helston to Mullion, Manaccan (p. 154), St. Keverne (p. 154), Falmouth, Redruth, etc.

The name ***Lizard** (perhaps 'lis arth', lofty court; Cornish *Meneage*) is given to the whole peninsula S. of the Helford River, but is more specially applied to the town and headland at its S. extremity. The peninsula is a plateau descending in cliffs to the sea, and its interior is as unattractive as its coast scenery is the reverse. The beautiful Cornish heath (Erica vagans) grows here in abundance. The chief points on the coast-route are (¾ M.) *Love Pool;* 2 M. *Looe Bar*, formed of pebbles cast up by the sea; 3½ M. *Gunwalloe*, with a 15th cent. church; ½ M. *Poldhu Cove* (Poldhu, R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), with the Marconi wireless station, established in 1900 but used for experimental purposes only since 1921. *Mullion* (Old Inn) lies 1 M. inland. The Perp. church has features of interest, including remarkable bench-ends. We return to the coast at (¾ M.) *Polurrian Cove* (Polurrian, same management and prices as Poldhu Hotel), or at (1 M.; 2½ M. direct from Gunwalloe) **Mullion Cove* (hotel, 40 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. from 13*s*. 6*d*.), with a cave entered by a beautiful natural archway (fine view from within). Continuing to follow the coastguard route (marked by white paint), we pass the bold *Predannack Head* and *Vellan Head* and reach (5 M.) ***Kynance Cove** (lodgings; rfmts.). The serpentine cliffs here are beautifully veined and coloured, and numerous picturesque rocks are scattered about the little bay, with its floor of silvery sand.

More or less appropriate names have been given to the different features of the cove, such as *Steeple Rock* and *Gull Rock*. On *Asparagus Island*, the promontory on the W. side, are the *Devil's Bellows*, a narrow interstice formed by one rock overlying another, through which the water is propelled

in clouds of spray (seen to advantage at low tide only). Adjacent is the *Letter Box*, a fissure in the rock. The cave on Asparagus Island is known as the *Devil's Throat:* on the mainland are the *Kitchen* and *Parlour.*

From Kynance Cove we may either proceed inland direct to (1¼ M.) Lizard Town, or continue our walk round the coast to the (2½ M.) lighthouse (one of the most powerful in the world, lit by electricity) on *Lizard Point*, the southernmost extremity of England (49° 57′ 30″ N. Lat.; fine view). On the way we pass the little harbour of *Polpeor*. Farther on are the columnar *Bumble Rock* and the *Lion's Den*, formed by the falling in of the roof of a cavern in the cliffs. The lighthouse is ½ M. from Lizard Town.

Lizard Town (Lizard, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Housel Bay, R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 14*s.*; Caerthilian, R. from 3*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 3*s.* 6*d.*; Parc-an-Castle, Penmenner, both private), a small village, is much frequented in summer. The bathing-place is at *Housel Bay*, to the E. of the lighthouse. The finely situated and interesting church is at *Landewednack*, to the E. Serpentine is freely used here as building material. The *Raven's Hugo*, *Dolor Hugo*, and other caves on the E. coast are best explored by boat. — *Cadgwith* (good hotel, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), 2½ M. to the N.E. of Lizard Town, is chiefly visited for the sake of the *Devil's Frying Pan*, a singular natural amphitheatre somewhat resembling the Lion's Den. The coast between Cadgwith and Helford River is also very fine, and less frequented by tourists (see p. 154).

72½ M. *Hayle* (White Hart), on the estuary of the Hayle, with engine-works. The 'towans' or sand-hills on the E. side of St. Ives Bay are a haunt of seals. Cliff-walk to Newquay, see p. 160. — 73 M. *St. Erth* (rfmts.) is the junction of a line to (4½ M.) St. Ives, viâ (1 M.) *Lelant* (Links Hotel) and (3 M.) *Carbis Bay* (hotel, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. 18*s.*).

St. Ives (*Tregenna Castle, managed by the G.W.R., above the station, 58 R. from 10*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; Porthminster, near the station, 56 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; St. Ives Bay, unlicensed, 48 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; Western, 20 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Chy-an-Albany, 30 R., P. from 15*s.*, Trevessa, both private), a quaint fishing town (6945 inhab.), with an artists' colony, is situated on perhaps the most beautiful bay in Cornwall, with a splendid sandy beach. It is said to owe its name to St. Ia, an Irish princess martyred here about A.D. 450. The best views are obtained from the Tregenna Hotel and the Battery Rocks. St. Ives has an extremely mild climate, and of recent years has become a favourite bathing and winter resort, with an extensive visitors' quarter. The pilchard fishery is prosecuted here with great success. The church is Perp. (1426), with carved bench-ends. Motorbuses to Camborne, Penzance, etc. Road to Land's End, see p. 158.

From St. Erth the train crosses to the S. coast. — 77¾ M. *Marazion* (accent on the penultimate; Godolphin, 9 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Marazion, R. 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*,

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Based on the Ordnance Survey by permission

St Ives
St Ives Bay
Carn Naun Pt
The Island
The Carracks
Stennack
Trevalgan
Tregeal
Zennor Head
Wicca
Rosewall Hill
Tregenna Castle
Gurnard's Head
Zennor
Trendrine Hill
Halse Town
Porthmeor Pt
Treen
Cromlech
Towednack
Trink Hill
Lelant
Lelant Downs
Amalebridden
Three Stone Oar
Pendeen Watch
Morvah
Boscawell
Botallack Hd
Botallack
Carn Bean
Kenidjack
Cape Cornwall
St Just
The Brisons
Gribba Pt
Whitesand Bay
Cowloe
Sennen Cove
Land's End
Lighthouse
Irish Lady
Armed Knight
Pordenack Pt
Mill Bay
St Levan
Tol-Pedn-Penwith
Logan Rock
Bell Buoy
Carbis Bay
Phillack
Hayle
Gwithian
Carnhell Green
Camborne
Redruth
Penzance
Newlyn
Mousehole
Paul
Sancreed
Madron
Gulval
Ludgvan
Marazion
St Hilary
St Erth
Lelant
Godolphin Hill
Trereen Dinas
Boscawen Pt
Kenneggy Sands
Perranuthnoe
Prussia Cove
Praa Sands
Porthleven
Helston
Goonhilly Downs
Lizard Peninsula
MOUNT'S BAY
St Michael's Mount
Penlee Pt
Kenvell Point
Lamorna Cove
Merthen Pt
Logan Rock
Treryn Dinas
Castle an Dinas
Chysauster
Carn Brea
Tregonebris
Crows-an-Wra
Trereen Dinas
Boscawen
Boleigh
Merry Maidens
Trevedran
Treen
Porthmeor
Zennor
Towednack
Lelant
Carbis Bay
Hayle
Phillack
Gwithian

D. 4*s*.), or *Market Jew*, a prosaic little town. The churchyard of *St. Hilary*, 2 M. to the E., contains two inscribed stones (one dating from the time of Constantine the Great).

Marazion is the station for ***St. Michael's Mount**, a rocky islet, rising precipitously to a height of 230 ft. and connected with the shore by a natural causeway, 1/2 M. long, which is uncovered for about 3 hrs. at low water. It may be described as a miniature copy of Mont St. Michel in Normandy. The Benedictine priory at the top, a cell of Mont St. Michel, was dedicated to St. Michael, who is said to have appeared to some hermits here in the 15th century. The castle (shown on Mon., Wed., and Fri. at 11, 12, 2, and 3), which has long been the seat of the St. Aubyn family (Lord St. Levan), contains an interesting hall and chapel. Fine *View from the church-tower.

79 3/4 M. **Penzance.** — *Rfmts.* — Hotels. **Queen's* (Pl. a), 100 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; *Union* (Pl. b), 25 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; *Western* (Pl. c), 30 R. from 5*s*., B. 4*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; *Mount's Bay* (Pl. d), R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Regent* (Pl. g), unlicensed, 17 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 15*s*. 6*d*.; *Victoria* (Pl. e), R. & B. 10*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.

Steamer to the *Scilly Isles*, see p. 159. Steam-launches ply in summer to *Mousehole* and *Lamorna Cove* (see below), and a motor-boat to *St. Michael's Mount* (see above).

Motorbuses ply to *Mousehole, Land's End, Lamorna* and *Treen* (for the Logan Rock), *Gurnard's Head* and *Zennor, St. Just* and *Pendeen, Helston, Falmouth, Truro, Redruth, St. Ives*, etc.

Penzance (i.e. 'holy headland'), a seaport with 12,096 inhab., beautifully situated on the N.W. shore of *Mount's Bay*, with a mild but moist climate, is the capital of the 'Cornish Riviera'. It is one of the headquarters of the pilchard and mackerel fisheries, and also trades in copper, tin, china-clay, and granite. The market-gardens in the environs produce large quantities of early vegetables, flowers, and fruit. Market Jew St. leads from the station to the *Market House*, in front of which is a statue of Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829), a native of Penzance. In Alverton, to the W., are the handsome *Public Buildings*, containing the museum of the Royal Cornwall Geological Society and the Penzance Antiquarian Society. The *Penzance Library* (rare Cornish books) is in the *Morrab Gardens*, which are noted for their exotics. A fine view is obtained from *Lescudjack Castle*, an earthwork on a hill near the station.

To the Logan Rock, 10 1/4 M. (motorbuses to Treen in 50 min.; cliff-walk preferable). The shortest route (9 M.) is viâ Lower Hendra (p. 158). — The motorbus route passes (1 M.) **Newlyn**, a fishing village and artists' resort, which has given name to a modern 'open air' school of painting (Stanhope Forbes, Lamorna Birch, Ernest and Dod Procter, Harold Harvey, etc.) and is noted also for its art industries. On the way thither we pass the Passmore Edwards Art Gallery, opened in 1895. St. Peter's Church contains mural paintings by Newlyn artists. The mean sea-level at Newlyn is the datum used by the Ordnance Survey for the calculation of altitudes. — About 3/4 M. farther on a road diverges on the left for (3/4 M.) *Paul*, where Dolly Pentreath (d. 1777), said to have been the last person who spoke Cornish, is buried, and (3/4 M. farther) *Mousehole*, with a large cave. — We cross the (3 M.) *Lamorna Valley*, where a road diverges for (1/2 M.) *Lamorna Cove*, which has been somewhat spoilt by granite quarries. — Near (4 M.) *Boleigh* are the *Pipers*, two granite pillars, and

the *Merry Maidens*, the remains of a stone circle. 6½ M. *St. Buryan* (inn) has a 15th cent. church with a conspicuous tower and a carved screen. — 9½ M. *Treen* or *Treryn* (inn) is ¾ M. from the **Treryn Dinas*, a fantastic headland, with the *Logan Rock*, a mass of granite weighing 70 tons, but so poised that it can be rocked ('logged'). Lieut. Goldsmith, a nephew of the poet, upset it in 1824 with the aid of a boat's crew, and the work of replacing it cost him 200*l*. The *Cliff Scenery between the Logan Rock and (6 M.) Land's End is unsurpassed in England. The finest points are the two bold promontories of *Tol-Pedn-Penwith* and *Pordenack Point*. The cliffs are 100-250 ft. high. — The motorbuses go on to (1¼ M.) *Polgigga*, with vineries, 2½ M. from Land's End.

From Penzance to Land's End, 10 M. (motorbuses in 1 hr.). The road passes (¾ M.) *Alverton* and diverges (1¼ M.) to the left from the road to St. Just (see below). It then passes through the avenue of *Trereife* (pron. 'treeve') and crosses (2 M.) *Buryas Bridge*. On the left is *Tresvennack Pillar*, a Celtic monument, known as the 'Blind Fiddler'. The road to *Sancreed* (with a beautifully situated church) diverges to the right at (2¾ M.) *Drift*, and at (3½ M.) *Lower Hendra* a road to St. Buryan (2 M.; see above) diverges to the left. Farther on, ¼ M. to the left, is the circle of *Boscawen*, which consists of nineteen stones. At (6 M.) the village of *Crows-an-Wra* is a stone cross. At the (9 M.) village of *Sennen* (Sennen Cove Hotel, private) the inn still has for its sign the 'First and Last Hotel in England', though there are now the Land's End Hotel (30 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*., P. 18*s*.) and the Penwith House Hotel (unlicensed, 3 R., L. 3*s*., P. from 8*s*.), 1 M. farther on, while the very last house in England is a cottage where tea and refreshments may be obtained. ***Land's End,** the ancient *Bolerium* or *Antivestæum Promontorium*, and the Celtic *Penwith*, the most westerly point in England (5° 41′ 31″ W. Long.), is a granite promontory, 60-100 ft. in height. It commands a fine sea-view, including in clear weather the Scilly Isles, 20 M. to the S.W. On a rock ¼ M. from the point is the *Longships Lighthouse*. The cliff scenery on both sides is varied and imposing. Among the numerous detached rocks to which names have been given are the *Armed Knight* to the S. of Land's End and the *Irish Lady* to the N., by the S. horn of Whitesand Bay. The view in this direction is bounded by Cape Cornwall (see below).

From Land's End to St. Ives, 19 M. The road, narrow and winding, known as the 'Atlantic Drive', mostly runs about 1 M. from the coast. Walkers should follow the cliff-path as much as possible. We skirt the wide *Whitesand Bay*, noted for its shells. — 6 M. *St. Just*, a town of 5026 inhab., served by motorbuses from Penzance, has a 15th cent. church with interesting Irish tracery and one of the oldest Christian tombs in England. Near it is the St. Just Round, an amphitheatre in which miracle-plays used to be performed. *Cape Cornwall*, 1½ M. to the W., off which are the dangerous *Brisons* rocks, is a fine point of view. About 2 M. to the N. is the *Botallack Mine*, extending 400 ft. under the sea. — 8½ M. *Pendeen* (motorbus to Penzance). — 10 M. *Morvah*. To the S. is the hill-fort of *Chun Castle* (709 ft.), with a large dolmen. Near (2 M.) *Lanyon*, on the Penzance road, is the *Lanyon Quoit* dolmen, to the N. of which, beyond

the *Ding-Dong Mine* (said to have been worked long before the Christian era), are the *Nine Maidens*, part of a stone circle, the *Holed Stone* ('Men-an-tol'), and the *Written Stone* ('Men Screfys'). — 13 M. *Treen* or *Treryn* (inn), on the motorbus route from Penzance to Zennor, is 1 M. from **Gurnard's Head*, with its superb rock-scenery. The Penzance road passes near the beehive-hut at *Bosporthennis*, the *Mulfra Quoit*, and the hut-village of *Chysauster*. — 14½ M. *Zennor*. The **Zennor Quoit*, on the hill above, is said to be the largest dolmen known (18 ft. long, 9½ ft. wide). *View from the 'Eagle's Nest', a point on the road farther on. — 19 M. *St. Ives*, see p. 156.

From Penzance to the Scilly Isles, 40 M., by the mail-steamer 'Scillonian' (belonging to the Isles of Scilly Steamship Co., 15 Quay St., Penzance) from Penzance to Hugh Town thrice weekly (extra sailings in summer) in 4 hrs. (fare 10*s.*). This sail affords a good view of the Cornish coast, but the sea is often rough. About halfway we pass the *Wolf Rock Lighthouse*. The shadowy land of *Lyonesse*, celebrated in the Arthurian legend (p. 163), is supposed to have stretched from the Scilly Isles to the mainland.

The **Isles of Scilly** (pron. 'silly'), usually considered to be the *Cassiterides* of the ancients (p. 151), are about 200 in number, but most of them are mere rocks and only six are inhabited (pop. 1749). The chief occupation of the islanders is the growing of daffodils, narcissi, and lilies for the London market. The mackerel fishery and the cultivation of early potatoes are also important. Prehistoric remains occur on almost every high place in Scilly. Steam-launches ply between the islands. The largest island is **St. Mary's**, with a circumference of 9 M. and two-thirds of the population. On this lies the capital, *Hugh Town* (Tregarthen's, R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 17*s.* 6*d.*; Holgate's, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Atlantic, P. 12*s.*), with *Star Castle*, a fortress erected in 1593. The rocky coast-scenery is fine, the chief points being *Peninnis Head*, *Old Town Bay*, *Giant's Castle*, and *Porth Hellick*, where the body of Sir Cloudesley Shovell was found after the loss of his fleet in 1707. The huge *Logan Rock* (comp. p. 158) weighs 313 tons. *Holy Vale* is picturesque. — **Tresco** (New Inn, no beds) is the second of the group in size. Near the slight remains of *Tresco Abbey*, which was founded by King Athelstan, is the residence of the 'lord proprietor' of the islands (Major A. A. Dorrien-Smith). Its sub-tropical *Gardens are shown by a gardener. *Cromwell's Castle* recalls the fact that the islands, held by Sir John Grenville for Charles II. in 1649-51, were reduced by Adm. Blake. There is also a large cave in this island, named the *Piper's Hole*. — The other inhabited islands are *St. Martin's*, *Bryher*, *St. Agnes* (inn), and *Gugh*. Magnificent Atlantic waves may be seen at the romantic *Hell Bay*, on Bryher. *Samson* is the scene of Sir Walter Besant's novel 'Armorel of Lyonesse'. *Annet*, a haunt of sea-fowl, is completely covered with thrift, a beautiful sight in spring.

19. From Exeter to Wadebridge and Newquay.

Travellers who have reached Penzance and Land's End viâ Plymouth, and wish to return by the N. coast, are recommended to go by railway from Penzance to Newquay, the starting-point for one of the finest drives in England (see R. 20-22). Pedestrians may follow the coast the whole way; but if their time is limited, they should reserve their walking for the coast to the N. of Newquay, especially from Ilfracombe to Lynmouth and Porlock (R. 22).

Road from Exeter to Wadebridge and Newquay, see p. 151.

A. Viâ Plymouth and Par.

Railway. G.W.R. to *Newquay*, 108¾ M. in 4-5 hrs. (22*s.* 8*d.*, 13*s.* 7*d.*); to *Wadebridge*, 90¾ M. in 3⅓-4⅔ hrs. (16*s.* 3*d.*, 9*s.* 9*d.*). Express from Paddington to Newquay, 282½ M. in 7½ hrs. (58*s.* 2*d.*, 34*s.* 11*d.*).

From Exeter (St. David's Station) to (52¾ M.) *Plymouth*, see R. 16a. From Plymouth to (79¾ M.) *Bodmin Road* (junction for *Wadebridge*, see p. 152) and to (87½ M.) *Par*, see pp. 151-153. — We ascend the *Luxulyan Valley, passing beneath the imposing Treffry Viaduct (98 ft. high, 657 ft. long; belonging to a mineral line), to (92¼ M.) *Luxulyan*. — 96¾ M. *Roche*, station for the *Roche Rocks* (680 ft.; to the S.), a spur of Hensbarrow (p. 153). — 102¼ M. *St. Columb Road*. Motorbuses ply to St. Columb Major (p. 162; 2½ M. to the N.) and to St. Austell (p. 153).

108¾ M. **Newquay.** — Hotels. **Atlantic*, 73 R. from 10*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*; **Headland*, 120 R. from 8*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 25*s.* 6*d.*; **Victoria*, 80 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Great Western*, near the station, 32 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 18*s.*; *Red Lion*, well spoken of; *Tolcarne*, private, 50 R., P. 17*s.* 6*d.*

Motorbuses to *Wadebridge*, *Bodmin*, *Padstow*, *Truro*, etc.

Newquay, an attractive watering-place (pop. 6633) with a small harbour, is an excellent centre for the exploration of North Cornwall. Its bathing beaches consist of sandy coves, enclosed by tall cliffs and separated at high water by rocky bluffs.

The rock-bound coast both to the N. and the S. is fine and is honeycombed with caves. Walkers should be careful to avoid the risk of being caught by the tide. To the N. we may walk viâ (3 M.) *Watergate Bay* (hotel, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 6*s.*) and (5½ M.) *Mawgan Porth* to (7 M.) *Bedruthan Steps*, and thence proceed to (7 M.) *Padstow* (p. 162). From Mawgan Porth the **Vale of Lanherne* leads inland to (2 M.) *St. Mawgan*, a charmingly situated village with a Perp. church (beautiful tower), beside which is a 15th cent. cross. The manor-house of *Lanherne* (1580) has been a Carmelite nunnery since 1794. We return to (6 M.) Newquay through the grounds of *Carnanton*. — To the S. of Newquay, beyond the *Gannel* estuary, is *Crantock*, with a beautiful church. The cliff-walk to *Hayle* (26 M.; p. 156) is very fine; we pass *Perranporth* (7 M.; p. 154), *St. Agnes* (4 M.; p. 154), *Portreath* (6 M.; p. 154), and (6 M.) *Gwithian*, with the chapel of St. Gothian, formerly buried in the sand and said to date from the 7th or 8th century.

From Newquay to *Chacewater* (Truro, Penzance), see p. 154; to *Tintagel* and *Bideford*, see R. 20. Road to *Wadebridge*, see p. 162.

B. Viâ Okehampton and Launceston.

RAILWAY. S.R. to *Wadebridge*, 82$^{3}/_{4}$ M. in 3-3$^{3}/_{4}$ hrs. (16*s.* 3*d.*, 9*s.* 9*d.*); to *Padstow*, 88$^{1}/_{4}$ M. in 3$^{1}/_{4}$-4 hrs. (17*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*). *Newquay* is connected with (15$^{1}/_{2}$ M.) Wadebridge by motorbus (see p. 162). From Waterloo to Wadebridge and Padstow, 259$^{1}/_{2}$ M. in 6$^{2}/_{3}$-7$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs. (53*s.* 4*d.*, 32*s.*); to *Bude*, 228 M. in 5$^{1}/_{2}$-6$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs. (47*s.* 8*d.*, 28*s.* 7*d.*). 'Atlantic Coast Express' from Waterloo in summer.

From Exeter (Queen St. and St. David's stations) to *Okehampton*, see pp. 140, 141. The 'North Devon' line here diverges N.W. from the main line to Plymouth. — 38$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Halwill.*

FROM HALWILL TO BUDE, 18$^{1}/_{2}$ M., S.R. in 35 min. (3*s.* 11*d.*, 2*s.* 4*d.*). — 8 M. *Holsworthy* (White Hart, 20 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*; Stanhope) has a church with a lofty Perp. tower. The disused Holsworthy & Bude Canal, constructed in 1819-26, had inclined planes as substitutes for locks. — 18$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Bude* (rfmts.), see p. 164.

A light railway (S.R.) runs from Halwill to *Torrington* (20$^{1}/_{2}$ M.; p. 167), viâ (7$^{3}/_{4}$ M.) *Hatherleigh* (London, 5 R. from 5*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*).

Beyond (47$^{1}/_{4}$ M.) *Tower Hill* we cross the *Tamar* into Cornwall (p. 151). — 52$^{1}/_{4}$ M. **Launceston** (pron. 'lahnson'; White Hart, 40 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 16*s.*; King's Arms, 12 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Castle, temperance, R. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), an ancient town with 3981 inhab., is situated on the slope of a steep hill crowned with the circular keep and parts of the walls (12 ft. thick) of a Norman castle (view; weekdays, 6*d.*). In a small dungeon, adjoining the E. gate, George Fox, the Quaker, was imprisoned in 1656. St. Mary Magdalene's is a handsome granite church of 1511-24, with curious carvings on the exterior. At the White Hart is a fine Norman gateway, the relic of an Augustinian priory. From Launceston to Tavistock and Plymouth by the G.W.R., see p. 141. — 65 M. *Otterham* is the station for Crackington Haven (p. 164), 5 M. to the N. Farther on the sea is seen to the right, and Rough Tor (see below) to the left.

69$^{1}/_{2}$ M. **Camelford** (King's Arms, R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), 1$^{1}/_{2}$ M. to the S., on the infant *Camel*, claims to be the Camelot of Arthurian legend (comp. p. 100).

Camelford is the nearest starting-point for an ascent of *Brown Willy* (i.e. 'Bryn Uhella', highest hill; 1375 ft.; 2-3 hrs.), the summit of Bodmin Moor (p. 152) and the highest point in Cornwall (extensive but monotonous view). Along with its N. neighbour, *Rough Tor* (pron. as in 'bough'; 1312 ft.), it rises about 5 M. to the S.E.

From Camelford to *Tintagel* and *Boscastle*, see p. 162.

The slate quarries at (71$^{3}/_{4}$ M.) *Delabole* have been worked since the days of Elizabeth (visitors admitted). — 76 M. *Port Isaac Road*, 3$^{1}/_{2}$ M. from *Port Isaac* (pron. 'izzack'; Port Gavern, private, D., R., & B. 8*s.*). — 78$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *St. Kew Highway*. *St. Kew* church, 1 M. to the N., has old glass.

82$^{3}/_{4}$ M. **Wadebridge** (Molesworth Arms, 12 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*) is a pleasantly situated little town, at the head of the

Camel estuary, here crossed by a *Bridge of seventeen arches (320 ft. long) dating from 1485.

From Wadebridge a branch of the S.R. (one of the oldest railways in the country; 1834) and motorbuses descend the Camel valley to *Bodmin* (6$^1/_2$ M.; p. 152); G.W.R. from Wadebridge to Bodmin and Bodmin Road, see p. 152.

Motorbuses to *Newquay* and *Camelford*, see below.

Beyond Wadebridge the railway skirts the pretty estuary of the Camel to (88$^1/_4$ M.) **Padstow** (Metropole, 55 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*), a fishing village and summer resort, with good bathing and boating. At *Rock*, on the opposite side of the Camel (ferry), are excellent golf-links.

Trevose Head (243 ft.), 4 M. to the W. of Padstow, with a lighthouse, commands a glorious view. On the way thither we pass near *Trevone* and *Harlyn Bay*, with late-Celtic burials (adm. 6*d.*). — Motorbuses run from Padstow to Newquay.

20. From Newquay to Bideford. Tintagel.

The whole of this route (77 M.) is covered by Motorbus services (Hardy-Colwills, Barnstaple), and in summer numerous motor-coaches also are available. Several days should be devoted to the journey, though it can be accomplished in one. The best points are Tintagel, Boscastle, and Clovelly. The stages are: *a.* From Newquay to *Wadebridge*, 15$^1/_2$ M. in 1$^1/_4$ hr. (2*s.* 6*d.*); *b.* From Wadebridge to *Camelford*, 11$^1/_2$ M. in 55 min. (1*s.* 9*d.*; or by railway, 13$^1/_4$ M. in 36 min., 2*s.* 9*d.*, 1*s.* 8*d.*); *c.* From Camelford to *Tintagel*, 6 M. in 20 min. (1*s.* 9*d.*), and thence to *Boscastle*, 3$^1/_2$ M. in $^1/_4$ hr. (9*d.*); *d.* From Boscastle to *Bude*, 14$^1/_2$ M. in 1$^1/_4$ hr. (2*s.* 9*d.*); *e.* From Bude to *Clovelly Cross*, 16$^1/_2$ M. in 1 hr. 20 min. (2*s.* 6*d.*); *f.* From Clovelly Cross to *Bideford*, 11 M. in 40 min. (1*s.* 4*d.*). The motorbuses carry luggage (56 lb. free).

From Newquay to Wadebridge, 15$^1/_2$ M. — *Newquay*, see p. 160. The road is somewhat dull. — 2 M. *St. Columb Minor* has a lofty church-tower. — 7 M. *St. Columb Major* (Red Lion, P. 15*s.*) with an interesting church, is 2$^1/_2$ M. to the N. of St. Columb Road station (p. 160; motorbus). About 2$^1/_2$ M. to the E. is *Castle-an-Dinas*, the legendary site of a hunting-seat of King Arthur. — Farther on we leave on the right a row of upright stones known as the *Nine Maidens*. — 15$^1/_2$ M. *Wadebridge*, see p. 161.

From Wadebridge to Camelford, 11$^1/_2$ M. — Both road and railway pass (3 M.) *St. Kew Highway* (see p. 161). — *Camelford* (p. 161) is 1$^1/_2$ M. from its station.

From Camelford to Boscastle viâ Tintagel, 9$^1/_2$ M. (motor-coaches to Tintagel in summer). The road passes (1$^1/_2$ M.) Camelford station, diverges to the left from the direct road to Boscastle, and passes the Delabole slate quarries (p. 161).

6 M. **Tintagel** (pron. 'tintádgel'; *King Arthur's Castle, with golf-course, 60 R. from 8*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Wharncliffe, R. & B. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), $^1/_2$ M. from the sea, lies in the heart of the district consecrated to Arthurian legend. The 'Old Post

Office' (N.T.; adm. 2*d.*) is a stone-roofed cottage of the 14th century. The church, to the W. of the village, is dedicated to St. Materiana (Madryn) and is of Norman date, with a Saxon N. wall and doorway. On the way to it we pass a 14th cent. gateway and chapel, said to be the remains of a cell of the abbey of Fontevrault in Normandy. To reach the sea we descend a small valley. The remains of the **Castle** are above us to the left, on the mainland portion of *Tintagel Head*, and are reached by a track ascending at a point a little above the cottage. The keep, the oldest part of the existing ruins, is probably of Norman construction (late 12th cent.), though it is not unlikely that a Saxon, if not also a British, stronghold once occupied the site. Between this part of the promontory and the so-called 'island' is a chasm, which is supposed to be of comparatively recent origin. On the other side we see the path ascending to the top of the island, to reach which we must descend to the cottage (rfmts.), where we obtain the key for the enclosure (small fee). The whole island seems to have been included in the fortified area. On the top of the plateau are the remains of a chapel, the site of a well, and a 'hermit's cave'. Golden samphire grows on the cliffs. The *View from the extremity of the headland extends from Trevose Head to Hartland Point. There is a 'pillar rock' on the S. side of the headland. The best view of the castle is obtained from *Barras Head* (N.T.), to the N. of the cove.

Familiar as the Arthurian legend is, the following abstract taken from 'An Unsentimental Journey through Cornwall', by *Mrs. Craik*, may not be unwelcome. "Uther Pendragon, King of Britain, falling in love with Ygrayne, wife of the duke of Cornwall, besieged them in their twin castles of Tintagel and Terrabil, slew the husband, and the same day married the wife. Unto whom a boy was born, and by advice of the enchanter Merlin, carried away from the sea-shore beneath Tintagel, and confided to a good knight, Sir Ector, to be brought up as his own son, and christened Arthur. On the death of the king, Merlin produced the youth, who was recognized by his mother Ygrayne, and proclaimed king in the stead of Uther Pendragon. He instituted the Order of Knights of the Round Table, who were to go everywhere, punishing vice and rescuing oppressed virtue, for the love of God and of some noble lady. He married Guinivere, daughter of King Leodegrance, who forsook him for the love of Sir Launcelot, his bravest knight and dearest friend. One by one, his best knights fell away into sin, and his nephew Mordred raised a rebellion, fought with him, and conquered him at Camelford. Seeing his end was near, Arthur bade his last faithful knight, Sir Bedevere, carry him to the shore of a mere (supposed to be Dozmare Pool) and throw in there his sword Excalibur, when appeared a boat with three queens, who lifted him in, mourning over him. He sailed away with them to be healed of his grievous wound. Some say that he was afterwards buried in a chapel near, others declare that he still lives in fairy land, and will reappear in latter days, to reinstate the Order of Knights of the Round Table, and rule his beloved England, perfect as he once tried to make it, but in vain." — The reader will scarcely need to be referred to *Sir Thomas Malory's* 'Morte d'Arthur' and *Tennyson's* 'Idylls of the King'. Comp. also 'King Arthur's Country', by *F. J. Snell* (1926).

A favourite coast walk from Tintagel is to *Trebarwith Sands*, 1½ M. to the S. Not far off is a fine cave, accessible by boat only.

The road from Tintagel to Boscastle (3½ M.) affords occasional views of the sea. After 1 M., beyond *Bossiney*, we have a view to the left of the **Rocky Valley*. About ¼ M. farther on, to the right, is a board indicating the way to *St. Nighton's Kieve*, a small waterfall (adm. 6*d*.). — To the left, ½ M. farther on, is the hamlet of *Trevalga*, with fine cliffs, beyond which we reach (¾ M.) *Forrabury* and (½ M.) Boscastle.

Pedestrians bound for Boscastle (2-3 hrs.) may follow the cliffs from Tintagel Castle to Bossiney (good bathing) and from Trevalga onwards; but the intermediate stage must be made by the main road, as the cliff route is scarcely practicable except in the dryest weather.

Boscastle (i.e. 'Botreaux Castle'; Wellington, 17 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.) is a quaint little place. The entrance to the tortuous little *Harbour is singularly picturesque.

About 1½ M. to the E., reached viâ Forrabury (see above), is *Minster* church, with an ancient chancel, formerly belonging to an Angevin priory. — Thomas Hardy was employed as architect on the restoration of the church of *St. Juliot's* (3 M. to the N.E., in the beautiful valley of the *Valency*), the Endelstow of 'A Pair of Blue Eyes' (1872-73).

To reach **Pentargon Bay*, with its tiny waterfall (no descent to beach); we cross the bridge (starting from the hotel) and ascend the steep road to the right. The attractive but fatiguing cliff-walk to Bude (15 M.; 6-7 hrs.) passes *High Cliff* (said to be the highest on the coast), the fine beaches of *Rusa* and the *Strangles*, and *Crackington Haven* (lodgings), not quite halfway.

From Boscastle to Bude, 14½ M. — The view as we approach Bude, passing *Marhamchurch* (Buller's Arms, 6 R. from 3*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*.) on the right, is attractive.

Bude (Grenville, 40 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., P. from 15*s*.; Falcon, R. from 7*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Globe; Grosvenor, R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Edgecumbe, Erdiston, Norfolk, Burn View, Penarvor, these five private) is a rising watering-place and a starting-point for exploring a fine coast. A good description will be found in George Macdonald's 'Seaboard Parish'. The vicarage is a 14th cent. house. *Bude Castle*, on the left bank of the stream, is a modern mansion.

The finest bits of coast near Bude are *Compass Point*, near the S. arm of Bude Haven, and *Efford Beacon* (view). Farther S. is (3½ M.) *Widemouth Bay* (pron. 'widmouth'; motorbus). — In the other direction the favourite excursion is to follow the cliffs to (3 M.) *Sandy Mouth* and (1 M.) the *Duck Pool*, and then to proceed inland, through the *Combe Valley*, to Kilkhampton (3½ M.; p. 165), whence we return to (5 M.) Bude viâ Stratton (p. 165). Near the point where we turn inland is *Stow*, the site of Sir Richard Grenville's house (see Charles Kingsley's 'Westward Ho!'). -- Following the coast from the Duck Pool (see above), we pass (1 M.) the *Lower Sharpnose*, (1 M.) *Stanbury Mouth*, and (1 M.) the *Higher Sharpnose*, and reach (¾ M.) **Morwenstow** (inn), where Richard S. Hawker (1803-75), whose Cornish ballads should be familiar to every visitor, was vicar for forty years. The church is an interesting building, said to have been founded by St. Morwenna, a Welsh princess of the 5th century. The oldest parts of the present structure are Norman. Over the door of the vicarage, which was built by Hawker, is a quaint inscription. *Tonnacombe*, to the S., is a perfect example of a 15th cent.

Wagner & Debes' Geogr. Estab. Leipzig

Based on the Ordnance Survey, by permission

Engraved by M. Minnes

manor-house. On the coast, just to the N., is the lofty *Hennacliff*, whence the walk may be prolonged to Hartland Quay (7 M.; p. 166). — *Poughill* (pron. 'puffill') church, 1½ M. to the N.E. of Bude, contains good woodwork and old frescoes. — Railway from Bude to *Halwill* (Okehampton, Exeter, Launceston), see p. 161.

From Bude to Clovelly, 16½ M. — The road passes the picturesque village of (1½ M.) *Stratton* (Tree, 7 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Bay Tree, temperance), with a fine 14th cent. church, to the N.W. of which is *Stamford Hill*, where Sir Bevil Grenville (comp. p. 120) defeated the Parliamentarians in 1643. — 5½ M. *Kilkhampton* (London Inn, P.R.H.A., 3 R., R. or B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*). The *Church, rebuilt in 1567, has a Norman doorway, fine bench-ends, and the monument of Sir Bevil Grenville. — We enter Devon (p. 107) 4½ M. farther on, 1 M. short of the West Country Inn. Farther on the motorbuses diverge to the left from the main road and visit Hartland (p. 166) before proceeding to Clovelly. — At (15½ M.) *Clovelly Cross* we diverge to the left from the main road, alighting at the New Road Gate, beyond which vehicles cannot proceed. Motors must be parked (motor-cycle 6*d.*, car 1*s.*). Close by is *Mount Pleasant* (N.T.; view). Luggage is taken down to the village on sledges or on donkey-back.

Clovelly (New Inn, near the top of the street, 25 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.*, Red Lion, at the pier, R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*, both full in summer), the quaintest village in Devonshire, is invaded daily in summer by crowds of excursionists. It lies in a narrow wooded combe, descending abruptly to the sea, and consists of one main street, or rather staircase, with houses climbing on each side of the combe so far as the narrow space allows. Its name is derived from the Celtic 'clawdd', a trench, or from 'clausa vallis'. The housse are all whitewashed, with gay green doors and lattices, and the general effect is distinctly foreign. Exquisite subjects for sketches present themselves at every corner. The view from the quaint little pier, or (better) from the sea, is very striking.

After familiarizing himself with the quaint beauties of Clovelly, not forgetting to explore the 'back-staircases', the visitor makes his way to the **Hobby Drive*, an avenue 3 M. in length, affording at intervals charming views of land and sea, including the coast of South Wales (open on week-days, 10-6; adm. 4*d.*, weekly ticket 1*s.*; bicycle 6*d.*; private carriage 1*s.* 6*d.*, with two horses 2*s.*; no motors). We enter the drive by the New Road Gate (see above) and emerge on the main road, near the 8th milestone from Bideford. We may vary the route in returning by following this road to (¾ M.) Clovelly Cross (see above) and visiting the adjacent earthworks known as *Clovelly Dykes* (view).

The Hobby Drive belongs to the owner of *Clovelly Court*, the park of which is entered by *Yellery Gate*, opposite the New Road

Gate and a little farther W. (open to pedestrians on week-days, 10-6; adm. 6*d.*, weekly ticket 1*s.*; open on Sun. afternoon to holders of weekly tickets). The walk along the seaward side of the park to (1¼ M.) *Gallantry Bower* (390 ft.) affords perhaps the most perfect combination of sea and woodland scenery in England. The *View from the bluff is magnificent. We descend to (½ M.) **Mouth Mill*, a rock-strewn cove at the end of a wooded combe, through which we may regain the road a little W. of Clovelly. Perhaps the best plan is to take the higher of the two tracks on the E. side of the cove; this leads back through part of the grounds of Clovelly Court (fine trees) and brings us out (bending to the left) on a road near the house and church. The whole round is about 5 M. The church dates from the 14th cent. and contains old oak and monuments.

Those who are equal to a very rough and even dangerous walk may at low water scramble along the shingle to the E. of Clovelly as far as (2½ M.) *Bucks Mill*, whence a lane ascends to the Bideford road. On the way we pass a natural archway of rock and one or two small waterfalls descending from the cliffs (apt to disappear in dry weather), the first of which is the Freshwater of 'Westward Ho!' (chap. v).

From Clovelly Cross motorbuses (1*s.* 6*d.*) run due W. to (4 M.) **Hartland** (King's Arms, 6 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), whence the road continues to (2 M.) *Stoke* and (1 M.) *Hartland Quay* (hotel, 17 R. from 6*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 4*s.*, P. 14*s.* 6*d.*). The church at Stoke, sometimes called the 'Cathedral of North Devon', is a handsome edifice with a lofty Perp. tower and a fine rood-screen. The cliff scenery at *Hartland Point* (350 ft. above the sea; lighthouse), the extreme N.W. angle of Devon, 2 M. to the N. of Hartland Quay and 4 M. by road from Hartland village, is very imposing.

From Clovelly to Bideford, 11 M. The road is somewhat dull, though relieved by views of the sea. The Hoops Inn (17 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), at (6 M.) *Horns Cross*, is a halfway house. Beyond *Fairy Cross* and (8 M.) *Ford* the road becomes pleasantly shaded. Walkers should diverge to the left 1 M. beyond Ford and follow the somewhat longer road viâ *Abbotsham*, a village with a small but interesting church. As we approach Bideford we have a view of the estuary of the *Taw*.

Bideford (pron. 'biddyford'; *Royal, at the station, 34 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; New Inn, at the top of the town, with view, 20 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.* 6*d.*; Tanton's, near the bridge, 22 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 14*s.*, well spoken of), a busy port and fishing town (9125 inhab.), is pleasantly situated on the *Torridge*, 3 M. above its mouth. Bideford is well described in 'Westward Ho!', part of which was written at the Royal Hotel. A statue of Charles Kingsley (1819-75) faces the quay. Sir Richard Grenville's house in Allhalland St. is now used by the Church Lads Brigade. Crossing the bridge (24 arches; 13th cent., reconstructed in 1924-25) and ascending past the station, we turn to the left to reach (¼ hr.) *Chudleigh's Fort* (view), now a public pleasure-ground, with the war memorial.

Motorbuses ply from Bideford Quay to (2½ M.) **Westward Ho!** (*Golden Bay, 60 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.), a small watering-place named from Kingsley's novel, with a famous golf-course on *Northam Burrows*, skirted by the *Pebble Ridge;* and to (3 M.) *Appledore*, the outer port of Bideford, situated at the point where the Torridge joins the Taw. The United Services College formerly at Westward Ho! is described in Kipling's 'Stalky & Co.'.

Motorbuses and a branch of the S.R. from Barnstaple Junction (see below connect Bideford with (5¼ M.) *Torrington* (Globe, 11 R. from 3*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*., P. 12*s*.), where Fairfax won a victory over the Royalists in 1646. Good fishing in the *Torridge*. Light railway to Halwill, see p. 161. — From Bideford to *Barnstaple* (Taunton, Exeter) and *Ilfracombe*, see below.

21. From Bideford to Barnstaple and Ilfracombe.

Railway. S.R. to *Barnstaple Junction*, 9 M. in 20-25 min. (1*s*. 11*d*., 1*s*. 2*d*.); to *Ilfracombe*, 24 M. in 1¼-2 hrs. (5*s*., 3*s*.). Passengers change at Barnstaple Junction. — 'Atlantic Coast Express' daily in summer from Waterloo to Bideford and Ilfracombe.

The Road (to Barnstaple A 39, then A 373) follows the railway closely almost the whole way: to Barnstaple 9 M., to Ilfracombe 22 M. (motorbus in 2¼ hrs., 2*s*. 9*d*.).

Bideford, see p. 166. — The train descends the E. bank of the Torridge to (2½ M.) *Instow* (Marine, R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.), a small port at the mouth of the river, opposite Appledore (p. 166; ferry). A mail motorboat (ten passengers) plies hence to (23 M.) Lundy every Fri. in 2½ hrs. (return fare 10*s*.).

Lundy (Manor Farm, 14 R. from 5*s*., B. 2*s*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*.; rooms should be booked in advance), a rocky island in the Bristol Channel, 3 M. long and ½-¾ M. broad, formerly a great resort of pirates and smugglers, contains about fifty inhabitants, occupied in farming, granite-quarrying, and in the lobster and other fisheries. Near the landing-place is *Marisco Castle*. The church (1897) and the two lighthouses (view) are modern. A walk round the island reveals much fantastic rock-scenery, to many points of which appropriate names have been given. Perhaps the best-known is the towering *Shutter Rock* at the S. end of the island, the scene of the wreck of the 'Santa Catharina' in 'Westward Ho!' The cliffs are the nesting-place of countless sea-birds.

The train now skirts the S. bank of the estuary of the *Taw*. — 6¼ M. *Fremington*. — 9 M. *Barnstaple Junction*.

Barnstaple. — Railway Stations (all connected with each other): *Barnstaple Junction* (S.R.; rfmts.), for London viâ Exeter, and for Bideford and Ilfracombe; *Barnstaple* (G.W.R.; rfmts.), ¾ M. from the first, for London viâ Taunton, and for Ilfracombe; *Barnstaple Town* (S.R.), ½ M. from the first, on the N. side of the Taw, for Ilfracombe and the light railway to Lynton.

Hotels. **Imperial*, T.H., 45 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; *Royal & Fortescue*, 42 R. from 6*s*., P. 20*s*.; *King's Arms; Victoria*, unlicensed, R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.; *Waverley*, R. & B. 7*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*.

Motorbuses to *Bideford* and *Westward Ho!*, *Ilfracombe*, *Saunton Sands*, *South Molton*, etc.

Barnstaple or *Barum*, a town of 14,409 inhab. and once a considerable seaport, is situated on the N. bank of the Taw, about 8 M. from the sea. It is noted for its pottery ('Barum ware'); visitors may see the potters at work at Brannam's), gloves, and lace. The buildings of interest are St. Peter's, with a crooked wooden spire and interesting monuments; the grammar school, formerly St. Anne's Chapel, where Bishop Jewel (p. 170) and John Gay (1685-1732; birthplace at the corner of Joy St. and High St.), author of 'The Beggar's Opera', were educated; the Guildhall (municipal insignia; portraits by Thomas Hudson); the Penrose almshouses (1627); Queen Anne's Walk, with a statue of Queen Anne (1708) and the 'tome stone' (1633); and the 'Pannier Market' (Tues. and Fri.). The 13th cent. bridge, of sixteen arches, was widened in 1832. A noted fair, lasting three days, begins on the Wed. before Sept. 20th.

Pilton church, 1/2 M. to the N., contains an oak *Screen of unusual type, a carved stone pulpit, and a 15th cent. font-cover.

From Barnstaple Town to Lynton, 19 1/2 M., light railway (S.R.) in 1 1/2 hr. (4*s.* 2*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*; open view-carriages). This picturesque line (best views to the left) follows the general course of the old coach-road, at first ascending the wooded valley of the *Yeo*. — Beyond (5 M.) *Chelfham* the line follows a sinuous course high on the right slope of another valley to (8 M.) *Bratton Fleming*. — Thence we gradually ascend, approaching Exmoor, and reach (12 M.) *Blackmoor* (913 ft.), the passing-station. About 1 1/2 M. from *Challacombe*, which lies 3 1/2 M. to the S.E., is *Shoulsbury Castle*, a prehistoric camp (view). — Parracombe (p. 170) is seen on the right as we descend to cross the *Heddon*. Another ascent brings us in sight of the sea at Woody Bay, while to the right stretches Exmoor. — 16 M. *Woody Bay* (980 ft.; Station, R. & B. 5*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 9*s.*), a station 3 M. from the bay (p. 171) and 2 3/4 M. from Hunter's Inn (p. 171). — 19 1/2 M. *Lynton*, see p. 172. Cabs and omnibuses meet the train. The terminus lies high above the town.

From Barnstaple to *Taunton*, see p. 135; to *Exeter* viâ *Yeoford*, see p. 140.

Beyond Barnstaple Junction the Ilfracombe train crosses the Taw to (9 3/4 M.) *Barnstaple Town* (p. 167), and runs along the N. bank of the estuary. — 15 M. *Braunton* church has an E.E. chancel, a Perp. tower, and good bench-ends. *Braunton Burrows* and *Saunton Sands*, with excellent golf-links (hotel, P. 16*s.*), lie to the W. — 20 3/4 M. *Mortehoe* station, for Woolacombe, Mortehoe, and Lee (each about 2 M.; see p. 169).

24 M. **Ilfracombe.** — *Rfmts.* — Hotels. *Ilfracombe*, facing the sea, with swimming bath, 185 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.*; *Runnacleave*, Wilder Road, 130 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Cliffe Hydro*, Portland St., 40 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 18*s.*; *Granville*, Granville Road, 42 R., P. from 15*s.*; *Royal Clarence*, *Queen's*, 30 R., both in High St. Private (mostly in Wilder Road): *Osborne*, 80 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Imperial*, 100 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Esplanade*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; **Collingwood*, 100 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 14*s.* 6*d.*; *Grosvenor*, 50 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Crescent*, 60 R., P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*

Taxicabs. For the first mile 1*s.* 6*d.*, then 9*d.* per 1/2 M.; each person over two 6*d.*; for returning empty 6*d.* — Horse Cabs. For the 1st mile 2*s.*

(two horses 3*s.*), then 1*s.* (1*s.* 6*d.*) per $^1/_2$ M.; each person over two 1*s.* (1*s.* 6*d.*). By time (not more than 4 persons): 1st hour 5*s.* (two horses 7*s.* 6*d.*), then 2*s.* (3*s.*) per $^1/_2$ hr.

Excursion Steamers ply to *Clovelly, Lundy, Lynmouth, Minehead, Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea*, etc.

Motorbuses to *Lynton, Barnstaple, Combe Martin, Woolacombe, Bideford, Westward Ho!, South Molton*, etc.

Bathing Coves below the Tors Walk, approached by tunnels through the rock. Also at *Rapparee Cove* and *Blythe's Cove*, to the E. of the town.

Post Office, 37 High St.

Ilfracombe, beautifully situated at the mouth of the Bristol Channel and once a considerable seaport, is now one of the most popular watering-places in Devon, with 11,779 residents. Its chief attractions are the mild climate, the picturesque rock-bound coast, and the numerous pleasant excursions that may be made in all directions. — From the station we descend Station Road to *Holy Trinity*, which has a Norman tower (altered in the Perp. period) and a fine Perp. roof. Thence Church St. leads E. to the High St., at the end of which we descend through the arcade to the shore at the head of Wildersmouth Bay. Opposite is the Victoria Pavilion, where concerts are given, behind which rises *Capstone Hill* (180 ft.), a conical turf-clad bluff commanding an excellent view. A walk may be taken round the base of Capstone Hill and then along St. James's St. and past *Compass Hill* to the old harbour. On the outer side of the harbour is *Lantern Hill*, crowned with a 13th cent. chapel, now converted into a harbour-light. We may skirt the S. side of the harbour to *Rapparee Cove* and ascend the lofty *Hillsborough* (450 ft.; view).

A frequented resort near Ilfracombe is the **Tors Walk* (adm. 4*d.*), a promenade running along the seaward side of the hills to the W. of the town. The entrance is near the Tunnel Baths. At its farther end we join the path to Lee described below.

A narrow lane to the left of Trinity Church ascends to *Lee Downs*, the walk along which to ($2^1/_2$ M.) **Lee** (Lee Bay, closed in winter, 30 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*) is very pleasant. A little way down the descent to Lee Beach we pass a stile and notice-board on the left, indicating a pleasanter route to the shore. We may return from Lee by the road through *Slade Valley*. — Those who wish to prolong the walk to Mortehoe ascend the steep track to the W. of Lee Beach, and soon reach ($^1/_2$ M.) a guide-post pointing the way on the left to Mortehoe station (2 M.; p. 168). We keep straight on, however, and pass through two gates, beyond the second of which is a guide-post showing the way to *Bull Point* ($1^1/_2$ M.; lighthouse). Thence a road runs to ($1^1/_2$ M.) **Mortehoe** or *Morthoe* (Chichester Arms; Fortescue, at the station), with an E.E. church containing the tomb of the priest William de Tracey (d. 1322; not Becket's murderer, see pp. 29, 149). About $^1/_2$ M. farther on is *Barricane Beach*, composed of shell-débris; and adjoining this are the extensive sands of **Woolacombe** (*Woolacombe Bay, 76 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*), a small watering-place. About 1 M. due W. of Mortehoe is *Morte Point* (149 acres; N.T.), a rocky promontory commanding a fine view.

Another popular short walk from Ilfracombe is to *Two Pots* (730 ft.), $2^1/_2$ M. to the S. We may go by the old Barnstaple road, leading S. from Church St., and return by the new road through the valley.

A third favourite excursion is the walk or drive to ($4^1/_4$ M.) *Combe Martin* (p. 170).

22. From Ilfracombe to Lynton and Minehead.

Map, see p. 165.

33-36 M. This route may be accomplished either by road or by cliff-path. In either case the journey should be broken for at least a night or two at Lynton or Lynmouth. Pedestrians are strongly advised to choose the coast-path, which is one of the most charming walks in England. They may obtain night-quarters at Combe Martin, Hunter's Inn, Woody Bay, Lynton, and Porlock.

Motorbuses (Hardy-Colwills, Barnstaple) ply from Ilfracombe to (17 M.) *Lynton* in 2 hrs. (3*s.*), and from Lynton to (19 M.) *Minehead* in 2 hrs. (8*s.* 6*d.*).

I. From Ilfracombe to Lynton.

For this stage there is a choice of roads. The Main Road quits the coast at Combe Martin and describes a wide curve inland, passing Blackmoor station (p. 168). The Coast Road (preferable) skirts the sea all the way and is identical with the Coast Path for a considerable part of the way.

A. By the Main Road, 17 M. — We leave Ilfracombe by Larkstone Terrace and skirt the S. base of Hillsborough (p. 169) to (1½ M.) *Hele*, below which is the pretty little Hele Bay. The old Lynton road diverges to the right, passing (2 M.) *Berrynarbor*, with a Perp. church and an old manor-house (now a farm), and rejoins the main road at (1½ M.) Combe Martin. Bishop Jewel (1522-71) was born at a house called Bowden, 1 M. to the S. of Berrynarbor. — 2¾ M. *Watermouth*, a picturesque little harbour with a sham-Gothic castle. By crossing a small stone bridge to the left we may visit the *Smallmouth Caves*, in a rocky glen. Opposite the castle is an iron gate admitting to a path by which the pedestrian may cut off ½ M. — After 1 M. more we reach *Sandy Bay*, and ½ M. farther we find ourselves at the seaward end of (5 M.) **Combe Martin** (Castle, 5 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), which stretches inland for 1¼ M. It was once famous for its silver-mines. The church, partly E.E., has a beautiful Perp. tower, 100 ft. high, and a rood-screen spoilt by restoration. The hill to the left is the *Little Hangman* (755 ft.); and beyond it, farther E., is the *Great Hangman* on *Girt Down* (1044 ft.). At Combe Martin the coast-road (p. 171) diverges to the left, but the main road ascends straight on (inland), affording good retrospects. — At (10 M.) *Blackmoor Gate* we join the light railway from Barnstaple (p. 168). We turn to the left and descend (1 in 5½) to (12 M.) *Parracombe* (inn), beyond which we again ascend (1 in 5½) and obtain a view of the sea near Heddon's Mouth. The last part of the route descends through the valley of the *West Lyn*, which beyond (16 M.) *Barbrook Mill* is very picturesque. Motorists bound for (20½ M.) Lynmouth diverge to the right at Barbrook Mill and make the long détour viâ (19 M.) Watersmeet (p. 173). From *Lyn Bridge* (inn) the descent to Lynton is

rather steep. At the fork those bound for (17 M.) Lynton keep to the left, while those for Lynmouth descend to the right (1 in $4^1/_2$, unfit for motors).

B. By the Coast Road, 16 M. — As far as (5 M.) *Combe Martin* this route coincides with the main road. We turn to the left at the fountain, nearly opposite the King's Arms (or at the end of the village), and ascend towards *Holdstone Down* (1146 ft.). The steep ascent from Combe Martin is the worst bit of the route. After 2 M. we reach the top of the downs, beyond which we have easy gradients and views of increasing attractiveness. As we descend towards (10 M.) *Trentishoe* we have a good view of the sea. Shortly before Trentishoe is reached, however, a new road diverges on the right, and this we follow as it winds among lofty hills, commanding beautiful views. — $10^1/_2$ M. **Hunter's Inn* (R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 9*d.*, D. 5*s.*), charmingly situated in a valley 1 M. from the sea, to which a footpath descends along the bank of the Heddon (see below). — The old road now crosses *Martinhoe Common* to (16 M.) Lynton, joining the main road after 3 M. We, however, take the new road (closed to motors), which turns N. (left), ascends the side of the combe, and sweeps round, with magnificent sea-views, to ($12^1/_2$ M.) **Woody Bay* (Woody Bay, Martinhoe Manor, same management, both generally full up), a small summer resort overhung by wooded cliffs. The station (p. 168) lies 3 M. to the S.E. — From this point the beautiful road continues to skirt the sea as it runs E. viâ Lee Bay, Lee Abbey, and the Valley of Rocks (see below) to (16 M.) Lynton (p. 172).

C. By the Coast Path, $16^1/_2$ M. — As far as (10 M.) *Trentishoe* this route coincides with the coast-road. Walkers descend rapidly to a beautifully wooded combe, through which they proceed to ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Hunter's Inn* (see above). Thence they turn to the left and follow the path running along the side of the combe below the new road and commanding less extensive views. The combe is finely wooded at first, but changes its character completely before reaching the sea at ($11^1/_2$ M.) **Heddon's Mouth*, where the scene is one of singular wildness. The path cut along the cliffs to (13 M.) *Woody Bay* (see above) is one of the finest walks in England. Here our path merges in the road, and at the fork we take the lower branch to the left, soon, however, again ascending. Beyond Woody Bay we reach *Lee Bay*, and at its farther side we pass through ($14^1/_2$ M.) a gate opening on a private road across the grounds of *Lee Abbey* (now an hotel, p. 172), which we pass on the left. The promontory to the N. of the abbey is called **Duty Point*. To continue our walk to Lynton we need not return to the hotel, but may make our way along the cliffs to the Valley of Rocks. — We leave the hotel grounds by another lodge-gate and enter the (15 M.) **Valley of Rocks**, with the *Castle*

Rock (good view from the top) to the left and the *Cheesewring* to the right. The road through the valley leads to (16½ M.) Lynton, but it is better to follow the cliff-path (*North Walk), which diverges to the left and leads round the mass of rock known as *Ragged Jack*, beyond the Castle Rock. This path brings us out halfway between Lynmouth and Lynton.

Lynton and Lynmouth. — Hotels. At Lynton: **Valley of Rocks*, one of the Empire Hotels, 80 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. 21*s.*; **Royal Castle*, 60 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; **Lynton Cottage*, 25 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Imperial*, 32 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Crown*, 17 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *North Cliff*, private, P. from 12*s.* — At Lynmouth: **Tors*, 46 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Bevans*, 45 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Lyn Valley*, 45 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Lyndale*, 40 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Bath*, 26 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Rising Sun*, 11 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Summer House.* — **Lee Abbey* (p. 171), 52 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. 25*s.*

A Cliff Railway (gradient 1 in 1¾) connects Lynmouth and Lynton, beginning near the pier and ending near the Valley of Rocks Hotel.

Motor Coaches daily in summer to the *Doone Valley*, *Hunter's Inn*, *Valley of Rocks*, etc. — Steamers ply in summer to *Ilfracombe*, *Clevedon*, *Weston-super-Mare*, *Bristol*, etc. Passengers land and embark at Lynmouth in small boats.

Lynmouth, one of the loveliest villages in England, overcrowded at midsummer, lies on the sea-shore, at the mouth of the *East Lyn* and *West Lyn*, two little streams which unite their waters just before reaching the sea. *Lynton* (pop. 2649) stands 400 ft. higher, at the top of the steep cliff enclosing the narrow little valley. Lynmouth has the advantage of being close to the sea (though the bathing is not good), and is the natural starting-point for many of the pleasantest valley excursions. Lynton, on the other hand, enjoys finer views and a much more open and bracing situation. There is a small pier at Lynmouth, with a tower at the end of it; it commands a good view of the place.

Southey described Lynmouth as "the finest spot, except Cintra and the Arrabida, that I ever saw". Shelley stayed here for some time in 1812, soon after his marriage with Harriet Westbrook. The "myrtle-twined" cottage he occupied was the last on the left, looking towards the sea; but it has been rebuilt since his time. — The streams near Lynmouth afford good trout, salmon-peel, and salmon fishing (information at the hotels).

The prettiest way from Lynton to Lynmouth, or vice versâ, is through the grounds of the Castle Hotel; the direct road is very steep and rough, and motorists should make the long détour viâ Barbrook Mill (comp. p. 170). Behind the Lyn Valley Hotel is the entrance of the **Glen*, a pretty walk (½ M.) along the lower course of the West Lyn. Perhaps the best view of the two villages and their surroundings is obtained from *Summerhouse Hill*, the top of which is reached in ½ hr. by a zigzag path ascending from Lynmouth, a little above the Lyndale Hotel.

To Watersmeet, Rockford, and the Doone Valley, 10 M. We leave Lynmouth by the road leading E., between the Lyndale Hotel and a chapel, and beyond the last house take the path to the left. This brings us to (1/2 M.) a bridge over the *East Lyn*, which we cross. We follow the path on the right bank, which runs through a wooded glen (views). After 1 1/4 M. we cross the river by a stone bridge, and in 1/4 M. more, just above another bridge, reach the confluence of the East Lyn and *Combe Park Water*, which is known as the ***Watersmeet.** The best plan is to pursue the path on the left bank a few yards farther to the rustic bridge over the Combe Park stream. [A path ascends hence to the high-road on the left bank, by which we may return to Lynmouth.] We then cross to the right bank of the East Lyn by another foot-bridge and follow the path which continues to ascend the stream. Farther on the path runs high above the river, passes through *Nutcombe Wood*, crosses an open hillside, and re-enters the woods by a wooden gate. A little farther on a path leads to the right to the **Long Pool*, a dark and gloomy stretch of the river. Returning to the main path, we soon reach a bridge crossing to (2 M. from Watersmeet) *Rockford* (inn). We now follow the road, also leading along the left bank of the East Lyn, or, as it is here called, *Brendon Water*, to (1 M.) *Millslade* (Stag Hunters, 22 R. from 5*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.). As we leave Millslade a road from Countisbury (see p. 174) joins ours on the left, while opposite begins the direct pedestrian route over the moors to the (2 3/4 M.) Doone Valley. *Malmsmead*, 2 M. farther on, is a group of small farm-houses (rfmts.). Carriages must be left here. We ascend the valley of the *Badgworthy Water* (dividing Devon from Somerset) by a cart-track for 1/2 M., and then follow a footpath along the stream. A stream descending from the right into the Badgworthy Water after 1/2 M. more is said to be that which suggested the 'Waterslide' in Blackmore's novel. Readers of 'Lorna Doone' will be disappointed if they expect to find a close resemblance between the descriptions of the book and the actual facts of nature. The 'Waterslide' is a very mild edition of the one up which little John Ridd struggled so painfully; and the ***Doone Valley** itself, instead of being defended by a "fence of sheer rock" and approached by "three rough arches, jagged, black, and terrible", is enclosed by rounded moorland hills. The legend of the Doones, a 17th cent. band of outlaws, dates only from the early 19th century. Their home is supposed to have been a side-valley opening to the right, 1/2 M. beyond the Waterslide; the so-called remains of their huts, on each side of the mound which divides the valley into two branches, are those of farm-buildings occupied down to 1814.

By the direct road-route viâ Countisbury, Millslade, and Malmsmead, the Doone Valley is 8 1/2 M. from Lynmouth, and walkers may make it 1 M. shorter by crossing the moor from Millslade to the Badgworthy (see above). We may vary the return by following the road from Rockford (see above) to (1/2 M.) *Brendon* church and (3/4 M.) *Hillsford Bridge*, near *Combe Park Gate*. We are here 2 1/2 M. from Lynton or Lynmouth. The road straight on leads to Lyn Bridge (p. 170) and Lynton; that to the right descends by the Combe Park Water to a point above the Watersmeet and so to Lynmouth. — Walkers who wish to see some of the wildest parts of Exmoor (p. 174) may proceed E. over the hill between the Badgworthy valley and the (3 1/2 M.) *Chalk Water* valley and descend (left) along the latter stream to (1 1/2 M.) *Oareford*, which is 2 M. by road from Malmsmead viâ *Oare* church, of which Blackmore's grandfather was rector.

To Simonsbath, 10 M., an excursion which takes us into the heart of Exmoor. To (2 1/2 M.) *Hillsford Bridge*, see above. We follow the road leading due S. (to the E. the road to Brendon, see above), and after 1/2 M. turn to the left, passing *Bridge Ball*. We next (1/4 M.) turn to the right, beyond the gate of Brendon rectory, and thence follow the road which leads S., straight across Exmoor, to (6 1/2 M.) Simonsbath. The forest proper is entered at (2 1/2 M.) *Two Gates* (now one only) where we pass into Somerset. To the left is the head of the Doone Valley (see above);

to the right rise *Chapman Barrows* (1570 ft.) and *Exe Head Hill*. About $1^1/_4$ M. farther on we cross the infant *Exe*. — $2^1/_2$ M. **Simonsbath** (Exmoor Forest Hotel), on the *Barle*, is named from a pool a little higher up, which tradition connects with Sigismund, the dragon-slayer. From Simonsbath we may go on S.E. to Dulverton ($13^1/_2$ M.; p. 135), or S. to South Molton (11 M.; p. 135). The return-route to Lynmouth may be varied by proceeding E. to Exford (5 M.; see below) and thence N. to the White Stones (5 M.; see below), 10 M. from Lynmouth.

Light railway from Lynton to *Barnstaple*, see p. 168.

II. From Lynton to Minehead.

A. By the Main Road, $16^1/_2$ M. (motorbus, see p. 170; new road projected). We cross the bridge at Lynmouth and ascend the long Countisbury Hill (1 in 5; fine retrospects) to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Countisbury* (Blue Ball Inn). About halfway up a path on the left leads to *Sillery Sands*. The road skirts the N. margin of Exmoor.

The forest of ***Exmoor**, a tract of hilly and heather-clad moorland, about 30 sq. M. in extent, resembles Dartmoor (R. 17) in many respects, though the granite tors of the latter are here replaced by the less rugged outlines of slate and sandstone formations. It is known for its ponies, of which the genuine breed is now rare, its red cattle, and its sheep. It is the only part of England where the red deer still occurs in a wild state, and the Exmoor stag-hounds attract large meets. The hunting season usually opens with a meet at Cloutsham (p. 175) in the first week of August. Good fishing is afforded by the numerous streamlets traversing the moor. The highest point of Exmoor is Dunkery Beacon (p. 175), and many of its other hills attain an elevation of 1200-1600 ft. For excursions into or across Exmoor, see p. 173 and below.

About 1 M. from Countisbury a road on the right descends to Millslade (p. 173). To the left we have fine views over the Bristol Channel, with the Welsh coast in the background. Farther on we pass, on the left, the *Old Barrow* (1135 ft.) and the entrance to Glenthorne (p. 175), and then, at ($4^1/_2$ M.) *County Gate* (1060 ft.), we enter Somerset (p. 128). To the right are Malmsmead and the Badgworthy glen (p. 173). A road on the same side leads to Oare church ($^1/_2$ M.; p. 173). At the ($8^1/_4$ M.) *White Stones* a road diverges on the right for (5 M.) *Exford* (Crown, 15 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*), an angling resort on the *Exe*, with the kennels of the Devon and Somerset stag-hounds. The old road to Porlock leads straight on down Porlock Hill (1 in 4; views), while the toll-road (bicycle 1*d.*, motor-cycle 6*d.*, with side-car 9*d.*, motor-car 1*s.*-2*s.*) diverges to the left.

11 M. **Porlock** (i.e. 'enclosed harbour'; *Ship, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*, unpretending; Castle, 9 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 14*s.* 6*d.*), a highly picturesque little village, lies $^1/_2$ M. from the sea, between Porlock Hill and Bossington Hill. The church of St. Dubricius, with a shingled spire, contains interesting tombs. Oak jugs are a speciality of Porlock. About 1 M. to the W. is *West Porlock*, and $^1/_2$ M. beyond it, on the coast, is *Porlock Weir* (*Anchor, 20 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Ship), with a small harbour.

Porlock is the best starting-point for **Dunkery Beacon** (1707 ft.; -3 hrs.; *View), which rises 4 M. to the S. Driving is practicable, viâ *Luccombe*, to a point within easy reach of the top, but the best pedestrian route is by *Horner Woods* and *Cloutsham*. The descent may be made S.W. to Exford ($3^1/_2$ M.; p. 174).

Beyond Porlock the road leads somewhat circuitously, passing near *Allerford*, with its pack-horse bridge, to ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Holnicote*. The main road goes straight on to ($16^1/_2$ M.) Minehead, but the narrow road to the left through *Selworthy* is much prettier.

B. By the Coast Route, about 19 M. — From Lynmouth to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Countisbury* we follow the main road (p. 174). We turn to the left, pass to the right of the church, and follow a cliff-path affording lovely views. To the left is *Foreland Point* (lighthouse). This path ends after less than 1 M., near the edge of a wide and deep combe, the easiest way to cross which is to keep up the side to a point where it becomes a good deal shallower. On the other side of the combe we strike a road leading down to *Countisbury Cove*. We descend this road to the left (towards the sea) for $^1/_2$ M., then follow the higher path to the right, which passes through a gap in the ridge and descends to a gate. Here we select the right-hand path. At the next fork, $1^1/_2$ M. farther on, we take the lower path and follow it, avoiding all divergences either up or down. After passing numerous combes, some wooded and some bare, we reach ($5^1/_2$ M.) a small iron gate marking the entrance to the grounds of Glenthorne, and a little later the footpath passes through an archway and joins the carriage-drive. This brings us in sight of (6 M.) *Glenthorne House*, picturesquely situated on a plateau overlooking the sea. In continuing our coast-walk we cross a paddock, follow the road towards the sea until an iron railing is reached, then proceed to the right through a shrubbery to a field, on the other side of which the cliff-path proper is resumed. As a rule we avoid descending and keep to the right. In a short time we reach a deep wooded combe, where we take the central of three paths, which crosses the bottom of the combe at a wooden railing. On the other side we reach a cart-track which ascends steadily almost to the top of the hill. At the point where a water-course is crossed we avoid the path to the left and follow that to the right, which leads through the woods to (10 M.) **Culbone**, in a narrow combe containing one of the smallest churches in England (33 ft. long and 12 ft. wide); it is Perp. in style, with a Saxon (?) chancel-window and a Norman font. — Beyond Culbone the coast-path runs through thick woods and though it has been damaged by landslips may be easily followed. To the right are the grounds of *Ashley Combe*. The path passes near the Anchor Hotel at ($11^1/_2$ M.) *Porlock Weir*, whence a road goes on to (12 M.) *West Porlock* and (13 M.) *Porlock* (p. 174). This is the end of the finest part of the coast-walk, and the traveller will not lose much by completing his journey to Minehead by motorbus ($5^1/_2$ M.). Those who prefer to

continue walking ascend N.E. from Porlock to (14 M.) *Bossington Hill* (1014 ft.). They then follow the top of the ridge, passing (15 M.) a cairn marking the highest part of *North Hill* (843 ft.). About 2 M. farther on they may diverge to the left to visit ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Greenaleigh*, and make their way thence by the coast to (19 M.) Minehead; or they may proceed to ($18^1/_2$ M.) Minehead direct along the ridge.

Minehead. — Hotels. *Metropole*, 104 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 25*s.*; *Beach*, R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Plume of Feathers*, 40 R., R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Wellington*, 32 beds, R. & B. 10*s.* 6*d.* — Private: *Esplanade*, 46 R., *Elgin Tower*, 15 beds; *Blair; Carlton*, P. 12*s.*; *Exmoor*.

Motorbuses to *Dunster*, *Porlock*, *Lynton*, *Exford*, *Dulverton*, *Bridgwater* viâ *Williton* and *Nether Stowey*, etc.

Minehead, once a considerable seaport, is an attractive watering-place of 6016 inhabitants, with a mild climate and a fair beach. St. Michael's, the parish church (mostly 14th cent.), has a Perp. tower adorned with bas-reliefs and contains a fine rood-screen (*View from the churchyard). Other features of the town are the statue of Queen Anne in the square, the old manor-house in the main street, the quaint almshouses (1630), and the picturesque cottages around the church and in Quay Town. Minehead is a good starting-point for the exploration of Exmoor (p. 174), and the stag-hounds hold some of their meets in the vicinity.

Railway from Minehead to *Taunton*, see p. 134.

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23. From London to Gloucester and Hereford.

Railway. G.W.R. from Paddington to *Gloucester*, 114 M. in 2½-3½ hrs. (23*s.* 9*d.*, 14*s.* 3*d.*); to *Hereford*, 144 M. in 4-5½ hrs. (30*s.*, 18*s.*). Another route from London to Hereford is viâ Oxford and Worcester (see R. 27a, 29, 30; 149¾ M. in 3¼-4½ hrs.).

Road. *A.* Viâ Oxford (A 40 to Ross, then A 49), 134½ M. — To (54 M.) **Oxford,** see p. 198. We leave Oxford viâ Osney Road (Pl. A, 4). — We cross the Thames by Swinford Bridge to reach (60½ M.) *Eynsham.* — Beyond (66 M.) *Witney* (p. 222) we cross the Cotswolds (p. 194). — 73 M. *Burford* (p. 223); 82 M. *Northleach* (p. 102); 89 M. *Andoversford;* 95 M. **Cheltenham** (p. 193). — We enter (104 M.) **Gloucester** (p. 180) by London Road (Pl. D, 2, 3) and leave it by Westgate St. (Pl. A, 2, 3). — 118 M. *Weston-under-Penyard* (p. 184); 120 M. *Ross* (p. 183). — We enter (134½ M.) *Hereford* (p. 184) by St. Martin's St. (Pl. B, 4).

B. Viâ Reading (A 4 to Reading, B 479 to Streatley, A 417 to Cirencester, A 419 to Gloucester), 138½ M. — From London to (38½ M.) **Reading,** see p. 112. — 44 M. *Pangbourne* (p. 201); 48 M. *Streatley* (p. 200); 63 M. *Wantage* (p. 114); 72 M. *Faringdon* (p. 114). — We cross the Thames at (78 M.) *Lechlade* (p. 222). — 82 M. *Fairford* (p. 222); 91 M. *Cirencester* (see below); 101 M. *Birdlip* (p. 194). — We enter (108 M.) **Gloucester** (p. 180) by London Road (Pl. D, 2, 3). Thence to (138½ M.) *Hereford,* see above.

From London to (77¼ M.) *Swindon,* see pp. 112-114. — 81½ M. *Purton* church has two steeples (Perp.; p. lxi). — 91 M. *Kemble.*

The main features of **Gloucestershire** are the Cotswold Hills (p. 194), a great sheep-grazing district, the Vales of Gloucester and Berkeley, with their dairy-farms and orchards, and, W. of the Severn, the mining district of the Forest of Dean. Gloucester cheese is either 'single' or 'double', the latter made of milk with added cream.

A branch runs from Kemble to (4¼ M.) **Cirencester** or *Ciceter* (King's Head, 50 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Fleece, 13 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Crown), the *Corinium* of the Romans, a town of 7408 inhab., the 'Capital of the Cotswolds'. The parish church, a handsome Perp. building, has a chapel with a fan-vaulted roof, a three-storied S. porch, and a tower 134 ft. high. The Corinium Museum, opposite the G.W.R. station, contains Roman antiquities (open free on week-days, 10-5). Pope and Swift were frequent guests at Oakley Park, now *Cirencester Park,* seat of Earl Bathurst. The beautiful park (3000 acres) is open to the public, except on Sun. morning. About 1 M. to the S.W. is the Royal Agricultural College (1845). *Thames Head,* the reputed source of the Thames (generally dry; comp. p. 195), is 3 M. to the W. Cirencester has another station on the Andover-Cheltenham line (p. 102).

Another branch runs from Kemble to (7¼ M.) *Tetbury* (White Hart, R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; Talbot, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*).

Beyond the Sapperton Tunnel (1 M. 95 yds.) we emerge in the picturesque valley of the *Stroudwater.* — 99¼ M. *Brimscombe.* About 1 M. to the S. is *Minchinhampton* (*Bear, on Rodborough Common, R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 18*s.*; Crown, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), with a beautiful common (N.T.; 600 acres; golf). — 102¼ M. **Stroud** (Imperial, R. 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), with 8561 inhab., is the centre of the West of England broadcloth manufacture. It has another station on the L.M. & S.R. (p. 193).

Beyond (105 M.) *Stonehouse* (also on the L.M. & S.R., p. 193), the line affords views of the Welsh hills and the Cotswolds.

114 M. **Gloucester.** — Railway Stations (rfmts. at both). The station of the *G.W.R.* (Pl. D, 3; for London, Hereford, Cheltenham, Cardiff, etc.) is connected by a covered bridge with that of the *L.M. & S.R.* (Pl. D, 4; for Cheltenham, Birmingham, Bristol, etc.).

Hotels. **Bell* (Pl. a; B, 3, 4), 80 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *New Inn* (Pl. d, B 3; see below), good, 30 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Wellington* (Pl. b; C, D, 3), R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Fleece* (Pl. c; B, 3), with the 'Monks' Retreat' (saloon bar), R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*

Taxicabs 1*s.* 6*d.* per mile, for 2 pers. 1*s.* 8*d.*, for 4 pers. 2*s.* — Tramways, see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *Cheltenham, Ledbury, Ross, Tewkesbury, Bristol, Forest of Dean, Chepstow, Painswick, Stroud, Cirencester*, etc. — Steamers ply in summer to *Tewkesbury* (p. 195) and *Sharpness* (p. 193).

Theatre. *Hippodrome* (Pl. B, C, 4). — *Thos. Cook & Son*, 6 Southgate St. (Pl. A, B, 4).

Gloucester (pron. 'gloster'), a city and county town of 51,330 inhab., is situated on the left bank of the *Severn*. It occupies the site of the Roman *Glevum* (one of the four privileged coloniæ; comp. pp. 312, 349, 444), the ground-plan of which is preserved in the four main streets, meeting at the so-called *Cross* (Pl. B, 3).

In 1643 the city successfully resisted the Royalists for a month, and in consequence of this 'malignity' its fortifications were dismantled at the Restoration. Among eminent natives were John Taylor, the 'water poet' (1578-1653), George Whitefield (p. 182), Robert Raikes (p. 182), Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802-75), the scientist, and W. E. Henley (1849-1903), poet and critic. Gloucester trades in corn and timber and has railway-carriage works (Pl. A, 6), engineering works, flour-mills, iron-foundries, carpet, match, and toy factories, etc. Its docks (12½ acres) are connected by the *Gloucester & Berkeley Ship Canal* with Sharpness (16 M.; p. 193).

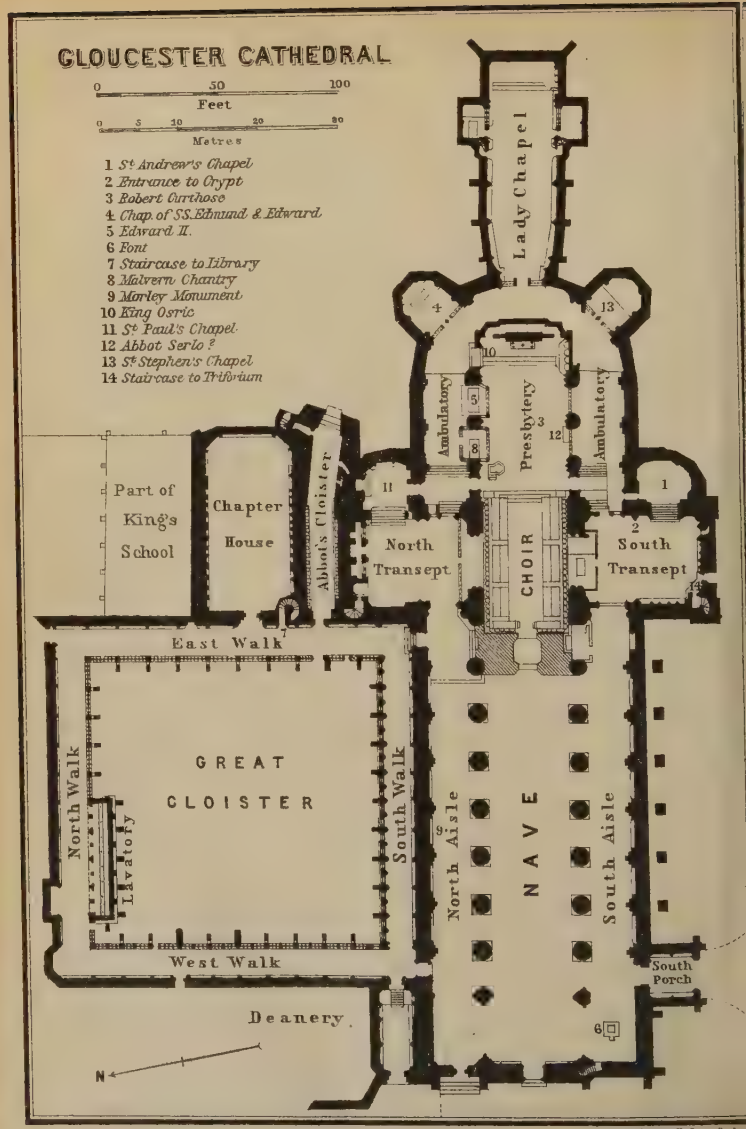
From the Great Western Station (Pl. D, 3) we follow Market Parade and St. Aldate St. to Northgate St., which ascends to the left to the Cross, passing the *New Inn* (Pl. d), erected c. 1450 for the accommodation of pilgrims. — From the L.M. & S.R. Station (Pl. D, 4) the same point is reached by following Station Road to the level crossing, and then Barton St. and Eastgate St., passing the *Guild Hall* (Pl. C, 3, 4) and the *Market Hall* (Pl. B, 4).

Brunswick Road leads S.W. from Eastgate St., past the *Public Library and Museum* (Pl. B, C, 4; Roman antiquities), to the *Spa Pump Room* (Pl. B, 5), which is served by a chalybeate spring.

From the Cross Westgate St. descends towards the cathedral; No. 26, as seen from the passage, is an interesting old gabled house.

The **Cathedral** (*Holy Trinity;* Pl. B, 3) occupies the site of an abbey of nuns and monks (under the rule of an abbess), founded by Osric (d. 729), king of Northumbria, which was followed in 821 by a college of secular canons, transferred to Benedictine monks in 1022. The present church was begun in 1089 and consecrated in 1100, the E. end and transepts being the work of Abbot Serlo (1072-1104), and the nave being added in the next sixty years. This Norman core, however, was skilfully altered and recased by Abbot Wigmore

GLOUCESTER
1 : 15.000
1 Corn Exchange B,3
2 County Court C,3,4
3 Railway's House B,4
4 St Michael's B,3
Tewkesbury, 10 M.
Cardiff, Hereford
Stonehouse
Bristol, 32 M.
Bristol
Railway Carriage Works
Prison
Docks
Cathedral
Spa Field
Public Park
Little Meadow
The Paddock
Recreation Ground
Football Ground
Workhouse
Great Western Sta.
L. M. & S. R. Station
Public Baths
Guild Hall
Market Hall
Shire Hall
Police Sta.
Barracks
Custom Ho.
Royal Infirmary
Library & Mus.
Grammar Sch.
Crypt
Gaol
Cattle Market
Fountain
Band Stand
Spa Pump Room
Based on the Ordnance Survey, by permission.
Wagner & Debes' Geogr. Estab. Leipzig



Wagner & Debes, Leipz

(1329-37) and his successors, and the external appearance of the edifice is Perpendicular. The interiors of the nave, crypt, and chapter-house are Norman; the cloisters date from 1351-1412; the W. façade and the beautiful S. porch (Norman doorways) were added in 1420-57; the central *Tower (225 ft. high) dates from 1450-57, the Lady Chapel from 1457-98. The ogee arch is a feature of the later work. The church was raised to cathedral dignity by Henry VIII. in 1541, having previously been included in the diocese of Worcester. It suffered considerably in the Civil War, when the Parliamentarians are said to have stabled their horses in the cloisters (1641). The whole edifice was restored by Sir George Gilbert Scott. The cathedral is 423 ft. long and 144 ft. wide across the transepts; height of nave 68 ft., of choir 86 ft. Services at 8 (7.30 in July and Aug.) and 4, on Sun. at 8 (7.30 in July and Aug.), 10.30, and 3.

Interior (open free on week-days 9.30-5 or 6; adm. to the crypt, great cloister, and chapter-house 6*d.*, to the triforium 3*d.*). With the exception of the two westernmost bays, which date from 1420-37, the arches of the Nave are all Norman. The massive circular piers are unusually lofty (30½ ft.), while the triforium is very low (comp. p. xliv). The clerestory and vaulting are E.E. (1242). Most of the glass is modern, but there are two ancient windows in the N. aisle. In this aisle is a monument to *Mrs. Morley* (d. 1784; Pl. 9), by Flaxman; and at the W. end of the nave are a statue of *Dr. Jenner* (p. 193) and a tablet to *Sir Hubert Parry* (1848-1918). The Dec. window-tracery in the S. aisle dates from 1318. — In the Transepts we meet, according to Willis, the earliest know n approach to the Perp. style (p. lv), engrafted on the Norman framework (S. transept 1329-37, N. transept 1352-77). The vaulting under the tower is supported by flying arches. The reliquary in the N. transept is E.E. (c. 1240).

The **Choir, which begins one bay to the W. of the crossing, is of pure Perp. character. The tracery, the lierne vaulting, the panelled walls, the vast E. window, and the rich stalls, taken all together, produce an effect unsurpassed perhaps by any other choir in England. The visitor will see at a glance how the choir proper forms a Perp. 'cage' inside the Norman frame. Willis showed that some of the Norman columns were pared down to harmonize with the new design. The date of this (1337-77) shows that the Perp. style was originated and completed by the masons of Gloucester. In the ambulatory the original Norman arches and piers are left undisguised. The *East Window (72 ft. by 38 ft.), the largest in England as regards area of glass (comp. p. 363), is filled with glass of c. 1350 (Coronation of the Virgin). The window at the W. end of the choir is unusual. The organ, over the choir-screen, was built by Thomas and Renatus Harris in 1665, renovated by Father Smith, and last rebuilt in 1919. The stalls, with sixty misericords, date from 1337-77 (restored); the reredos is modern. In the centre of the presbytery is the *Monument (Pl. 3) of *Robert Curthose*, Duke of Normandy (d. 1134; buried in the chapter-house), eldest son of the Conqueror, with a 13th cent. effigy in Irish bog-oak resting on a mortuary chest of the 15th century. Between the presbytery and the N. ambulatory are the *Tomb of *Edward II.* (Pl. 5; p. 193), surmounted by a canopy, and the chantry-chapel of *William Malvern* or *Parker* (Pl. 8; the last abbot, 1514-39). The presbytery contains also the 16th cent. tomb of *Osric* (Pl. 10; p. 180; N. side) and a bracket-tomb (S. side) assigned to *Abbot Serlo* (Pl. 12; p. 180) or *Abbot Foliot* (d. 1187). At the W. end of the N. choir-aisle is a stone lectern, perhaps used for checking the monks' attendances. From the N.E. angle of the ambulatory projects the chapel of SS. Edmund and Edward (Pl. 4), restored by Abbot Boteler (c. 1445) and containing an old reredos. The

corresponding chapel at the S.E. angle is dedicated to St. Stephen (Pl. 13), and there are chapels also at the ends of the ambulatory adjoining the transepts. The one to the S., dedicated to St. Andrew (Pl. 1), contains 14th cent. glass and spirit frescoes by Gambier Parry. Between this chapel and the entrance to the crypt is the 'Prentice's Bracket' (comp. p. 572). — The E. termination of the cathedral is formed by the *Lady Chapel (1457-98), a Perp. structure with old glass and lierne vaulting. It has been narrowed at the W. end so as not to obstruct the light of the great E. window. There is a small fan-vaulted chapel on each side, containing bishops' tombs. Above the chapels are small galleries, which may have been used by choristers.

We may ascend to the Triforium of the choir by stairs (Pl. 14) in the W. turrets of the transepts. It occupies the whole width of the choir-aisles, and affords access to five chapels. The passage at its E. end is known as the 'Whispering Gallery'. On the S. side (W. end) is a 16th cent. painting of the Last Judgment (tempera on oak). — The Crypt (Pl. 2), entered from the S. transept, is mainly of Norman workmanship and preserves the original plan of the E. end of the church.

The **Great Cloister (1351-1412), which has no rival in England, is entered by a door at the E. end of the N. nave-aisle. The exquisite fan-vaulting is the first known instance of its kind. The S. walk, with recesses for desks, was the scriptorium of the monks, and the N. walk their lavatory. — From the E. walk we enter the Chapter House, which is Norman, except for the large Perp. E. window. An adjoining staircase (Pl. 7) ascends to the Library, which contains a copy of Coverdale's Bible (1535) and an Anglo-Saxon MS. of the 10th century.

The Tower (225 ft.; adm. 1*s.* each, minimum 2*s.* 6*d.*; closed 1-2 p.m.) commands an extensive view. In the lower part hangs 'Great Peter', a bell weighing over 3 tons. The chimes play at 1, 5, and 8 (a.m. and p.m.).

The 'Three Choirs Festival', founded c. 1720, is held in Sept. in the cathedrals of Gloucester (next in 1928), Worcester, and Hereford alternately, for the performance of oratorios and other sacred music.

To the N. of the cathedral lie some remains of the Monastic Buildings. These include the 'Little Cloister' (Perp.) and six E.E. arches of the infirmary. Of the ancient gateways to the precincts the most interesting is the *West Gate* (12th cent.), in St. Mary's St. The *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. B, 2) is modern. The **Deanery*, to the N. of the W. front of the cathedral, was the abbot's (after c. 1330 the prior's) house; beneath it is a Norman slype or outer parlour.

Opposite the West Gate (see above) stands *St. Mary-de-Lode* (Pl. A, B, 2; Norman tower), with the alleged tomb of Lucius, first Christian king of Britain. Near its E. end is a memorial to *Bishop Hooper*, who was burnt on this spot in 1555. He spent the night before his death at No. 103 Westgate St. (tablet), opposite *St. Nicholas* (Pl. A, B, 3). — At *St. Michael's* (Pl. 4; B, 3) curfew is rung at 8 p.m. George Whitefield (1714-70; born at the Bell Inn, kept by his father; comp. 'Tom Jones', viii. 8), leader of the Calvinistic Methodists, was baptized at *St. Mary-de-Crypt* (Pl. B, 4), which contains the tomb of the printer Robert Raikes (1735-1811; E. end of S. aisle), promoter of Sunday Schools. Raikes's house (Pl. 3; B, 4), dating from c. 1578, stands opposite, and the cottage in which he opened his first Sunday School in 1780 is in St. Catharine's St. (Pl. B, C, 2).

The 'bore' on the Severn (twice yearly, at the great spring-tides) may be seen from Over Bridge, or, to greater advantage, about 2 M. below Gloucester. — Llanthony Road (Pl. A, 5) leads to the remains (barn and gateway; $^3/_4$ M. from the Cross) of *Llanthony Priory*, founded in 1136

as a cell of the Monmouthshire monastery (p. 491). — About 6 M. to the S. (motorbus) is *Painswick* (Falcon, 8 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), with ninety-nine clipped yews in its churchyard. — Excursions may be made to the *Forest of Dean* (see below) and the *Wye Valley* (R. 24).

From Gloucester to Cardiff, 56 M., G.W.R. in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$ hrs. (11*s* 10*d*., 7*s*. 1*d*.). — $7^1/_2$ M. *Grange Court* (see below). Our line follows the right bank of the Severn. — 11 M. *Newnham* (Victoria, R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; George, 6 R. from 5*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., P. 10*s*. 6*d*.). To the left we have a view of the Severn Bridge (p. 193). — Beyond ($14^1/_4$ M.) *Awre* we cross the line from Berkeley Road to Lydbrook (p. 193); those who wish to explore the Forest of Dean change at ($19^1/_2$ M.) *Lydney* (Feathers, P.R.H.A., 9 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), which has a fine 14th cent. cross. — The train then crosses the Wye by a tubular bridge (630 ft. long; built by I. K. Brunel in 1852) and reaches ($27^1/_2$ M.) **Chepstow** (p. 189). Valley of the Wye, see R. 24. — Beyond (32 M.) *Portskewett* Caldicot Castle (p. 474) is seen to the right. — $34^3/_4$ M. *Severn Tunnel Junction*, and thence to Cardiff, see pp. 474, 475.

The **Forest of Dean**, the triangular district between the Wye and the Severn, as far N. as a line drawn from Ross to Gloucester, was formerly a royal domain like the New Forest (p. 80); and the crown-land still amounts to about 25,000 acres. It is now in part a busy mining district (coal and iron), the chief towns being *Cinderford* (Lion, 11 R., R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*.) and *Coleford* (Angel, P. 11*s*. 6*d*.; motorbuses to Lydney, Ross, Monmouth, Chepstow, etc.), but there are also extensive tracts of picturesque woodland (chiefly oaks and beeches). It is traversed from S. to N. by the railway from Lydney (see above) to ($12^1/_2$ M.) Lydbrook (p. 187); and visitors may conveniently alight at ($6^3/_4$ M.) *Speech House Road* and make the *Speech House Hotel their headquarters (R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*., P. 15*s*.). The hotel, built in 1680, contains the Court of Speech or verderers' court. Among the pleasantest points in the forest are the *Holly Wood*, close to the Speech House; the *High Beeches*, 2 M. to the N.W.; the *Spruce Drive* and *Danby Beeches*, $3^1/_2$ M. to the S.E.; the *Newland Oak*, 4 M. to the W.; *Ruardean Hill* (932 ft.), the highest point in the forest; and *St. Briavels* (p. 188), with a castle and an interesting church.

From Gloucester to Hereford viâ Ledbury, $32^3/_4$ M., G.W.R. in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. (6*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 9*d*.). — 10 M. *Newent* (George, 10 R. from 3*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.). — $13^3/_4$ M. *Dymock*. About 2 M. to the S.W. is *Kempley*, the early-Norman church of which contains mural paintings of the 12th century. — 19 M. *Ledbury*, and thence to Hereford, see p. 230.

From Gloucester to *Bath*, see p. 120; to *Bristol* and to *Cheltenham*, *Worcester*, *Birmingham*, and *Derby*, see R. 26.

Beyond Gloucester we enjoy views of the Severn valley. — $121^1/_2$ M. *Grange Court* (comp. above). — 125 M. *Longhope* or (128 M.) *Mitcheldean Road* is the station for ($1^3/_4$ M.) *Mitcheldean*, a small town on the N. margin of the Forest of Dean.

Herefordshire, on the Welsh marches, has pleasant scenery that culminates in the valley of the Wye. Orchards (producing cider and perry) and hop-fields are prominent, and Herefordshire is noted for its breed of store cattle (red, with white faces). Camden remarks that "for three W.W.W. — wheat, wool, water — it yieldeth to no shire in England".

132 M. **Ross** (rfmts.; *Swan, 30 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*., P. 18*s*. 6*d*.; Royal, R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 16*s*.; King's Head; Valley, R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), a pretty town with 4665 inhab., stands on a hill overlooking the *Wye*, which is crossed near here by a picturesque bridge bearing a sun-dial. Its name is derived from the Welsh 'rhos', a moor or

wood. The *Church, a Dec. and Perp. building with a spire, contains the tomb (in the chancel) of John Kyrle (1637-1724), Pope's 'Man of Ross'. A lovely view of the Wye is obtained from the Prospect, adjoining the churchyard. Kyrle's house (now a shop) is in the market-place and bears his bust. Opposite is the town hall, built of red sandstone in 1670 and supported by pillars.

Ross is the usual starting-point for a visit to the *Valley of the Wye* (R. 24). Motorbuses ply to Coleford (Forest of Dean, p. 183), Ross, Monmouth, Abergavenny, etc. — Near *Weston-under-Penyard*, 2 M. to the S.E., was the Roman iron-smelting settlement of *Ariconium*, the name of which seems to survive in *Archenfield*, as this part of Herefordshire is called.

144 M. **Hereford.** — *Rfmts.* – Hotels. **Green Dragon* (Pl. a; B, 3), 60 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; *Mitre* (Pl. b; B, 3), 20 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Castle Pool*, Castle St. (Pl. C, 3; E. end), unlicensed, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*; *City Arms* (Pl. c; B, 3), R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Hop Pole*, Commercial Road (Pl. C, D, 2), R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*

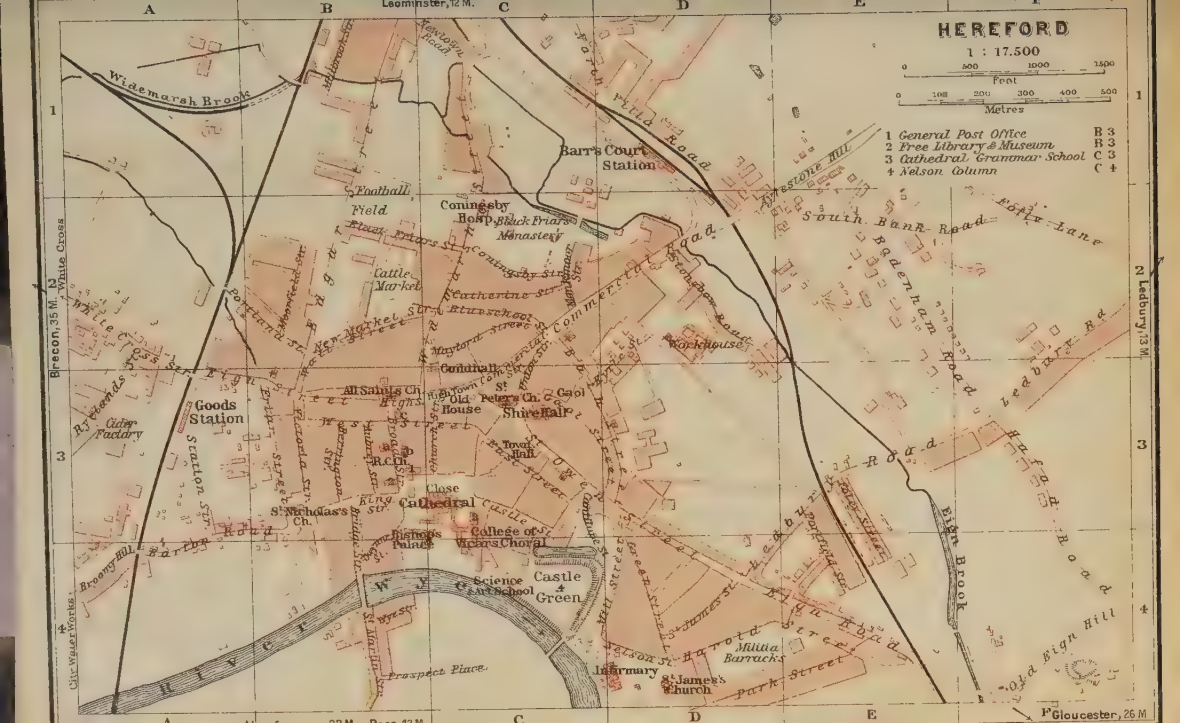
Cabs. First mile 1*s.* 4*d.*, then 8*d.* per $^1/_2$ M.; each person in excess of two 8*d.*

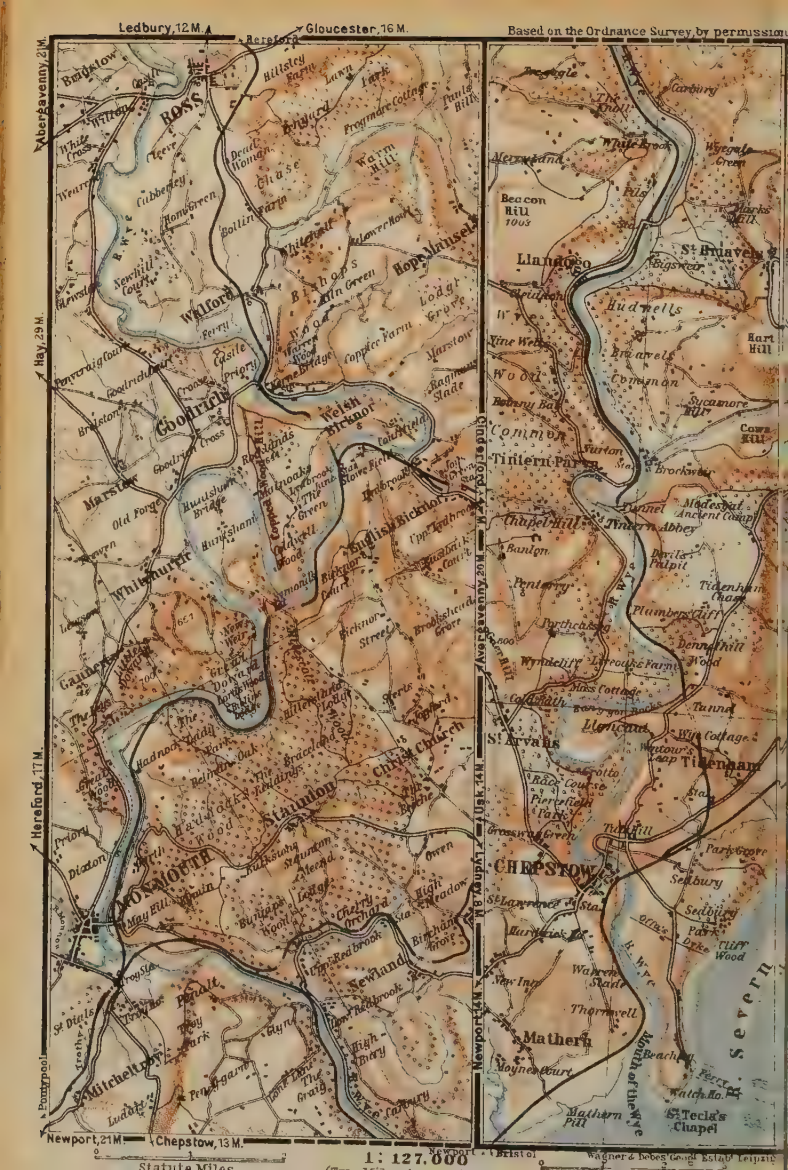
Motorbuses to *Ledbury, Worcester, Leominster, Ludlow, Hay, Abergavenny, Ross, Monmouth, Malvern*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. 1; B, 3). — Theatres. *Kemble*, Broad St. (Pl. B, 3); *Garrick*, Widemarsh St. (Pl. C, 1, 2).

Hereford, a city and county town of 23,324 inhab., on the left bank of the *Wye*, has many old houses and remains of the city walls. From Barr's Court Station (Pl. D, 1), used in common by the G.W.R. and L.M. & S.R., Commercial Road and Commercial St. lead to High Town. Here, to the left, is the **Old House* (Pl. C, 3), a picturesque example of a half-timbered dwelling, ascribed to John Abel (1620). Opposite, on the S., is a passage leading to the *Booth Hall Hotel*, which contains a hall with a fine 13th cent. roof. *All Saints* (Pl. B, 3), in High St., contains choir-stalls of the 15th cent., a chained library of 350 vols., etc. — Broad St. runs S. to the cathedral, passing the *Free Library & Museum* (Pl. 2; B, 3), with Roman antiquities from Magna (p. 186), including a monolithic altar.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. B, C, 3), dedicated to St. Mary and St. Ethelbert, was founded by Archbishop Theodore (p. 26) in 676, when the see was detached from that of Lichfield. It was the burial-place of St. Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, who was beheaded by Offa, king of the Mercians, in 794. The present church, begun by Robert Losinga (bishop 1079-95) on the destruction of its predecessor by the Welsh (1055) and not finished till 1530, shows a mixture of styles. The nave, S. transept, choir, and piers of the tower are Norman; the Lady Chapel is E.E. (after 1200); the N. transept was rebuilt in 1250-88; the inner N. porch was erected about 1290. The central tower (165 ft.) dates from the early 14th, the cloisters from the 15th century. The outer N. porch was added by Bishop Booth about 1530. In consequence of the fall of the W. tower (1786) a 'renovation'


HEREFORD
1 : 17.500
0 500 1000 1500
Feet
0 100 200 300 400 500
Metres
1 General Post Office B 3
2 Free Library & Museum B 3
3 Cathedral Grammar School C 3
4 Nelson Column C 4
Leominster, 12 M.
Brecon, 35 M.
White Cross
Ledbury, 13 M.
Gloucester, 26 M.
Widemarsh Brook
Barr's Court Station
Football Field
Coningsby Hosp.
Black Friars Monastery
Cattle Market
Goods Station
Cider Factory
All Saints Ch.
Old House
St Peter's Ch.
Shire Hall
Town Hall
R.C. Ch.
Cathedral Close
St Nicholas's Ch.
Bishop's Palace
College of Vicars Choral
Science & Art School
Castle Green
Wye
River
Prospect Place
Infirmary
St James's Church
Militia Barracks
Workhouse
Stone Bow Road
Commercial Road
Eign Brook
Old High Hill
Broomy Hill
Barrs Road
Ryelands Road
Whitecross Road
Ledbury Road
Hafod Road
Park Street
Eign Street
Bridge Street
Widemarsh Street
Commercial Street
Maylord Street
Catherine St
Coningsby Street
Monnow Street
Castle Street
King Street
Broad Street
Church Street
Gaol Street
Union Street
Victoria Street
Station Street
Berrington Street
Green Street
Aylestone Hill
South Bank
Baden Pam Road
Folly Lane


Based on the Ordinance Survey, by permission
Ledbury, 12 M.
Gloucester, 16 M.
Hereford
Abergavenny, 21 M.
Hay, 29 M.
Hereford, 17 M.
Pontypool
Newport, 21 M.
Chepstow, 13 M.
Abergavenny, 20 M.
High Mount, 14 M.
Newport, 14 M.
Ross
Wilford
Goodrich
Welsh Bicknor
English Bicknor
Whitchurch
Symonds Yat
Skirrid Mountain
Monmouth
Rockfield
Rockfield Road
Trellech
Penallt
Llanvihangel Ystern Llewern
Llanvihangel Rogiet
Llanvihangel Crucorney
Llanvihangel Gobion
Llanvihangel Tor-y-Mynydd
Llanvihangel Pontymoile

was undertaken by James Wyatt, who shortened the nave by one bay, replaced the rich Norman triforium and clerestory of the nave with work of a simple Gothic pattern, and rebuilt the W. front. In 1856-63 the cathedral was restored by Sir George Gilbert Scott, and in 1902-8 a new façade, in the 14th cent. style, was erected by his son John Oldrid Scott. — Services on week-days at 9.30 and 4.15, on Sun. at 8, 11, and 6.30. The entrance is by the *North Porch. The dimensions of the cathedral are: length 342 ft., breadth of nave and aisles 73 ft., length of transepts 146 ft., height of nave 64 ft.

Interior (open 9-6 or dusk; adm. to transepts and choir 6*d*.). The first thing to strike the visitor on entering the NAVE is the contrast presented by its massive Norman piers and arches to the Dec. features of the exterior. The arches are adorned with chevron mouldings. The clerestory and triforium are poor, dating from Wyatt's restoration, and the unsuitable ornamentation of the ceiling is also modern. The oak pulpit is Jacobean. Among the monuments here are those of *Bishop Booth* (1516-35), in the N. aisle, and *Sir Richard de Pembridge* (d. 1375; fought at Sluys and Poitiers), in the S. aisle. Near the latter is the Norman font. — The *NORTH TRANSEPT is in the early-Dec. style, with tall, narrow windows, arches of unusual form, and diaper ornamentation. It contains the tombs of *Peter of Aigueblanche* or *de Aquablanca* (bishop 1240-68; S. end of E. aisle) and **Thomas de Cantilupe* (bishop 1275-82; canonized as St. Thomas of Hereford; middle of E. aisle). — The SOUTH TRANSEPT is Norman, with later alterations. On its W. side is a fireplace. On the E. wall hangs the **Mappa Mundi*, a quaint map of the world executed about 1314. Above the crossing rises the central tower, the lantern of which resembles a cage with bars of stone. — The main arches and triforium of the *CHOIR are Norman, the clerestory E.E. The bishop's throne and the choir-stalls, with their sixty misericords, date from the 14th century. To the left of the altar is an old chair, said to have been used by King Stephen. Opening off the N. choir-aisle is the chantry of *John Stanbury* (Henry VI.'s confessor; bishop 1453-74), containing stained glass of 1923. Both aisles contain bishops' monuments. — The choir ends at the EAST TRANSEPTS, which date mainly from the 14th century. — The easternmost arm of the cathedral is the LADY CHAPEL, a good example of E.E., containing the tomb of *Peter de Grandison* (d. 1358). On the S. side, behind a stone screen, is the chantry of *Edmund Audley* (bishop 1492-1502; buried at Salisbury, see p. 104). A door at the N.W. angle of the Lady Chapel leads to the CRYPT (E.E.), said to be the only one in England of later date than the 11th century.

The BISHOP'S CLOISTERS (14-15th cent.) are entered from the S. side of the nave. In the E. walk is the doorway of the chapter-house, of which little else remains. Over the incomplete W. cloister is the CATHEDRAL LIBRARY (1897; 1500 vols., over 300 of which are chained); among the most valuable books are Caxton's 'Golden Legend' and the 'Hereford Use' (c. 1270).

Three Choirs Festival (at Hereford in 1927), see p. 182.

The *College of Vicars Choral*, in the Perp. style (1475-1500), is connected with the S.E. transept by the *Vicars' Cloister* (carved wooden roof). The *Bishop's Palace*, between the cathedral and the river, encloses the shell of a Norman hall (p. lxii). A brass plate on the garden wall, in Gwynne St. (formerly Pipe Lane), marks the site of the alleged birthplace of Nell Gwyn (1650-87), who, however, may have been born at Oxford or in Drury Lane, London. The *Cathedral Grammar School* (Pl. 3) was founded in 1384.

Castle Green (Pl. C, 4) occupies the site of the outer ward of the castle, which was destroyed by the Parliamentarians. In the centre rises a column to the memory of Lord Nelson (Pl. 4), and to the N. is the Castle Pool, a relic of the moat. We return viâ St. Owen St. (Pl. D, C, 3), passing the *Town Hall* (1904), the *Shire Hall* (Pl. C, 3), by Sir Robert Smirke (1819), and *St. Peter's* (Pl. C, 3), containing eighteen oak stalls of the 15th century.

Widemarsh St. leads N., past the Raven Inn, which replaces the birthplace of David Garrick (1717-79), to (1/3 M.) *Coningsby Hospital* (Pl. C, 2; gratuity), a neat little building (1614) for old soldiers, sailors, and servants, on the site of a preceptory of the Knights Templars, of which a Norman archway remains. In the garden is a ruined priory of Black Friars, with a *Preaching Cross* (1350; restored). — White Cross St. (Pl. A, 2) leads to (1 1/4 M.) the *White Cross*, commemorating the cessation of the Black Death (1348). Bulmer's cider factory (Pl. A, 3), the largest in the world, may be inspected (week-days 10.30-12.30 and 2.30-4.30, Sat. 10.30-11.30).

Hereford is a good centre for excursions, of which those up and down the *Wye* are the first to suggest themselves (for boats, apply to Jordan Bros.; comp. below). — Among other places of interest are *Dinedor Hill*, a Roman camp 3 M. to the S. (view); *Kenchester*, on the site of the small Romano-British walled town of *Magna*, 5 M. to the N.E.; *St. Ethelbert's Camp*, 6 M. to the E.; *Leominster* (p. 190); *Malvern* (p. 229); *Kilpeck* and the *Black Mountains* (p. 491); and *Tewkesbury* (p. 195).

From Hereford to *Gloucester* viâ *Ledbury*, see p. 183; to *Shrewsbury*, see R. 25; to *Malvern* and *Worcester*, see R. 30; to *Abergavenny* and *Newport*, see R. 63; to *Brecon* and *Swansea*, see R. 64.

24. From Ross to Chepstow. The Valley of the Wye.

The ***Wye** (Welsh *Gwy*, 'water'), rising on the slopes of Plinlimmon (p. 502), flows S.E. viâ Rhayader, Builth Wells, and Hay (p. 494) to Hereford (p. 184), and then S., viâ Ross (p. 183) and Monmouth (p. 188), joining the Severn beyond Chepstow (p. 189) after a course of 130 M. There are few pleasanter walking-tours of a week's duration than that afforded by a descent of the Wye from the source to the mouth, but the majority of tourists content themselves with a visit to the Lower Wye, the "devious Vaga" of the poet, the valley of which presents perhaps the finest river scenery in the country. Like the Severn, the Wye is famous for its salmon ("there is salmons in both"). The coracle, a primitive boat made of hides or tarred canvas stretched over a frame of timber or wickerwork, may still be seen on the Wye. — Ross is the usual starting-point for the Lower Wye, but the boating-trip is occasionally begun at Hereford (see above) or even at Hay (p. 494). Chepstow is 27 M. from Ross as the crow flies, but about 40 M. by the windings of the river.

The traveller has his choice of road, rail, and river; the last route is preferable, and it may be combined with digressions on foot. The Wye is free from locks and weirs; for the inexperienced a boatman is necessary, on account of the occasional rapids (locally known as 'streams'). A small boat (two passengers and boatman) from Ross (H. Dowell & Son) to Goodrich Castle costs 10*s.*, to Symonds Yat 20-25*s.*, to Monmouth 35*s.*, to Tintern 60*s.*, to Chepstow 75*s.*; a larger boat (3-4 passengers and boatman) about one-half more. Perhaps the best plan is to go by boat to Tintern Abbey and to walk thence to (5¼ M.) Chepstow, as the lower part of the Wye, except at high tide, is disfigured by mud-banks. This walk also includes the Wyndcliff (p. 189), considered the finest single point in the valley. Those who have only one day at their disposal should visit Symonds Yat and Tintern by rail, and walk from the latter to Chepstow.

The Railway (G.W.R.) skirts the river nearly the whole way. Times and fares from Ross: to *Symonds Yat* in 20 min. (1*s.* 7*d.*, 11½*d.*); to *Monmouth* in ½ hr. (2*s.* 8*d.*, 1*s.* 7*d.*); to *Tintern* in 1¼-1¾ hr. (4*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 10*d.*); to *Chepstow* in 1½-2 hrs. (5*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 5*d.*). Stations: 4 M. *Kerne Bridge* (see below); 5½ M. *Lydbrook Junction* (see below and p. 183); 7¼ M. *Symonds Yat* (see below); 12½ M. *Monmouth* (May Hill; p. 188); 13 M. *Monmouth* (Troy), junction for Raglan and Pontypool Road (see p. 492; passengers for Chepstow usually change here); 15¼ M. *Redbrook* (p. 188); 19 M. *St. Briavels* (p. 188); 22¼ M. *Tintern* (p. 188); 26 M. *Tidenham;* 27¾ M. *Chepstow* (p. 189).

The Road (26 M.; A 48 to Monmouth, then A 466) misses a great part of the scenery between Ross and Monmouth. — We cross the river to (1 M.) *Wilton* and turn to the left. — 4 M. *Goodrich Castle* (see below) is reached by a by-road on the left. — At (6 M.) *Whitchurch* a narrow road on the left diverges for *Symonds Yat* (see below). — 10 M. *Monmouth* (p. 188). — We cross the Wye and follow the left bank viâ (13 M.) *Redbrook* (p. 188). — We cross the river again by (16 M.) *Bigsweir Bridge*. — 21 M. *Tintern Abbey* (p. 188); 23½ M. *Wyndcliff* (p. 189); 24 M. *St. Arvans* (p. 189); 26 M. *Chepstow* (p. 189).

About 4½ M. below *Ross* (p. 183), on the right bank, is the ruined **Goodrich Castle* (O.W.; open 10-4, 6, or 7, Sun. 11-3 or 4; adm. 6*d.*), with a moat, a Norman keep, a 13th cent. chapel, and a banqueting hall dating from the reign of Edward I. We pass under (1 M.) *Kerne Bridge* (station, see above; inn), near which is a farm-house incorporating the remains of *Flanesford Priory*, founded for Austin canons in 1347. The river now makes a great loop, and the scenery becomes more varied. From this point the Wye divides Herefordshire (p. 183) from Gloucestershire (p. 179); beyond the 'Slaughter' (p. 188) it flows for a while through Monmouthshire (p. 474); and from Redbrook (p. 188) to its mouth it forms the boundary between Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire. To the E. lies the Forest of Dean (p. 183). At the end of the loop, near (3½ M.) *Lydbrook* (station, see above), we again pass under the railway. At (¾ M.) the **Coldwell Rocks* the Wye doubles back, flowing N. for 2 M. and then returning to within 600 yds. of its former channel. ***Symonds Yat** (i.e. gate; 650 ft.; marked by a flagstaff), the hill at the neck of the loop, commanding an exquisite view, is best ascended from *Symonds Yat* station (see above; Royal, 23 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Saracen's Head, P. 10*s.*). Boats may be hired for excursions to the *Seven Sisters* rocks, *Lady Park Cave*, etc.

Symonds Yat is separated from the *Great Doward* (661 ft.) by a defile named the *Slaughter*. The river then flows through the park of *Wyastone Leys*, and the valley opens out. Monmouth is 10½ M. from Ross in a direct line, and twice as far by the river.

Monmouth (Beaufort Arms, 30 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 18*s.*; King's Head, T.H., 24 R., R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; White Swan, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; May Hill, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), the county town, with 5207 inhab., called by Gray "the delight of the eye and the very seat of pleasure", is beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Monnow* and the Wye. The castle (O.W.), of which some remains survive (late 12th cent., altered c. 1340), was the birthplace of Henry V. (1387-1422), 'Prince Hal' or 'Harry of Monmouth'. The old bridge crossing the Monnow has a *Gateway of the 13th cent., unique in England. On the further side is a small Norman church (restored). St. Mary's, formerly the priory church, was rebuilt by Street in 1881 but retains its Dec. spire. The chronicler Geoffrey of Monmouth (d. 1154) was probably a Benedictine monk here. In front of the Shire Hall (1724) is a statue of the Hon. Charles S. Rolls (p. 15), by Sir W. Goscombe John (1911). The grammar school was founded in 1614. The racecourse lies on the W. bank of the Monnow. 'Monmouth caps' (comp. 'Henry V.', iv. 7) are no longer made. The cathedral of the see of Monmouth is at Newport (p. 475). There are two railway stations at Monmouth (p. 187): *May Hill*, near the Wye bridge, and *Troy* (rfmts.), to the S. of the town.

The *View from the (2½ M.) **Kymin** (700 ft. above the river; N.T.), on the opposite bank of the Wye, is very extensive. About 1¼ M. to the S.E. of this hill is the *Buckstone*, a rocking-stone (915 ft.) with another fine view. — Monmouth is a good centre for excursions, and the tourist is advised to interrupt his descent of the Wye long enough at least for a visit to Raglan Castle (p. 492). Motorbuses ply to Raglan, Tintern, Chepstow, Ross, Abergavenny, Hereford, etc.

Below Monmouth the Wye valley soon contracts again, and is enclosed by steep wooded hills. The road and railway to Chepstow skirt the river nearly the whole way. At (1 M.) *Redbrook* (station, p. 187) the railway crosses the river. At *St. Briavels* station (p. 187; 6 M. from Monmouth; village, p. 183, 2 M. to the E.) the road crosses the river and we reach the highest point where the tide is perceptible. The train next passes *Tintern Parva*, with (3½ M.) *Tintern* station (p. 187), both on the right, and after rounding another loop reaches ***Tintern Abbey**, one of the most romantic ruins in England, lying in a meadow on the right bank of the Wye (O.W.; open 9-5 or 8, Sun. 12-5 or 6; adm. 6*d.*).

The abbey was founded by Walter de Clare for Cistercian monks in 1131, but the church, the chief feature of the ruins, dates from c. 1270-1325. The building, which is 228 ft. long, is a fine specimen of Geometrical Decorated. The roof, central tower, and N. wall of the nave are gone, but the rest of the structure is well preserved. The window-tracery (E. window

64 ft. high) and other decorations are very beautiful. The monastic buildings are much smaller than those of Fountains (p. 453). Close to the abbey is the village of *Tintern* (Beaufort Arms, well spoken of, 16 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.; Royal George, D., R., & B. 15*s*.; Rose & Crown, P. 8*s*. 6*d*.). The station is $1^1/_4$ M. from the abbey.

The river scenery between Tintern and (7 M.) Chepstow is very charming, though it loses much of its attraction at low tide. We skirt the base of the wooded Wyndcliff and farther on pass the rocks known as the **Twelve Apostles* (to the right). As, however, the Wyndcliff is one of the points that no visitor should miss, many will prefer to walk from Tintern to ($5^1/_4$ M.) Chepstow. We follow the road leading S. from the abbey to ($2^1/_4$ M.) 'Moss Cottage' (rfmts. and teas), and pass through the cottage (fee 6*d*.) to a winding path which ascends, partly in steps, to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) top of the **Wyndcliff* (970 ft.), which commands one of the finest views of river scenery in Europe, remarkable for the beauty and variety of its foliage. The Severn is seen in the distance. In descending we keep to the right at the point on the summit where we turned to the right on the way up, and regain the road at a point $^1/_3$ M. nearer Chepstow. The road thence to Chepstow passes *St. Arvans* (Piercefield, 12 R. from 5*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*.) and *Piercefield Park*, with the new Chepstow racecourse, where the Welsh 'Derby', 'Oaks', and 'St. Leger' are run. — On the opposite bank, near the point where the road from Coleford approaches the river (2 M. from Chepstow), is *Wintour's Leap*, the *View from which rivals that from the Wyndcliff.

Chepstow (Beaufort Arms, 14 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*.; George, 14 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 16*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 5144 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the W. bank of the Wye, $2^1/_2$ M. above its junction with the Severn. The ruined *Castle (open from 8.30; 6*d*.), near the river, dates mainly from the 13-14th centuries. The Edwardian wall, enclosing four courts, is fairly complete. Between the second and third courts is the original Norman keep, afterwards transformed into a banqueting hall. The S.E. tower was for twenty years the prison of Henry Marten, the regicide (d. 1680; buried in the church), and Jeremy Taylor also was confined here in 1655. St. Mary's has a Norman nave and W. doorway. Chepstow has a small dockyard, and the banks of the Wye as far as its mouth are lined with the derelict slipways of the national dockyards constructed at *Beachley* and elsewhere during the war. Racecourse at Piercefield Park, see above.

At *Mathern*, $2^1/_2$ M. to the S., are the old palace of the bishops of Llandaff (15-16th cent.) and Moynes Court, a mansion of 1609.

Railway from Chepstow to *Gloucester* or *Cardiff*, see p. 183; to *Monmouth* and *Ross*, see p. 187. — Steam-ferry from Beachley to *Aust*, see p. 115.

25. From Hereford to Shrewsbury.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. and G.W.R. to *Ludlow*, 23½ M. in ¾-1 hr. (4*s*. 10*d*., 2*s*. 11*d*.); to *Shrewsbury*, 50¾ M. in 1-2 hrs. (10*s*. 8*d*., 6*s*. 5*d*.).

Road (A 49), 52 M. We leave Hereford by Newtown Road (Pl. C, 1) and cross (7 M.) *Dinmore Hill* (see below); 12½ M. *Leominster* (see below); 19½ M. *Woofferton* (see below); 23½ M. **Ludlow** (see below); 30½ M. *Stokesay* (p. 191); 31 M. *Craven Arms* (p. 191); 39 M. *Church Stretton* (p. 191); 35½ M. *Dorrington* (p. 192). — We enter (52 M.) *Shrewsbury* (p. 257) by Coleham Head (Pl. F, 3).

Hereford, see p. 184. — Beyond (7 M.) *Dinmore* we penetrate *Dinmore Hill*, "a specula to see all the country about" (Leland).

12½ M. **Leominster** (pron. 'lemster'; rfmts.; Royal Oak, 30 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Talbot, 8 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 5539 inhab., derives its name from a Benedictine priory said to have been founded by Leofric of Mercia (p. 244). The *Priory Church (SS. Peter and Paul) has an E.E. nave erected for the parishioners alongside the Norman monastic nave. Above the Norman W. doorway rises a Perp. tower. The E. end of the church has been pulled down. The S. aisle has Dec. windows with ball-flower ornament. In the N. aisle is a ducking-stool (comp. p. 234), last used in 1809. On the Clark Almshouses in West St. is a quaint effigy above an inscription in praise of thrift. Grange House is the former market house, built by John Abel in 1633 and transferred to its present site in 1853.

From Leominster lines run E. to *Worcester* (see p. 228), and W. to (12 M.) *Titley*, whence lines radiate to Presteign, New Radnor, and Eardisley (see p. 493). About 2 M. to the N. of (4½ M.) *Kingsland*, the first station on the Titley line, is *Mortimer's Cross*, where the Lancastrians were defeated by the Yorkists in 1461 (obelisk). On a hill 2½ M. to the N. of this is the British camp of *Croft Ambrey*.

18¾ M. *Woofferton* (Salwey Arms, 6 R. from 6*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.).

Shropshire or *Salop*, on the Welsh marches, is divided by the Severn into two parts, the S.W. of which is hilly, the N.E. level. There are important coal-mines and ironworks in the Coalbrookdale district.

From Woofferton to Kidderminster, 24¼ M., G.W.R. in 1¼-1½ hr. (5*s*., 3*s*.). — 5¼ M. *Tenbury* (Swan, 16 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., P. 15*s*.), on the *Teme*, has a saline spring. About 2 M. to the S. is St. Michael's College for the study of sacred music, founded by Sir Frederick Ouseley in 1857. — 14¼ M. *Cleobury Mortimer*, 2 M. to the W. From the station a light railway ascends the valley of the *Rea* to (12 M.) *Ditton Priors* (Howard Arms, P.R.H.A., R. & B. 6*s*. 6*d*., P. 10*s*.), at the foot of *Brown Clee* (1790 ft.). — We then cross *Wyre Forest*. — 20¾ M. *Bewdley* (p. 228). — 24¼ M. *Kidderminster*, see p. 257.

To the right, farther on, rises *Titterstone Clee* (1749 ft.; view).

23½ M. **Ludlow** (Feathers, 30 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; Angel, 20 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Charlton Arms, by Ludford Bridge, 6 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*., P. 15*s*.; Castle Lodge, private), a very interesting old town of 5677 inhab., is beautifully situated above the confluence of the Teme and the *Corve*. It was the seat of the Lords President of the Marches, whose ruined

***Castle** (week-days 10-4 or 6; 1*s.*), now the property of the Earl of Powis, was built in the 12th century. Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry VIII., died here in 1502.

The principal points to be noticed are Mortimer's Tower (in the outer ward, on the left), where Hugh de Mortimer is supposed to have been kept prisoner in the reign of Henry II.; the entrance gateway, in the rooms over which Samuel Butler, appointed steward of Ludlow Castle in 1660, wrote most of 'Hudibras'; the Norman keep (130 ft. high; view); the bakehouse and well; a circular Norman chapel in the middle of the inner ward; and the great hall, in which Milton's masque of 'Comus' was presented in 1634, on the occasion of the Earl of Bridgewater taking up his appointment as lord-lieutenant of Wales.

In Mill St., near the castle, is the *Museum*. The collegiate church of **St. Lawrence* (Dec. and Perp.) has a stately tower and contains good stalls, glass, and monuments; the N. choir-chapel has a curious altar-canopy. At the E. end of the church is the *Reader's House* (adm. 6*d.*), a 13th cent. and Elizabethan building of stone and timber. The finest of the many old houses in Ludlow is the *Feathers Hotel*, a half-timbered building in Corve St. In Broad St. is the *Broad Gate*, the only remaining town-gate.

The ancient Ludford Bridge (view) crosses the Teme to *Ludford*, with the late-Norman church of St. Giles, St. Giles's Hospital (founded in the 13th cent., rebuilt in 1672), and Ludford House (partly 13th cent.). Ludlow racecourse is at *Bromfield*, 1½ M. to the N.W. — Pleasant excursions may be made to *High Vinnalls* (4 M. to the S.W.; 1235 ft.; view); *Richard's Castle* (3½ M. to the S.), with a castle erected by Richard FitzScrob in the reign of Edward the Confessor; *Wigmore Castle* (7½ M. to the S.W.); and *Stanton Lacy* (3 M. to the N.W.), with a partly Saxon church.

31 M. **Craven Arms** (rfmts.; Craven Arms, P.R.H.A., 7 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Stokesay Castle, R. 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 14*s.*) is named after the old coaching inn.

About 1 M. to the S. is ***Stokesay Castle** (week-days 9.30-dusk, 6*d.*), unoccupied but in good repair, the oldest (13th cent.) and best example of a fortified manor-house in England, with a moat and an Elizabethan gatehouse.

From Craven Arms to Wellington, 28½ M., G.W.R. in 1½-1¾ hr. (6*s.*, 3*s.* 7*d.*). This line runs along the N. side of the limestone ridge of *Wenlock Edge*. — 17¼ M. **Much Wenlock** or *Wenlock* (Gaskell Arms, P. 13*s.*), a town of 13,712 inhab., with a racecourse. The half-timbered Guildhall rests upon wooden pillars, two of which were used as whipping-posts. **Wenlock Abbey* (week-days in spring and summer, 10-6; adm. 2*d.*) was refounded by Roger de Montgomery in 1080 as a Cluniac priory. The remains include the priory church (E.E.), the Norman chapter-house and infirmary, and the prior's lodge (15th cent.; the residence of Lady Catherine Gaskell). — 20¼ M. *Buildwas*, see p. 228. — We cross the Severn to (21½ M.) *Coalbrookdale*, "the cradle of the modern iron trade". Here, at the ironworks founded by Abraham Darby in 1709, pig iron was first made by the use of coke (c. 1747). — 28½ M. *Wellington*, see p. 257.

Another branch runs N.W. from Craven Arms to (10½ M.) *Bishop's Castle* (Castle, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*). — From Craven Arms to *Llandrindod Wells* and *Swansea*, see R. 65.

38 M. **Church Stretton** (600-700 ft.; *Church Stretton, 35 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Longmynd, 80 R., R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; Denehurst, private, 23 R., P. 13*s.* 6*d.*) is a health-resort among the heathery *Stretton Hills*.

To the W. rises the *Longmynd* (mynd = Welsh 'mynydd', hill; 1696 ft.), and to the N.E. is *Caer Caradoc* (1506 ft.), with a British camp. To the S. is the site of *Brockhurst Castle*. Another attractive walk is to the *Cardingmill Valley*.

About 1 M. to the N. of (44½ M.) *Dorrington* (Horseshoes, P.R.H.A., 3 R.) is *Stapleton*, with a Norman church which consisted of two stories separated by a floor (removed in the 13th cent.). At *Acton Burnell* (4 M. to the E. of the station) are the ruins of the castle where Edward I. held a parliament in 1283, the first to which the Commons were directly summoned. The church is a good specimen of E.E., and 1½ M. to the S. is *Langley Chapel* (17th cent.; O.W., adm. 3*d*.). About 1½ M. to the N.E. is *Pitchford Hall*, a half-timbered house of c. 1473. — 46½ M. *Condover*. The church, 1 M. to the S.E., has a late-Norman N. transept and one of the best 17th cent. naves in England. *Condover Hall* is an example of the later Elizabethan style (c. 1595).

50¾ M. *Shrewsbury*, see p. 257.

26. From Bristol to Gloucester, Cheltenham, Worcester, Birmingham, and Derby.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Bristol (Temple Meads) to *Gloucester*, 37 M. in ¾-1½ hr. (7*s*. 9*d*., 4*s*. 8*d*.); to *Cheltenham* (Queen's Road, Lansdown), 43½ M. in 1-2 hrs. (9*s*., 5*s*. 5*d*.); to *Worcester* (Shrub Hill), 65¼ M. in 2-3 hrs. (13*s*. 7*d*., 8*s*. 2*d*.); to *Birmingham* (New Street), 91¼ M. in 2-3 hrs. (19*s*., 11*s*. 5*d*.); to *Derby*, 132¼ M. in 3-3¾ hrs. (27*s*. 3*d*., 16*s*. 4*d*.). — The G.W.R. expresses from Bristol (Temple Meads) to (100¼ M.) *Birmingham* (Snow Hill) run as below viâ *Gloucester* to *Cheltenham* (Malvern Road), and thence viâ *Stratford-on-Avon* (see pp. 195, 251).

Road (A 38), 122½ M. — We leave Bristol by Cheltenham Road (Pl. F, 1). — 3½ M. *Filton* (p. 127); 11 M. *Thornbury* (see below); 16½ M. *Stone* (l. for Berkeley, p. 193). — We enter (34 M.) **Gloucester** (p. 180) by Bristol Road (Pl. A, 5, 6) and leave by Kingsholm Road (Pl. C, 1, 2). [For **Cheltenham** (9 M.; p. 193) we leave Gloucester by London Road (Pl. D, 3).] — Beyond (40½ M.) *Coombe Hill* the second turning on the left leads to *Deerhurst* (p. 196). — 44½ M. **Tewkesbury** (p. 195). [An alternative route to Birmingham (43½ M.) runs hence viâ *Evesham* (11 M.; p. 224) and *Alcester* (21 M.; p. 224).] — 59½ M. **Worcester** (p. 225) is entered by Bath Road (Pl. C, 6) and left by Droitwich Road (Pl. B, 1). — 63½ M. *Droitwich* (p. 196). — Beyond (69½ M.) *Bromsgrove* (p. 197) we leave the Lickey Hills (p. 197) on the right. — We enter (82½ M.) **Birmingham** (R. 32) by Bristol Road (Pl. B, 6, 7) and leave by Lichfield Road (Pl. D, E, 1, 2). — 89½ M. *Sutton Coldfield* (p. 251); 98½ M. **Lichfield** (p. 269); 111 M. *Burton-upon-Trent* (p. 197). — We enter (122½ M.) *Derby* (p. 283) by Burton Road (Pl. A, 3, 4).

Bristol, see p. 122. — At (5 M.) *Mangotsfield* our line unites with that from Bath (see p. 120). — From (10¼ M.) *Yate* a branch diverges to (7½ M.) *Thornbury* (Ship, at *Alveston*, 1 M. to the S., T.H., 11 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), with a fine church and a large castle, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1511, but never finished (p. lxii). — Near (17 M.) *Charfield* lies *Tortworth Court*

(2 M. to the N.W.; Earl of Ducie). The Tortworth Spanish chestnut-tree is 50 ft. in girth. Charfield is the station also for *Wotton-under-Edge* (Swan, Falcon, at both L. 3*s*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*.), 2 M. to theE. — The column now visible on the right commemorates William Tyndale (d. 1536), translator of the Bible, who is thought to have been a native of *North Nibley*. — 22 M. *Berkeley Road.*

From Berkeley Road to Lydney, 8 M., G.W.R. and L.M. & S.R. in 20-30 min. (2*s*. 3½*d*., 1*s*. 4½*d*.). — 2¼ M. **Berkeley** (pron. 'barkly'; Berkeley Arms, T.H., 9 R., R. & B. from 7*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.) was the birthplace of Edward Jenner (1749-1823), the discoverer of vaccination, and the house in which he died is now the vicarage. The *Castle, seat of the Earl of Berkeley, built by Robert Fitzharding (p. 125), has a moat, a Norman keep, and a 14th cent. hall and gateway. Edward II. was murdered here in 1327. The historic parts are sometimes open on Mon., Wed., and Thurs., 11-1 and 2-4 (1*s*.). The church, with its fine W. front and nave arcades, contains the Berkeley tombs. — 4 M. *Sharpness*, on the Severn, is the outer port of Gloucester (canal, see p. 180). — We cross the *Severn Bridge* (1879), ¾ M. long, to (5¼ M.) *Severn Bridge Station*. — 8 M. *Lydney*, and thence to Lydbrook across the Forest of Dean, see p. 183.

24½ M. *Coaley* is the junction for (2½ M.) *Dursley*. *Slimbridge* church, 1¼ M. to the N.W. of Coaley, contains interesting E.E. work (p. l); 3½ M. to the S.E. of the station is the *Uley Tumulus* (O.W.; apply to caretaker). — 26½ M. *Frocester*, with a tithe-barn once belonging to the monks of Gloucester. — 28¼ M. *Stonehouse* (comp. p. 180), junction for Stroud (4 M.; p. 179) and for a line viâ (4 M.) *Woodchester*, with the remains of an extensive Roman villa (principal pavement, 49 ft. square, uncovered only at rare intervals), to (5½ M.) *Nailsworth*. Near Woodchester is *Amberley* (700 ft.; Amberley Ridge, private, R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*., P. from 18*s*. 6*d*.).

37 M. **Gloucester,** see p. 180. — 40½ M. *Churchdown.*

43½ M. **Cheltenham.** — Railway Stations. *St. James'*, the chief station of the G.W.R.; *Queen's Road*, *Lansdown* (rfmts.), 1¼ M. from the centre of the town, for the L.M. & S.R. and for the G.W.R. trains to Andover; *Malvern Road* and *Cheltenham (South) & Leckhampton*, suburban stations of the G.W.R. Hotel omnibuses meet the principal trains.

Hotels. **Queen's*, one of the Honywood Hotels, at the S. end of the Promenade, 70 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; *Lansdown*, Lansdown Road, 27 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*. In the High St.: **Plough*, R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Royal*, T.H., 42 R., R. & B. from 9*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; *Fleece*, R. & B. 8*s*.; *Bellevue*, 32 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; *Lamb*. At Charlton Kings, 2 M. to the S.E.: **Lilley Brook*, with 164 acres (golf, tennis, etc.), 40 R. from 8*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; *Moorend Park*, R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*. — Private: *Montpellier Spa*, 32 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., *New Court*, 23 R., P. from 15*s*., *Hatherley Lawn*, P. from 11*s*., all three in Lansdown Road; *Curtis*, P. from 16*s*., *Rivershill*, P. from 10*s*. 6*d*., both in St. George's Road; *Pyatt's*, Bayshill, P. from 15*s*. 6*d*.; *Tate's*, Promenade, P. from 13*s*. 6*d*.

Cabs 1*s*. 4*d*. per mile. — Tramways connect the stations with the High St., etc., and with *Leckhampton*, *Charlton Kings*, *Prestbury*, and *Cleeve Hill*. — Motorbuses to *Gloucester*, *Stroud*, *Broadway*, *Evesham*, *Cirencester*, *Tewkesbury*, *Burford*, etc.

Post Office, N. end of Promenade. — *Thos. Cook & Son*, 365 High St.

Theatres. *Theatre & Opera House*, Regent St.; *Coliseum* (varieties), Albion St., to the S. of High St. — Concerts (municipal orchestra) at the *Town Hall*, *Winter Gardens*, and *Montpellier Gardens*.

Racecourse at *Prestbury Park*, 1 M. to the N.E. of the town (National Hunt Steeplechase in March).

Cheltenham (208 ft.), a well-built spa with 48,444 inhab., is situated on the tiny *Chelt*, at the verge of the vale of Severn, sheltered on the E. by the Cotswolds. Its springs were first brought to notice in 1718, and after the visit of George III. in 1788 it became a fashionable resort. Much of the town is in the Regency style (1810-50). The waters, resembling those of Karlsbad and Marienbad, contain a larger quantity of sulphates of magnesium and sodium than any other British spa; the Pittville spring supplies the only natural alkaline water in the country. Prescribed for dyspepsia, obesity, kidney diseases, etc., they are chiefly used for drinking but there are corporation medical baths in Bath Road. Anglo-Indians form so large a part of Cheltenham society that the town has been called 'Asia Minor'. In winter it is a good hunting centre. *Cheltenham College*, opened in 1843, in the Bath Road, ranks high among public schools (800 boys); a 'cricket week' is held in Aug. in the school grounds. *Dean Close Memorial School* (1886) is in Shelburne Road. *Cheltenham Ladies' College*, in St. George's Road, founded in 1853, has 900 pupils.

The High St., $1^3/_4$ M. long, intersects Cheltenham from E. to W. Thence Pittville St. leads N. to *Pittville Park*, with a lake and a beautiful pump-room. In the **Promenade*, a shady avenue leading S. from the High St., are two war monuments, a statue (by Lady Scott) of Dr. E. A. Wilson (a native of Cheltenham; 1872-1912), who perished in the Antarctic with Captain Scott (p. 145), the *Town Hall*, with the *Central Spa* (1901), where the four different waters are supplied, and a large *Winter Garden*. Near the S. end of the Promenade are the *Montpellier Gardens*, with a spa. — The parish church of *St. Mary*, dating from the 14th cent., possesses a Dec. rose-window (N. transept) and a late-Perp. N. porch, containing the brass of Sir William Greville (d. 1513). — The *Public Library & Picture Gallery*, in Clarence St., near the G.W.R. station, includes Dutch and Belgian works (week-days 10-5, Wed. and Sat. 10-8).

Cheltenham is a good centre for the ***Cotswold Hills**, an undulating limestone tableland extending the length of Gloucestershire and forming the watershed between the Severn and the Thames. They afford excellent pasturage for sheep, which yield a celebrated wool. Many of the village churches were built in the Perp. period by wealthy wool-merchants, and the picturesque stone-built cottages mostly have mullioned windows and stone-slabbed roofs. Among the places most visited from Cheltenham are *Leckhampton Hill* (980 ft.; view), 2 M. to the S.; *Witcombe*, with a Roman villa (O.W.), and *Birdlip* (Royal George, 8 beds, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), with a famous view, 5 M. to the S., beyond which, on the way to Painswick (p. 183), are *Cranham Woods; Southam Delabere*, $2^1/_2$ M. to the N.E., at the foot of *Cleeve Hill* (4 M.; 1031 ft.; Rising Sun, 19 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*,

B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Malvern View, P. from 12*s*.; golf-course), beyond which is *Postlip*, with an Elizabethan manor-house and a Norman chapel; *Winchcombe* and *Sudeley Castle* (see below); *Chedworth* and *Bibury* (p. 102); and the *Seven Springs*, another claimant to be the source of the Thames (comp. p. 179), $3^1/_2$ M. to the S.

From Cheltenham to Stratford-on-Avon, $30^3/_4$ M., G.W.R. in $1^1/_2$-$1^3/_4$ hr. (6*s*. 5*d*., 3*s*. 10*d*.). The trains start from St. James' or Malvern Road station. This line skirts the Cotswolds and ascends the fertile vale of Evesham. — $4^1/_4$ M. *Bishop's Cleeve*, with a Transitional *Church dating from c. 1175-80. — $9^1/_4$ M. *Winchcombe* (*George, 7 R. from 5*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*., P. 12*s*. 6*d*., an old pilgrims' inn), 1 M. from the station, has a fine late-Perp. church. Near Winchcombe is *Sudeley Castle* (no adm.), built in the reign of Henry VI. Catherine Parr (1512-48), Henry VIII.'s widow, who married Lord Seymour of Sudeley, is buried in the church (open to visitors). The mitred abbey of Winchcombe has disappeared, and the only remains of the Cistercian abbey of *Hailes*, founded in 1246 by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, are a part of the cloisters. — $16^1/_4$ M. **Broadway** (*Lygon Arms, 26 R. from 10*s*., B. 4*s*., L. 5*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.), a picturesque Worcestershire village, with stone-built Elizabethan houses, is a resort of American artists and authors. — $21^3/_4$ M. *Honeybourne* (p. 224). — $30^3/_4$ M. *Stratford-on-Avon*, see R. 33.

From Cheltenham to *Andover*, see p. 101; to *Kingham*, see p. 223.

Beyond Cheltenham the train passes ($47^3/_4$ M.) *Cleeve*, $1^1/_2$ M. from Bishop's Cleeve (see above). — $50^3/_4$ M. *Ashchurch* (rfmts.).

A branch runs N.E. from Ashchurch to *Evesham* (11 M.; p. 224).

From Ashchurch to Malvern, 14 M., L.M. & S.R. in 40 minutes (2*s*. 11*d*., 1*s*. 9*d*.). — $1^3/_4$ M. **Tewkesbury** (Royal Hop Pole & Riverside, with memories of 'Pickwick', R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Swan, T.H., 19 R., R. & B. from 8*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; Bell, 14 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; Black Bear, P. 10*s*. 6*d*.), an ancient town of 4704 inhab., with many timbered houses, is situated on the Warwickshire *Avon*, near its confluence with the *Severn*. It was once noted for its mustard, and this is the only district in England where woad is indigenous. The **Abbey Church ranks among the most important Norman edifices in the country and is famous for its tombs and its stained glass. The church was consecrated in 1123; the tower and nave date from before 1150, but the hexagonal choir is in the Dec. style (1321-35), and many of the windows, chantries, vaults, and other details are either Dec. or Perpendicular. The features of the exterior are the massive Norman *Tower (132 ft. high; adm. 6*d*.), an E.E. chapel on the E. side of the N. transept, the chevet of chapels at the E. end (paralleled in this country only at Westminster Abbey), and the magnificent recessed arch of the W. façade, with seven members, 65 ft. high and 34 ft. wide. The interior is very impressive (length of church 300 ft., width of nave and aisles 80 ft.; open 8-dusk; closed on Sun., 1-2 and 3.30-5.30; adm. to E. end 6*d*.). The vaulting of the nave (1349-59), coloured by Gambier Parry (p. 182), rests on fourteen cylindrical columns (each 30 ft. high and $6^1/_4$ ft. in diameter; comp. p. xliv). The war memorial, in the S. aisle, is by W. D. Caröe. The transepts are Norman, with 14th cent. windows; the organ (1637) was formerly at Magdalen College (p. 216). In the beautiful S. transept, which has an apsidal chapel with an upper chamber, is a tablet to Mrs. Craik (Dinah Maria Mulock; 1826-87), author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman', in which Mytkesbury figures as Norton Bury. From the N. aisle we enter the Ort bulatory, with its radiating chapels, of which the easternmost, or Lady rio apel, has been demolished. The abbots' tombs include, at the entrance ae the N.E. chapel, the cenotaph of John Wakeman (d. 1549), last abbot Tewkesbury and first bishop of Gloucester, and, on the S. side, the ipp rp. tomb of Abbot Cheltenham (d. 1509). Behind the high altar is the ault in which the Duke of Clarence (1449-78; drowned, according to rumour,

in a butt of malmsey) and his wife Isabella (daughter of the 'king-maker') were buried. The choir has truncated Norman pillars supporting pointed arches, a rich 14th cent. roof, seven stained-glass *Windows (before 1340), and stalls with misericords. On the N. side of the choir is the *Beauchamp Chantry, erected by Isabel le Despenser about 1425 over the grave of her first husband Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester (d. 1422; her second husband was Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, p. 234). Adjacent are the Founder's Chapel, erected in 1397 over the tomb of Robert FitzHamon (d. 1107), and the *Tomb of Hugh le Despenser III. (d. 1346), with a beautiful canopy. On the S. side is the Trinity Chapel, on the roof of which is a kneeling figure of Edward le Despenser (d. 1375). A brass in the pavement beneath the central tower marks the supposed grave of Edward, Prince of Wales (1453-71), murdered after the battle of Tewkesbury. — The 'Bloody Meadow', 1/2 M. to the S. of the town, was the scene of the battle of Tewkesbury (1471), at which the Yorkists gained a decisive victory. Small steamers ply in summer on the Severn and the Avon to Gloucester, Worcester, and Pershore.

Deerhurst, on the Severn, 2 1/2 M. to the S. of Tewkesbury, has a **Church* (key at the sexton's house in the village; 6*d*.) that belonged to a Saxon monastery first mentioned in 804 and said to be the largest Saxon church in England. The lower half of the tower, with herring-bone work, is pre-Conquest. The choir and apse have disappeared (site excavated in 1927), but the nave incorporates the Saxon church, although the arcades and aisles are later. In the E. wall of the tower is a double triangular window, and below is a triangular aperture. The cylindrical Celtic *Font, with spiral ornamentation, dates from the 9th or even the 8th century. The arrangement of the seats round three sides of the choir is a Puritan survival. In the N. transept are some beautiful brasses of the Cassey family, and the W. window of the S. aisle contains fragmentary old glass. Attached to a half-timbered house near the church is **Odda's Chapel*, likewise pre-Conquest, rediscovered in 1885. A stone found here, bearing the date 1056 (now in the Ashmolean, p. 220; plaster cast in the chapel), makes the chapel the earliest dated ecclesiastical building in England. The inscribed altar-slab is original.

Beyond Tewkesbury the Malvern line passes (5 1/4 M.) *Ripple*, with an unspoilt late 12th cent. church, and (7 1/4 M.) *Upton-on-Severn*, where the Lion Inn was the scene of episodes in 'Tom Jones' (ix, x). — 11 3/4 M. *Malvern Wells*, and (14 M.) *Great Malvern*, see p. 229.

Beyond Ashchurch the train enters Worcestershire.

Worcestershire, a county of very irregular outline, with several detached areas, consists of a broad plain bounded on the S.W. by the Malvern Hills and intersected by the Severn. It is mainly pastoral, and the fertile Vale of Evesham, watered by the Avon, is noted for its orchards and market-gardens. The N.E. part of the county is engaged in the iron industry and forms part of the Black Country (p. 256).

52 3/4 M. *Bredon*, with a fine Norman and Dec. church containing a tablet to Thomas Copley (d. 1593), one of Raleigh's associates in Virginia. The manor-house of *Bredons Norton* (1 1/2 M. to the N.), dating from 1585, is the residence of Mrs. Woodhull Martin and is shown to visitors. — Beyond (59 3/4 M.) *Wadborough* we join the line from Oxford (R. 29); but some expresses follow the old line and direct to Stoke Works (p. 197), omitting Worcester and Droitwich.

65 1/2 M. **Worcester** (Shrub Hill), see p. 225.

72 M. **Droitwich** (*Impney, 34 R. from 10*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 3*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 7*s*. 6*d*., P. from 21*s*.; Worcestershire Brine Baths, 6*s*. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; Royal Brine Baths, in Victoria Square, 5*s*. 6*d*.

lower town, 22 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Raven, 40 R., Park, 30 R., at both R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a town of 4580 inhab., is famous for its brine-baths.

The brine, which is pumped from wells or 'wyches' at a temperature of about 45° Fahr., is the strongest in Europe (30% of natural salts) and is radio-active; the baths are efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism, arthritis, sciatica, neuritis, and kindred ailments, some forms of heart disorders, injuries to muscles and joints, etc. The season is from Easter to the end of Oct., but the baths are open all the year round. The hotels and the St. Andrew's Baths (1886) are in the upper, the Royal Baths (1836) in the lower part of the town. The density of the water in the three swimming baths is so great that the bather cannot sink. Concerts, etc., are given in the Salters' Hall. Some of the houses in the lower town present an interesting appearance from the angle which they have assumed owing to subsidence. Droitwich was the birthplace of Edward Winslow (1595-1655), the Pilgrim Father. G.W.R. to *Shrewsbury*, see p. 228; to *Wolverhampton*, see pp. 256, 257.

74½ M. *Stoke Works*, with the Stoke Prior Salt Works. — Beyond (77 M.) *Bromsgrove* (Golden Cross), with 9449 inhab. and gabled houses, we ascend the 'Lickey Incline' (1 in 37). — At (80¾ M.) *Barnt Green* we join the Evesham line (p. 224). On the left are the *Lickey Hills*, a picturesque tract (470 acres) belonging to Birmingham and adjoined on the N. by the *Chadwich Manor* estate (414 acres; N.T.). Cardinal Newman is buried at the country house of the Birmingham Oratory (p. 250) at *Rednal*, 1½ M. to the N. of the station. — We enter Warwickshire (p. 232). — 85¾ M. *King's Norton*.

91¼ M. **Birmingham** (New Street; rfmts.), see R. 32.

96½ M. *Castle Bromwich*. — 101½ M. *Whitacre*, junction for Leicester (see p. 282). About 2 M. to the S. is *Maxstoke Castle*, built by the Earl of Huntingdon in 1345, and 2 M. farther on are the remains of *Maxstoke Priory*, founded by him for Austin canons in 1336. — At (110½ M.) *Tamworth*, in Staffs (p. 269), we cross the main line (p. 269). — 112¾ M. *Elford* church is noted for its monuments (15-16th cent.).

121¼ M. **Burton-upon-Trent** (rfmts.; White Hart, 20 R., R. & B. from 8*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Queen's, 20 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 48,927 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Trent, here crossed by a bridge of twenty-nine arches (widened in 1924-25). The chief of the sixteen breweries for which Burton is famous are those of Messrs. Bass (founded in 1777; adm. by appointment), Worthington, Ind Coope, and Allsopp. From Burton to Leicester, see p. 282; to Lichfield and Walsall, and to Tutbury, see p. 284.

We cross the *Dove* into Derbyshire (p. 283). — 126 M. *Repton*, 1 M. to the E., has a public school, founded by the will of Sir John Port (d. 1557); the buildings, which incorporate remains of an Austin priory, date from 1886. St. Wystan's has a graceful spire and, beneath the chancel, a small Saxon *Crypt (late 10th cent.; comp. p. xlii), supported by four wreathed columns and reached by two staircases.

132¼ M. *Derby*, see p. 283.

27. From London to Oxford.

Road. *A.* Viâ High Wycombe (A 40), 54 M. We leave London viâ Shepherd's Bush (Pl. R, 80), Ealing, Uxbridge, and Gerrard's Cross. — 23½ M. *Beaconsfield* (p. 231); 29 M. *High Wycombe* (p. 231); 32 M. *West Wycombe* (p. 231); 38½ M. *Aston Rowant* (p. 232); 48 M. *Wheatley* (p. 232). — We enter (54 M.) *Oxford* (R. 28) by St. Clement's St. (Pl. G, 5).

B. Viâ Henley (A 4 to Maidenhead, A 415 to Shillingford, then A 42), 58½ M. — From London to (26½ M.) *Maidenhead*, see p. 112. — Beyond (35½ M.) *Henley-on-Thames* (p. 201) we cross the Chilterns (p. 231); 46½ M. *Benson* (p. 200); 48 M. *Shillingford* (p. 200); 49½ M. *Dorchester* (p. 200; l. for Abingdon, p. 199); 53 M. *Nuneham Courtenay* (p. 199); 55 M. *Sandford* (p. 199). — We leave (56½ M.) *Iffley* (p. 221) on our left and enter (58½ M.) *Oxford* (R. 28) by Iffley Road (Pl. G, 5).

A. From London to Oxford by Railway.

G.W.R. from Paddington to Oxford, 63½ M. in 1¼-2½ hrs. (13*s.* 2*d.*, 7*s.* 11*d.*). This is the quickest route, but there are alternative routes viâ Wycombe and Princes Risboro' (see p. 231; G.W.R., 55¾ M. in 2¼-2½ hrs.) and viâ Bletchley (see pp. 237, 238, 223; L.M. & S.R., 77¾ M. in 2-2¾ hrs.).

From London to (53¼ M.) *Didcot*, see pp. 112-114. The Oxford line diverges N. and crosses the Thames, of which beautiful views are obtained. — Beyond (56¼ M.) *Culham* (p. 199), 3½ M. from Dorchester (p. 200), we recross the Thames, with Nuneham Park (p. 199) on the right. — 58½ M. *Radley* (p. 199), junction for Abingdon (2½ M.; p. 199). — We skirt the river, leaving Sandford (p. 199) and Iffley (p. 221) on the right. As we approach Oxford we have a fine view of the city, with its towers and spires. — 63½ M. *Oxford*, see R. 28.

B. From Oxford to London by the Thames.

The river-trip from Oxford to London may be made by passenger-steamer, private launch, or rowing-boat. From Oxford to London Bridge the distance is 112 M., but the steamers do not proceed below Kingston (91½ M.), while rowing-boats are never taken beyond Richmond (96 M.) or Putney (104½ M.) at the farthest. The scenery all the way is full of charm and interest. Below Reading gaily decorated house-boats, occupied as summer-quarters, are a frequent sight.

Steamers. In summer Salter's excellent service of steamers plies twice daily (except Sun.) in each direction between Oxford (Folly Bridge) and Kingston (Sun Hotel). The trip takes two days (fare 15*s.*, return 27*s.*; to Windsor 12*s.*, return 21*s.* 6*d.*). The morning steamer (starting at 9.30 a.m.) spends the night at Henley and reaches Kingston at 7 p.m. next day. The afternoon steamer (2.30 p.m.) spends the first night at Wallingford, the next at Windsor, and reaches Kingston at 1.30 p.m. on the third day. Passengers may join the steamer at any lock (or at any other point if they arrange to be ferried out to the steamer) for any stage, long or short (proportionate fares; weekly season-ticket 27*s.*). Luncheon, dinner, and sleeping quarters are obtained at hotels on the river-banks; light refreshments and teas are obtainable on board.

Launches. Steam-launches are convenient for parties of 6-10 persons (from Oxford to Kingston and back 21*l.*). Motor-launches may also be hired (42*s.*-105*s.* per day).

Rowing Boats. Boats may be hired from Salter's, at Oxford, at the following rates: canoe 47*s.* 6*d.*, double-sculling skiff 67*s.* 6*d.*, punt 82*s.* 6*d.*, etc. These charges are for one week's trip down the river and the cartage back from Kingston. After the first week an extra sum is paid for each day.

Locks. There are thirty-three locks below Oxford, at each of which a charge of 6*d.* is made for small boats, the payment entitling the boat to repass the same day without further toll. At many locks there are inclined planes with rollers for small boats.

Oxford, see R. 28. — On the left are the college barges and the mouth of the *Cherwell*. The reach from here to (1½ M.) the lock at *Iffley*, with its Norman church (p. 221), is the scene of the college boat-races (p. 205). From Oxford to beyond Henley (p. 201) the Thames divides Oxfordshire (p. 223; l.) from Berkshire (p. 113; r.). Farther on, to the right, lies *Kennington*.

3 M. (l.) *Sandford* (King's Arms, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), with a lock and a paper-mill. Farther on, to the right, lies *Radley* (station, see p. 198), with St. Peter's College, a public school founded in 1847. On the left are the woods of ***Nuneham Park** (Viscount Harcourt), a favourite spot for picnics and (according to Hawthorne) "as nearly perfect as anything earthly can be".

On an eminence in the park is a picturesque conduit, which stood at Carfax (p. 209) from 1610 till 1781. The avenues on the river-bank, affording views of Oxford, Radley, and Abingdon, were laid out by 'Capability' Brown. The park is open on Tues., Thurs., and bank holidays by ticket obtained on written application to Mr. Harry Gale, Nuneham Courtenay (members of Oxford University, with their friends, are permitted to land in term-time on signing the visitors' book at the lock). The mansion (not shown) was built by the 1st Earl Harcourt (d. 1777), who built also the model village of *Nuneham Courtenay* (Harcourt Arms, T.H., 6 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*).

7½ M. Abingdon Lock. **Abingdon** (Lion, 18 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 17*s.*; Queen's, 18 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.*; Crown & Thistle, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; station, see p. 198), a pleasant town of 7167 inhab., had an important Benedictine abbey founded in 675, the only remains of which are the gateway and the ruined prior's house and guest-house (key at No. 2, The Abbey). The market-house was built in 1677 by Christopher Kempster of Burford, under Wren's supervision. St. Helen's has a beautiful spire, and close to it is Christ's Hospital, founded in 1553. Abingdon Bridge dates from 1416.

Below (9 M.) *Culhamford Bridge* (15th cent.), over a branch of the river on the left, we enter Culham Cut, leading direct to the lock, while the main stream, blocked by 'lashers', flows past *Sutton Courtney* (Grange, 28 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), a delightful riverside village with an interesting church, three fine old houses, and the country home ('The Wharf') of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith. From (10¼ M.) Culham Lock a bridge, with arches of four different shapes, leads on the right to Sutton Courtney. *Culham* (station, see p. 198) is on the left bank. To the right of the

following reach appears the double *Sinodun Hill* (400 ft.), known also as *Wittenham Clumps*, with a British camp. *Appleford* and *Long Wittenham* both lie a little way from the river, on the right. The latter has an attractive church, containing a leaden font and a piscina with a small effigy of a knight. Another 'cut' leads to (13 M.) Clifton Lock, $^1/_2$ M. below which is (l.) *Clifton Hampden* (Barley Mow, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), with its picturesque bridge and church. — 16 M. *Day's Lock*, with a pretty view.

To the left is the small river *Thame*, 1 M. from the mouth of which lies **Dorchester** (White Hart, 7 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), not to be confounded with Dorchester in Dorset (p. 85). This now unimportant village was the seat of the bishop of Wessex from 634 to 664, and of the bishop of Mercia from 869 to 1072, when the see was removed to Lincoln. A priory of Austin canons was founded here in 1140. The *Abbey Church, which Freeman describes as "a church of the very rudest and meanest order, as far as outline and ground-plan are concerned, developed to abbatial magnitude, and adorned with all the magnificence that architecture can lavish upon individual features", dates mainly from the close of the 13th cent., but comprises much earlier (Norman) and later work. The choir arcades are very beautiful. The three Dec. chancel-windows have tracery continued throughout each window, with remarkable internal sculptured figures. The E. window is divided by a large buttress. On the N. is the celebrated *Jesse Window. At the back of the beautiful sedilia are three small triangular windows filled with old glass. The church contains also a Norman leaden font.

At the Berkshire end of (18$^1/_2$ M.) *Shillingford Bridge* is the Shillingford Bridge Hotel (18 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), and a little farther back is the Beau Regard Hotel (L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*). — 20 M. Benson Lock. *Benson* (White Hart, 9 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Crown, 14 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*) lies out of sight, on the left.

21 M. **Wallingford** (Lamb, T.H., 15 R., R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; George, R. 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Bucklands, on the Streatley road, private, R. 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; station, see p. 114), an ancient town of 2724 inhab., with earthern ramparts and the scanty remains of a castle. Sir William Blackstone (1723-80), the jurist, is interred in St. Peter's.

Ewelme, 3 M. to the N.E., has a remarkable church, almshouse, and school, all founded in 1434-36 by the Duke of Suffolk. The church contains the tombs of his duchess (d. 1475), her father Thomas Chaucer, the Speaker (d. 1434; probably a son of the poet), fifteen brasses, and a splendid font-cover.

25 M. *Moulsford* (Beetle & Wedge, 9 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; station, see p. 114) is an angling resort. — 26$^1/_2$ M. *Cleeve Lock*. The Thames now enters the 'Goring Gap' in the range of chalk-hills (Chilterns on the left, Berkshire downs on the right), one of the prettiest parts of the river. — 28$^1/_2$ M. Goring Lock. *Goring* (Miller of Mansfield, 16 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*; station, see p. 114), on the left, and *Streatley* (Swan, 9 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*,

P. 15*s.*), on the right, are two pretty villages linked by a long bridge (rebuilt in reinforced concrete in 1923). Farther on we leave *Basildon* (Crown, P.R.H.A., R. & B. 6*s.*) on the right. — 31 M. Whitchurch Lock. On the right is *Pangbourne* (Elephant, 14 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; George, R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; station, see p. 114), with many attractive residences, opposite which lies *Whitchurch* (Bridge House, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*). — 33½ M. (l.) Mapledurham Lock, with a picturesque mill and weir. *Mapledurham House*, an Elizabethan mansion, was the home of Pope's friend, Martha Blount. On the right bank, 1 M. below the lock, lies *Tilehurst* (Roebuck, 13 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; station, see p. 114).

38 M. **Reading,** see p. 113. On the left bank lies *Caversham*, its residential suburb. Oarsmen making a stoppage here should leave their boats at Caversham Bridge (rebuilt in 1926; hotel, see p. 113), just above the town, or at Caversham Lock, just below it. The mansion of Caversham Park is occupied by the *Oratory School* (Rom. Cath.), founded in 1859 and removed from Birmingham (p. 250) in 1922. About ¾ M. below the lock the *Kennet* joins the Thames.

40½ M. Sonning Lock. *Sonning* (White Hart, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.*; French Horn, on the left bank, 20 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*), on the right, is a delightful village with an old bridge. — At *Shiplake* (l.; station, see p. 113), ½ M. above (43½ M.) Shiplake Lock, is the church in which Tennyson was married in 1850. Near the lock the Thames is joined on the right by the *Loddon*. — 44 M. (r.) *Wargrave* (White Hart, 3 R. from 5*s.*, B. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; George & Dragon, with a signboard painted by Leslie and Hodgson, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Chiltern Towers, private, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; station, see p. 113). The church contains a monument to Thomas Day (1748-89), author of 'Sandford and Merton', and Mme. Tussaud (1760-1850) is buried in the churchyard. — 46 M. *Marsh Lock.*

47 M. **Henley-on-Thames** (*Red Lion, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Catherine Wheel, 21 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Little White Hart, 11 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.*; Royal; White Hart, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Angel, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*; Rivermead, private, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*), the Mecca of rowing men (regatta, see p. xxiii), is a town of 6841 inhab., surrounded with wooded heights. The bridge (1786) is adorned with beautiful sculptured heads of the Thames and Isis by Mrs. Damer. Attached to the parish church, a fine structure (E.E. to Perp.) with a 15th cent. tower, is an interesting chantry-house of c. 1400. Near the bridge, on the Berkshire bank, are the premises of the *Leander Club*, the premier rowing club in the

country; and on the other bank, opposite the winning-post of the regatta course (1 M. 450 yds.), is *Phyllis Court*, a social club. Railway station, see p. 113.

It was on a window at the 'Red Lion' that Shenstone wrote his famous lines:

"Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an inn."

The next section of the river, as far as Maidenhead, is the most beautiful of all. The left bank belongs to Bucks (p. 231). On the left, opposite *Remenham*, is *Fawley Court*, built by Wren (1686). — 49½ M. Hambleden Lock. *Hambleden* (Stag & Huntsman, 3 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.*, L. 3*s.*) lies ¾ M. to the N. — 51 M. (l.) *Medmenham Abbey* was founded by the Cistercians in 1200, but little of the old building remains. About the middle of the 18th cent. it acquired notoriety from its connection with the 'Medmenham Monks' or 'Hell-Fire Club', which was popularly believed to extend its motto 'Fay ce que voudras' to the extremes of licence. Its leading spirits were Sir Francis Dashwood, John Wilkes, Charles Churchill, and Paul Whitehead. — 53 M. Hurley Lock. *Hurley* (*Old Bell, 10 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*) lies ½ M. to the right; its church (restored), once attached to a Benedictine priory, is partly early-Norman (1086) and partly pre-Conquest. — Beyond (53½ M.) *Temple Lock* is *Bisham Abbey*, on the right, an Elizabethan mansion incorporating remains of a priory of Austin canons founded in 1337. The Earl of Warwick (the 'king-maker'; 1428-71) was buried here. Bisham church contains the fine tombs of the Hobys.

55 M. (l.) **Marlow**, or *Great Marlow* (Compleat Angler, beyond the bridge, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.*; Greyhound, 7 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.*; Crown; George & Dragon; Fisherman's Retreat, private; station, see p. 113), a town of 5892 inhab., with a suspension-bridge (1835) and a lofty church-spire. The tomb of Sir Miles Hobart (d. 1632), in the church-porch, is said to have been the first monument erected in England at the public expense. The Horsepoole monument bears the Washington arms (p. 297). Near the church is a pretty fountain-memorial to Charles Frohman (1860-1915; drowned in the 'Lusitania'). A house in West St. (now divided; Nos. 104-110; tablet) was occupied by Shelley in 1817-18; his 'Revolt of Islam' and Mary Shelley's 'Frankenstein' were written here. In the same street are the Sir William Borlase School (1624) and 'Remnantz', the original home of the Royal Military College (p. 44). *Fingest*, 6½ M. to the N.E., has a remarkable Norman church. — Below Marlow are (55¼ M.) Marlow Lock and, on the right, the beautiful *Quarry Woods*.

Passing *Bourne End* (Quarry; Red Lion, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Ferry, P. 16*s.* 6*d.*; station, see p. 113), on the left,

we soon reach (59 M.; r.) *Cookham* (Crown, 11 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Bel & Dragon, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 16*s.* 6*d.*; Ferry, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; station, see p. 113), one of the most picturesque villages on the Thames. In the church is a monument to Frederick Walker, the artist (1840-75). — On the left bank is *Hedsor Park.* The next part of the river, beyond (59½ M.) Cookham Lock, is unsurpassed for quiet loveliness. The left bank is lined with the **Cliveden Woods.* The present mansion of *Cliveden,* built by Sir Charles Barry in 1849, now belongs to Viscount Astor. Farther E. lies *Dropmore,* the grounds of which are noted for their exotics (shown on Mon. and Sat. 11-5; apply at the gardener's house). — 61½ M. *Boulter's Lock* presents an animated scene on fine Sunday afternoons (especially on 'Ascot Sunday', after the races, in June).

62 M. (r.) **Maidenhead** (Skindle's, at the Taplow end of the bridge, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; Riviera, by the bridge, 38 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*; Thames, above the bridge, R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Bear, High St., 18 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; St. Ives, unlicensed, off the High St., R. from 6*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), a town of 16,741 inhab., is the gayest of riverside resorts, especially popular for week-ends. Near the bridge, which is ½ M. from the centre of the town, is Murray's River Club. Nearly opposite is *Taplow,* connected with Maidenhead by a stone bridge (1772) and by Brunel's railway-bridge (1837-38), said to have the widest brick arches in the world. Railway stations, see p. 113.

63¾ M. (r.) *Bray* (Hôtel de Paris, L. 7*s.* 6*d.*, D. 12*s.* 6*d.*), with the picturesque Jesus Hospital (1627). The famous 'Vicar of Bray' is said to have been Simon Aleyn (d. 1588), who lived in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and thrice changed his creed. *Ockwells,* 2 M. to the W., is a beautiful timbered manor-house of the 15th century. — 63½ M. Bray Lock. Near *Monkey Island* the stream is very swift. — 67 M. *Boveney Lock.* On the right are Windsor racecourse and (1 M. farther on) *Clewer,* with the buildings of the Clewer Sisterhood.

69 M. (r.) **Windsor** (White Hart; Castle, T.H.; Bridge House; Riverholme, Harley House, both private), a town with 20,115 inhab., is famous as the chief residence of the English sovereigns. As the best scenery of the Thames is above Windsor, many tourists begin or end the excursion here. For details of Windsor and the river thence to Kingston, see Baedeker's 'London and its Environs'.

William the Conqueror built a castle at Windsor, but the oldest part of the present ****Windsor Castle,** which represents the additions and alterations of many monarchs, dates from Henry II. The last restoration was begun under George IV. and finished under Victoria. The *State Apartments* are shown (in the absence of the court) on week-days (except Fri.) from 11 to 3, 4, or 5 (adm. 1*s.*, Queen's Dolls' House 6*d.*

extra). The *Round Tower* is open at the same hours, but in summer only. *St. George's Chapel* is open on week-days (except Fri.) from 12.30 to 4. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open at the same time as the state apartments, except from 1 to 2. The *Curfew Tower* is shown by the keeper. The *Round Tower* is open 11-4 from April to September. The *Royal Stables* are open daily 1-3.

Opposite Windsor, on the Bucks bank of the Thames, lies *Eton*, a town of 3366 inhab., with ***Eton College**, founded by Henry VI. in 1440 and the most famous of all English public schools. The buildings are usually shown at any time when they are not in use (best on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. afternoons; apply at the school office).

Rounding the next bend, we pass through (69¼ M.) *Romney Lock* and under the Victoria Bridge.

70½ M. (l.) *Datchet* (Manor; Country Life), the scene of Falstaff's unpleasant experiences at the hands of the 'Merry Wives of Windsor'. Beyond the (71 M.) Albert Bridge the next bend is avoided by a 'cut', which rejoins the river at (72½ M.) Old Windsor Lock. A little farther down (r.) are the Bells of Ouseley, a noted inn, and *Beaumont College*, a Jesuit boys' school. Beyond this point the right bank belongs to Surrey (p. 42). About ¾ M. farther on is *Magna Charta Island*, where (or more probably at Runnymede) King John signed the charter. Opposite (l.) rises *Cooper's Hill*, celebrated in Denham's poem. Below is the field of *Runnymede*, where the barons encamped in 1215. — 75 M. *Bell Weir Lock*. The left bank, beyond, the mouth of the *Colne*, belongs to *Middlesex*.

76 M. (l.) *Staines* (Bridge House; Pack Horse; Swan), with a granite bridge, is the point of division between the Upper and the Lower Thames. — 78 M. *Penton Hook Lock*. — A little farther down, on the left, is *Laleham*, where Matthew Arnold (1822-88) was born and buried. — 80 M. Chertsey Lock. *Chertsey* (p. 56) lies to the right. — 82 M. Shepperton Lock, opposite which, at the mouth of the *Wey*, is (r.) *Weybridge* (p. 56). *Shepperton* (Anchor) and *Halliford* (Ship; Red Lion) lie on the left bank. — 84½ M. (r.) *Walton-on-Thames* (p. 56). — 85½ M. (l.) *Sunbury* (Magpie; Flower Pot), with a lock.

87½ M. (l.) *Hampton*, with Garrick's Villa, where the famous actor lived from 1754 till his death in 1779. Then (88½ M.) *Molesey Lock* and *Hampton Court* (Mitre; Castle).

****Hampton Court Palace**, the largest royal palace in the country, is now mostly occupied by aristocratic pensioners. The beautiful red-brick buildings are partly Tudor, erected by Wolsey and Henry VIII., and partly of the end of the 17th cent., by Sir Christopher Wren. The state apartments contain an excellent picture-gallery (adm., see p. 4). The gardens are noted for their flower-beds, and adjacent is *Bushy Park*, with its avenue of chestnut-trees.

The river makes a wide bend, with the Home Park on the left, and *Thames Ditton* (Swan) and *Surbiton* (p. 55) on the right.

91½ M. (r.) *Kingston-on-Thames* (Griffin; Sun), a town of 39,484 inhabitants. The landing-stage of the Oxford steamers is by the Sun Hotel.

A
B
C
Medley Weir
Chipping Norton 18M.
Woodstock 7M.
Banbury, 22 M.
St. Sepulchres Cemetery
Radcliffe Observatory
Radcliffe Infirmary
Acland Nursing Home
High School for Girls
St. Giles
St. Paul's
Eye Hosp.
Somerville College
St. Aloysius
Burial Ground
University Press
St. Barnabas
Walton Street
Little Clarendon St.
Wellington Square
St. Bene't's Hall
St. Giles's St.
Nelson Street
Richmond Road
Synagogue
Oxford Canal
Branch of River Thames
Worcester Coll. Pond
Worcester College
Beaumont Street
Pusey House
Ashmolean Museum
Taylor Inst.
Site of Rewley Abbey
Gt. Westn. Rail. Station
Gloucester Cattle Market
Theatre
George Street
St. George's
High Sch.
Town Hall
Corn Market
L.M.S. R. Sta.
Hythe Bridge
Hythe Bridge St.
Racey's
Botley Road
Park End St.
New Road
Castle Md.
Castle
County Hall
Prison
St. Thomas the Martyr
High St.
Becket Street
Holly Bush Row
Osney Lane
Osney Bridge
Church St.
Princes St.
St. Ebbe's
Paradise Square
Pembroke
Pembroke Coll.
St. Mary's Cemetery
Thames
New Street
Norfolk St.
Friars Street
Bristol
London
Witney 10M.

Wagner & Debes' Geogr. Estab. Leipzig

28. Oxford.

Railway Stations (Pl. A, 3, 4). *G.W.R.* (rfmts.); *L.M. & S.R.*

Hotels. **Randolph* (Pl. a; C, 3), 85 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; **Mitre* (Pl. c; D, 4), a fine old house, 49 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Clarendon* (Pl. b; D, 4), T.H., 55 R., R. & B. from 10*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Golden Cross* (Pl. f; D, 4), D., R., & B. 15*s.* 6*d.*; *King's Arms* (Pl. d; E, 3), D., R., & B. from 12*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*; *Eastgate* (Pl. e; F, 4), R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Wilberforce* (Pl. h; D, 4), temperance. R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.* — Private: *Isis*, Iffley Road (Pl. G, 5), P. from 15*s.*; *Guest House*, High St., opposite the Examination Schools (Pl. F, 4), P. 15*s.*; *Oxenford Hall*, 13 Magdalen St. (Pl. D, 3), P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Eversleigh*, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, *Gresham*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*, both in Beaumont St. (Pl. C, 3); *St. Aldate's House*, 95 St. Aldate's St. (Pl. D, 5), P. from 10*s.* 6*d.* — Lodgings are easily procurable during the vacations. The charges of hotels and lodgings are raised at 'Commemoration' and in 'Eights Week' (p. 208), for which it is essential to engage rooms well in advance.

Restaurants. *Buol's*, 21 Cornmarket St. (Pl. D, 4), L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* & 7*s.* 6*d.*; *St. George's*, corner of George St. and Cornmarket St.; *Fuller's*, *Cadena Café*, 24 and 45 Cornmarket St.; *Boffin's*, at Carfax (Pl. D, 4); *Oak Café*, Broad St. (Pl. D, 3).

Taxicabs 1*s.* per mile. — Motorbuses to *Abingdon*, *Dorchester*, *Henley*, *Woodstock*, *Burford*, *Banbury*, *Aylesbury*, *High Wycombe*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. D, 5). — Information Bureau, 137 High St. — *Royal Automobile Club*, 68 St. Giles' St. (Pl. C, D, 2).

Theatres. *New Theatre* (Pl. C, 3), occupied for a week in Feb. by the Oxford University Dramatic Society (O.U.D.S.); *Playhouse* (repertory), Woodstock Road, close to St. Giles's Church (Pl. C, 1).

Boats (skiffs, canoes, and especially punts) may be hired on the Thames, for the 'Lower River' at Folly Bridge and Christ Church Meadow, and for the 'Upper River' at Medley Lock. The latter is frequented by the less serious oarsman and the votary of 'centre-board' sailing, and the leafy Cherwell ('Char') is used for punting and canoeing; the lower river is left to those in training for the races. The course where all the college races are decided extends from Iffley (p. 221) to the college barges, which are moored to the bank at Christ Church Meadow. The 'Eights' are rowed in the middle of the summer term, the 'Torpids' (fixed seats) in the Lent term.

Baths, Merton St., with Turkish and swimming baths. — River Bathing at *Parson's Pleasure* (Pl. G, 2), on the Cherwell, etc.

Principal Attractions. *Christ Church* (p. 209); *Merton* (p. 211); *Christ Church Meadow* (p. 211); *Radcliffe Camera* (p. 212) and view from the top; *Bodleian* (p. 213); *Divinity School* (p. 213); *New College* (p. 215); *Magdalen* (p. 216), with its deer-park; *All Souls* (p. 218); *Ashmolean* (p. 220); *St. John's* (p. 220), with its gardens; gardens of *Worcester*, *Wadham*, and *Trinity* (pp. 221, 214, 219). A chapel service should be attended at Magdalen, New College, or Christ Church. — Visitors may wander at will about the college quads and gardens. Admission to the chapels, halls, and libraries, if closed, may be obtained on application to the porter (small fee).

Oxford, a city and county town with 57,052 inhab., the seat of one of the most ancient and celebrated universities in Europe, is situated amid picturesque environs at the confluence of the *Thames* (often called in its upper course the *Isis*) and the *Cherwell*. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of gentle hills, the tops of which command fine views of the city, with its domes and towers. Oxford

is perhaps on the whole more attractive than Cambridge (R. 41) to the ordinary visitor, but both should be visited if possible.

Oxford is a town of some antiquity, the nucleus of which seems to have been the nunnery of St. Frideswide, established on the site of the present cathedral (p. 210). The earliest documentary mention of Oxford is in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the year 912. The foundation of the university is apocryphally ascribed to King Alfred (comp. p. 217), but the first gathering of masters and scholars, not attached to monastic establishments, took place in the 12th cent., while it was not till the following century that anything like colleges in the modern meaning of the word (comp. below) came into existence. We first hear of theological lectures about 1130, and of legal studies a little later (but both of these are doubtful); by the beginning of the 13th cent., however, Oxford ranked with the most important universities of Europe. A chancellor is mentioned in 1211, proctors in 1248. During the Civil War Oxford was the headquarters of the Royalists, and the colleges loyally devoted their plate to the king's service. Since then the history of the city has been blended with that of the university, which in turn connects itself by a thousand links with the intellectual and moral development of England. A reminder only may be given of the 'Methodist Movement' of 1729-35 and the 'Tractarian Movement' of 1833-45. — Comp. 'A History of the University of Oxford', by *Sir Charles Edward Mallet* (1923).

University System. Oxford and Cambridge have preserved so many of their mediæval institutions unaltered, and differ so materially from all other universities, that a short account of their constitutions and position will, perhaps, not be out of place.

Each of the sister-universities is composed of a number of independent *Colleges*, of which Oxford now possesses twenty-one and Cambridge eighteen. The original academical societies for the residence of students were the *Halls* ('hostels' or 'inns'), of which St. Edmund Hall (p. 216) is the only surviving example. These originated in a combination of students for the sake of mutual protection and economy. The colleges, which are corporate bodies, each with a head, fellows, and scholars, are an institution now peculiar to England; many of them have been richly endowed by kings and private persons. The government of each university consists in the last resort of the entire body of graduates who have kept their names on the university registers, which is called *Convocation* at Oxford and the *Senate* at Cambridge. Proposals or statutes are, however, in the first instance brought before the *Hebdomadal Council* (at Cambridge, the *Council of the Senate*), consisting of the three chief university officials, a nominee of the Chancellor, and eighteen members elected by Congregation. At Oxford the measures, before being submitted to Convocation, must receive the approval of *Congregation*, which consists of the officials and resident members of Convocation. Corresponding to this at Cambridge is the *Regent House*. By the new statutes (1926) Congregation and Regent House can legislate without the consent of the non-residents. The principal executive officials are the *Chancellor*, elected by the Convocation and Senate, and the *Vice-Chancellor*, who at Oxford is nominated from the number of the heads of colleges by the Chancellor; at Cambridge the Council of the Senate has a voice in the election, but at both universities it is mainly determined by seniority among the heads. The Chancellor is a person of royal blood or a nobleman of high rank and reputation, while the duties of the office are performed by the Vice-Chancellor. The *Proctors* are two officers selected from the different colleges in rotation to preserve order among the students; they are aided by four pro-proctors and by subordinate officials popularly known as 'bull-dogs'. Each university sends two members to Parliament, elected (by proportional representation) by the graduates and by women over thirty years of age who have taken a degree. — The internal affairs of each college are managed by a Head, who bears the title of *Master, Principal, Provost, Warden, Rector,*

President, or (at Christ Church) *Dean*. He is assisted by *Fellows* (p. 208; 'dons'), who are co-opted by examination or otherwise and have the right to elect the Head.

The *Undergraduates*, or students, are either *Scholars*, on the college foundations, and *Exhibitioners* (p. 208), or *Commoners* (at Cambridge, *Pensioners*), the vast majority. They live either in one of the colleges or in approved private lodgings, dine together in the college halls, attend service in the college chapels on Sundays, and are not allowed to remain out beyond midnight without special reason. The 'Non-Collegiate Students', i. e. students of the university, not members of a college, live in lodgings under the control of a Censor and meet in a building provided by the university. At lectures, dinner, and chapel, and after dark, the undergraduates wear an academical costume, consisting of a black (or dark-blue, comp. p. 331) gown and a square cap (the latter often dispensed with). The Bachelors and Masters of Arts also wear an academical dress, differing from that of the students, while Doctors, on state occasions, are resplendent in robes of scarlet. — The *Women Students* at Oxford, about 750 in number, were accorded full membership of the university in 1920. At Cambridge they attend university and college lectures, and they take the same examinations as the men, but they receive only titular degrees by diploma.

The chief subjects taught at Oxford and Cambridge are ancient and modern languages, mathematics, philosophy, history, theology, law, medicine, and natural science. At Oxford all students, who have not previously passed an equivalent examination, have to qualify for entrance by passing 'Responsions' (in student parlance, 'Smalls'), an examination in one ancient language, elementary mathematics, and two other subjects. The corresponding examination at Cambridge is called the Previous Examination ('Little-Go'). This is followed at Oxford by the First Public Examination or 'Moderations' ('Mods.'). The subjects in this vary according to the Honour School (see below) which a man chooses, but all candidates, unless they have conscientious scruples, must offer a portion of the New Testament. The corresponding General Examination at Cambridge has been abolished. Students intending to take 'Greats' later on usually take 'Honour Mods.' (classics only) towards the end of their second year. To qualify for the degree of *Bachelor of Arts* (B.A.) a residence of at least three years is necessary. The great majority of students read for 'Honours'. At Oxford those who do not are examined in three 'groups', one of them a language, which may be taken separately; at Cambridge they take three 'principal subjects' and three 'subsidiary subjects'. At Oxford 'Honours' may be taken in any one of ten 'Schools': Literæ Humaniores or 'Greats' (classics, ancient history, and philosophy), Modern History (including Economics and Political Science), 'Modern Greats' (Philosophy, Politics, and Economics), Jurisprudence, Natural Science, Mathematics, Oriental Studies, Theology, English Language and Literature, and Modern Languages; the B.A. degree may also be taken in Agriculture or Forestry. Successful candidates are placed in four classes, and it requires a very high standard of scholarship to obtain a 'first'. The highest prestige attaches to those who have obtained a first-class in Literæ Humaniores. At Cambridge the honour degrees are obtained in a similar manner, fourteen 'Triposes' taking the place of the Oxford 'Schools': Mathematics, Classics, Moral Science, Natural Science, Theology, Law, History, Oriental Languages, Modern and Mediæval Languages, Mechanical Sciences, Economics, Anthropology, English, and Geography. There are no fourth-class honours at Cambridge. Most of the triposes are divided into two parts, one of which is usually taken at the end of the first or second year, and another (not necessarily in the same tripos) at the end of the third or fourth year. The successful candidates in Part II of the mathematical tripos are arranged in three classes, called respectively Wranglers, Senior Optimes, and Junior Optimes. Bachelors of Arts who have paid all the requisite dues and fees become *Masters of Arts* (M.A.)

after three years, and are entitled to a vote in the Convocation or Senate. Both universities also confer the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity, Medicine, Law (D.C.L. at Oxford, LL.D. at Cambridge), and Philosophy, and Doctor of Science, Letters, and Music.

The system of teaching at Oxford and Cambridge differs from that of most other universities in the less important position occupied by professorial lectures. Most of the Honours lectures given by colleges are open to all members of the university. *Fellowships*, generally ranging from 200*l.* to 300*l.* a year, are of two kinds, a few ('Prize' fellowships) being held for 6-7 years and without requirement of teaching or residence; while the tenure of others is conditional on the performance of tutorial or other college work. It is not generally necessary that the Fellows should have been students of the college in which they obtain their fellowships, though at Cambridge this is usual. There are also numerous *Scholarships* (up to 100*l.* a year, with free rooms) and *Exhibitions* for undergraduates. *Rhodes Scholarships*, about 190 in number, of the value of 400*l.* per annum for three years, tenable at Oxford, are awarded under the will of Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902) to students from the United States and the British dominions and colonies.

Oxford and Cambridge are the most aristocratic universities of Great Britain, and the cost of living is higher than at any of the others. All necessary expenses (except clothes) for the three terms can be covered for 150*l.* a year, but most men spend considerably more. Non-collegiate students live more cheaply, and a few colleges (such as Keble at Oxford and Selwyn at Cambridge) make a special point of economy. The number of students' clubs is legion, including associations for sports of all kinds, politics, music, theatricals, literature, and various scientific pursuits. The most important institution of the kind at each university is the Union Society (pp. 220, 332). The annual boat-race, cricket and football matches, and athletic contests between the sister-universities take place in London. Both universities supply contingents to the senior division of the Officers' Training Corps. The best time for a visit to either university is the week after the end of the summer term, when thousands of visitors flock to see the honorary degrees conferred and enjoy the hospitality of the colleges. This is named *Commemoration* or *Encænia* at Oxford (p. 214), and *May Week* or *Commencement* (actually held in June) at Cambridge. An equally pleasant time for a visit to Oxford is *Eights Week*, in the middle of the same term, when the college boat-races are held. At Cambridge the boat-races take place in May Week. The vacations are at Christmas, at Easter, and in summer; the last, known as the 'Long', extends from the end of June to the beginning of October.

Oxford University comprises twenty-one colleges (besides St. Edmund Hall, p. 216), with about 70 professors, the same number of readers or lecturers, 300 fellows, and nearly 5000 students. Two private halls under 'licensed masters' (*Campion Hall*, Pl. D 2, for Jesuit, and *St. Benet's Hall*, Pl. C 2, for Benedictine students) are incorporated in the university, but the various theological institutions (*Mansfield College*, p. 214; *Manchester College*, p. 214; *Wycliffe Hall*, Banbury Road; and *Ripon Hall*, Parks Road, and *St. Stephen's House*, Norham Gardens) and *Ruskin College* (p. 221) are not incorporated. — The women's colleges, now incorporated in the university, are *Lady Margaret Hall* (founded in 1878), Norham Gardens; *Somerville College* (1879; p. 220); *St. Hugh's College* (1886), St. Margaret's Road; and *St. Hilda's College* (1893; Pl. G, 5). The *Society of Oxford Home Students* is non-collegiate.

As the railway stations lie in the least attractive part of the city, the visitor should proceed at once to Carfax, passing the *Castle* (Pl. C, 4), now consisting of little more than a tree-covered mound and an early-Norman tower within the walls of the county prison. The Empress Matilda was besieged here by Stephen in 1141,

but escaped during the night across the snow, clad in white garments. **Carfax** (Pl. D, 4; 'quadrifurcus', 'carrefour') is the junction of the four main streets of the city. The 13th cent. tower here is a relic of *St. Martin's*, pulled down in 1896.

We follow St. Aldate's Street ('St. Old's') to the S. The admirable *Municipal Buildings* (Pl. D, 4; open 10-12 and 2-4) were designed by H. T. Hare (1893-97). On the right, opposite Christ Church, is *St. Aldate's*, dating from c. 1318 but much restored. — Behind the church, to the left, lies **Pembroke College** (Pl. D, 5), founded in 1624 on the site of *Broadgates Hall* and named in honour of the Earl of Pembroke, then Chancellor of the University. The hall is modern (1848), and the chapel (1728-32) was redecorated in 1885.

Among the students of Broadgates were Camden, Francis Beaumont, John Pym, and Sir Thomas Browne; and Samuel Johnson (1728-29; rooms on the second story, above the gateway), Shenstone, Whitefield, and Blackstone were members of Pembroke. The college possesses Dr. Johnson's tea-pot, the desk on which he wrote his dictionary, and a fine portrait of him by Reynolds. — The building between Pembroke and St. Aldate's St. was an almshouse founded by Cardinal Wolsey.

St. Aldate's St. descends to (½ M.) *Folly Bridge*, passing *Bishop King's Palace* (Pl. D, 5), a picturesque timbered structure of 1628. — A tablet on the city wall in Penson's Gardens (Pl. C, 5) commemorates Roger Bacon (d. 1294), a member of the Franciscan friary established on this site in 1224.

***Christ Church** (Pl. D, E, 5) was founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525 on the site of St. Frideswide's priory, refounded by Henry VIII. in 1532, and connected with the new see of Oxford in 1546. Its title being *Ædes Christi*, it is spoken of as 'The House', never as 'Christ Church College'. The Fellows here are called Students. The gateway was begun by Wolsey, but *Tom Tower* above it was added by Wren in 1681-82. The bell ('Great Tom') in the latter weighs over 7 tons, and at 9.5 p.m. it rings a curfew of 101 strokes, indicating the original number of persons on the foundation (now eighty). The last stroke is the signal for the closing of college gates all over Oxford. Visitors may inspect the bell (fee 2*d.*). *Tom Quad, 264 ft. by 261 ft., is the largest and most imposing in Oxford. The arch-mouldings indicate the original design as a cloister.

In the S.E. corner is the low belfry tower (1879; twelve bells), beneath which a fan-vaulted *Staircase (1640; p. lxiii) leads to the ***Hall** (open 9-1 and 2-6; adm. 2*d.*), the largest and finest in Oxford (115 ft. by 40 ft., and 50 ft. high), completed by Wolsey in 1529, with a ceiling of carved oak. The portraits include those of Henry VIII. and Wolsey, Queen Elizabeth, John Locke by *Kneller*, William Penn (sent down for nonconformity in 1661; a copy of the portrait at Haverford College, Pa.), John Wesley by *Romney*, Canning by *Lawrence*, Gladstone by *Millais*, Pusey by *Richmond*, 'Lewis Carroll' (p. 57) by *Herkomer*, and Dean Liddell by *G. F. Watts*. Other famous members of the House, which has given twelve prime ministers to England, include Richard Hakluyt, Sir Philip Sidney, Camden, Robert Burton, Arlington, Thomas Otway, Atterbury, Charles Wesley, Mansfield, Wellesley, Peel, Shaftesbury, Ruskin, Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Rosebery, and Edward VII. Christ Church draws many of its members from Westminster School. — The Kitchen, the oldest part of Wolsey's building, is reached by a staircase from the lobby of the hall.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. E, 5) serves at the same time as the chapel of Christ Church, the chapter and the college forming a single foundation under one head. Thus, though there is a Bishop of Oxford, the Dean and Canons are styled 'of Christ Church'. The entrance is on the E. side of Tom Quad, by a small double archway. The original church belonged to a nunnery founded by St. Frideswide (d. 735?), which soon became a house of secular canons, replaced in 1122 by Austin canons. The present church is mainly a Transitional building of the second half of the 12th century. The lower part of the tower (144 ft. high) is Norman, but the belfry-stage and the octagonal broach-spire (one of the oldest in England) are E.E. Wolsey removed the three W. bays of the nave to make room for his quadrangle; and the cathedral is now the smallest in England. Services at 10 and 5 (Sun. 10 and 6); adm. free, 11-5.

The most striking feature in the NAVE is the curious arrangement of the arches, which are double, the lower ones springing from corbels attached to the massive piers. These last are alternately circular and octagonal. The pointed arches of the clerestory are the nearest approach to the E.E. style in the main part of the church. The timber roof is generally ascribed to Wolsey. The pulpit and organ-screen are Jacobean. The most interesting tombs in the nave are those of *Bishop Berkeley*, the philosopher (bishop of Cloyne in Ireland; 1685-1753; N. side), and *Dr. Pusey* (1800-82; floor-slab). The beautiful W. window of the S. aisle (Faith, Hope, and Charity) was executed by William Morris from the design of Burne-Jones. — The end wall of the SOUTH TRANSEPT is a conjectural restoration of Sir George Gilbert Scott's. In the E. wall of the aisle of this transept is a fine 14th cent. window, from which the head of Thomas à Becket, now replaced by plain glass, is said to have been struck out in obedience to a general order for defacing memorials of him, issued by Henry VIII. — The CHOIR resembles the nave, though it is probably of somewhat earlier date. The groined roof, with its graceful pendants, is attributed to Wolsey, but Scott considered it earlier. The E. end is Scott's work, intended to reproduce as far as possible the original Norman arrangement. The stalls and bishop's throne are modern. The windows at the E. ends of the choir-aisles are by Burne-Jones (St. Cecilia and St. Catherine).

Adjoining the choir on the N. are three aisles: the choir-aisle, the Lady Chapel, and the Latin Chapel. The E. end of the choir-aisle and Lady Chapel, with its three rude arches (central arch hidden), is a relic of the pre-Norman church. The LADY CHAPEL is an E.E. addition of the middle of the 13th cent., occupying a very unusual position. Its E. window is by Burne-Jones. On the S. side is the fragmentary shrine of St. Frideswide (dating from 1289; restored), and opposite is a 'watching chamber' (15-16th cent.). On the N. side also are the monuments of *Sir George Nowers* (d. 1425), *Lady Montacute* (d. 1353), and *Prior Alexander de Sutton* (d. 1316). On the westernmost pillar between the Lady Chapel and Latin Chapel is a tablet to *Robert Burton* (p. 268), with an inscription by himself. — The LATIN CHAPEL is in the Dec. style of the 14th cent.; here, until recent times, college prayers were read daily in Latin. The flowing tracery of the windows, with their 14th cent. glass, and the vault-bosses deserve attention. The E. window, by Burne-Jones, depicts the story of St. Frideswide.

From the S. nave-aisle or from the hall-staircase we enter the small CLOISTER (Perp.), in the E. walk of which is the fine late-Norman entrance to the CHAPTER HOUSE (E.E.; special permission necessary). — A passage on the S. side of the cloister leads to the ugly *Meadow Buildings*, by

Sir Thomas Deane and Benjamin Woodward (1862-66), with a gateway (closed in vacation) giving on the Broad Walk (see below).

In the N.E. corner of Tom Quad is a passage named 'Kill-Canon' from its draughtiness, the tower over which has on its S. side a statue of Dean John Fell (1625-86; subject of Tom Brown's epigram "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell") and on its N. side a statue of Dean Liddell (1811-98). This leads to Peckwater Quad (Pl. E, 4, 5), designed by Dean Aldrich (1705). On the S. side is the *Library* (1761), with a valuable collection of drawings by Italian masters and a few paintings (10-1 and 2-4 or 5; adm. 3*d*.). The curiosities (upstairs) include a letter of Charles II., Wolsey's chair, and a Latin exercise book of the Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne. — To the S.E. is Canterbury Quad, on the site of *Canterbury Hall*, which numbered Sir Thomas More among its students. During term we leave Christ Church by Canterbury Gate to visit Corpus, but in vacation we must return to Tom Gate. Here we turn to the left, and, with a view of the S. front of Christ Church, enter *Christ Church Meadow* (Pl. E, F, 5), which is intersected by the *Broad Walk*, a decayed avenue of elms.

From the Broad Walk a path leads N. across *Merton Fields* to Merton St., passing between Merton (r.) and Corpus Christi (l.). **Corpus Christi College** (Pl. E, 5) was founded in 1516 by Richard Fox or Foxe, Bishop of Winchester. It possesses the founder's pastoral staff and the finest pre-Reformation plate in Oxford.

A gateway with a vaulted roof leads to the quadrangle, which contains a curious sun-dial with a perpetual calendar (1605; copy at Princeton University, U.S.A.). In the S.E. corner is the *Chapel*, containing an altar-piece by Rubens. The new buildings, opposite Merton, are by Sir T. G. Jackson (1885). Among eminent members were Bishop Jewel, Richard Hooker (whose rooms abut on the chapel roof), Sir Edwin Sandys, Gen. Oglethorpe (p. 311), Keble, Thomas Arnold, and Thomas Day.

***Merton College** (Pl. E, 5), the oldest in the university, founded by Walter de Merton in 1264, with definitive statutes of 1274, was intended for the education of the secular clergy. Scholars are here called 'postmasters', a term of unknown origin.

The **Chapel* (open 10-4 or 5) consists of a choir, built by the founder and consecrated in 1277, and an ante-chapel or transept (1414) surmounted by a massive tower (1451). The ante-chapel contains the monuments of Sir Henry Savile (1549-1622; warden of Merton), Sir Thomas Bodley (1545-1613; p. 213), and Anthony à Wood (1632-95), historian of Oxford. The choir windows (p. liv) contain part of their original glass. From the front quad a passage leads under the *Treasury* or muniment room (13th cent.), with its high-pitched stone roof, to the picturesque Mob Quad, on the S. side of which is the **Library* (11-5), the oldest mediæval library in England still in use (1377-78; many chained books). — The entrance to the Fellows' Quad (1610) is by an archway over which were the lodgings of Queen Henrietta Maria in 1643. The gardens contain a portion of the city wall. A new quad (by Champneys, 1905) covers the site of *St. Alban Hall*, incorporated with Merton in 1881. Bishop Gower (p. 489), Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, Steele, Bishop Creighton, the Earl of Halsbury, and Lord Randolph Churchill were members of Merton.

We return to the W. end of Merton St., where Oriel St. diverges to the right. **Oriel College** (Pl. E, 4) was initiated by Adam de Brome in 1324 and founded by Edward II. in 1326. The name is derived from a former house on the site, known as 'La Oriole'. The pleasing buildings date mainly from 1630-42, the library from 1788. To the N. of the older buildings, with an entrance in High St., is a quadrangle completed in 1911 by Basil Champneys from the bequest of Cecil Rhodes (p. 208), a statue of whom surmounts the gateway. It occupies part of the site of *St. Mary Hall*, established by Oriel in 1333 and re-incorporated in 1902.

Raleigh, William Prynne, Bishop Butler, Gilbert White, Bishop Wilberforce, J. A. Froude, Thomas Hughes, and Cecil Rhodes were members of Oriel. Oriel fellowships, which have always been freely open, were held by Archbishop Whately, Keble, Thomas Arnold, Newman, Pusey, Hurrell Froude, A. H. Clough, Matthew Arnold, and Viscount Bryce.

On the opposite side of High St. is the University Church of **St. Mary the Virgin** (Pl. E, 4). The stately Dec. spire, with its pinnacles and ball-flower ornament, dates from c. 1300, the choir from 1460, and the nave from 1488; the picturesque S. porch, with its twisted pillars and its statue of the Virgin and Child (which formed one of the articles of impeachment against Laud), was added in 1637 by Dr. Morgan Owen, the archbishop's chaplain.

A slap in the chancel records that Amy Robsart (p. 222) was buried here in 1560. Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer (p. 219) were tried in this church in 1555, and here, in the following year, Cranmer withdrew his recantation; a piece cut away from one of the pillars marks the position of the platform on which he stood. The University Sermons are preached here on Sun. morning by 'select preachers' and are preceded by the 'Bidding Prayer' for the university. — Attached to St. Mary's, at its N.E. corner, is the *Old Congregation House*, the original meeting-place of the university and its first corporate building; it contains the original statues from the tower and has recently been fitted up for service. The room on the first floor housed the first university library (founded by Bishop Cobham in 1320).

Radcliffe Square, at the back of St. Mary's, is surrounded by academic buildings. The ***Radcliffe Camera** (Pl. E, 4), the original home of the Radcliffe Library (p. 215), is a rotunda by James Gibbs (1737-48), which Freeman considered "the grandest of all English-Italian designs". It is now used as a reading room for the Bodleian (10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; adm. 2*d.*). *View of Oxford from the foot of the dome (entrance to staircase on the left side of the reading room).

Brasenose College (Pl. E, 4), or 'B.N.C.', *Collegium Ænei Nasi*, was founded in 1509 on the site of several small halls, including Brasenose Hall (first mentioned in 1243).

The gateway and the *Hall* have preserved their original character. The latter contains the 'brazen nose', a knocker (early 12th cent.) consisting of a face with a prominent nose and a ring between its teeth; it long hung in a hall at Stamford (p. 303), to which a body of Oxford students had migrated in 1333, but was brought back to Oxford in 1890. The brazen nose on the college gate is first mentioned in 1534. The *Library* and the *Chapel*, completed in 1663 and 1666, show a medley of Gothic and

classic forms. A new quad, with a gateway in High St., was added by Sir T. G. Jackson in 1888. Brasenose men include John Foxe, Robert Burton, Rev. Lawrence Washington (p. 311), Ashmole (p. 220), Heber, Dean Milman, R. H. Barham ('Ingoldsby Legends'), Walter Pater (fellow), Earl Haig, and Lord Bradbury.

To the N. of Radcliffe Square lies the main group of university buildings. We first enter the *Old Schools Quadrangle*, begun in 1439 and completed in 1613-18. The tower on the E. side of the courtyard is adorned with columns of the five orders and with a statue of James I. The doorways still retain the names of the faculties, and examinations were held here till 1882. Since the erection of the New Schools (p. 217) the whole of the quadrangle has been absorbed by the ***Bodleian Library** (Pl. E, 3; open from 9 to 3, 4, or 5; adm. 3*d.*), the entrance to which is in the S.W. corner. The oldest portion, over the Divinity School, was built in 1445-88 and originally contained the MSS. of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV.; these, however, were dispersed in 1550. In 1598-1602 the library was restocked by Sir Thomas Bodley, who added the E. wing (which we enter first) in 1610-12. The W. wing, above the Convocation House, was built by the university in 1636.

The Bodleian, which is one of the six libraries that enjoy the right to a free copy of every new work published in Great Britain and Ireland (others at London, p. 8, Cambridge, p. 330, Aberystwyth, p. 502, Edinburgh, p. 565, and Dublin), contains about 1,250,000 printed volumes and over 40,000 vols. of MSS. Intending readers must produce a signed recommendation from "some trustworthy person" (not necessarily a British subject). Visitors first ascend to the Picture Gallery, which contains a collection of portraits, a bronze statue of the Earl of Pembroke (p. 209) by Hubert Le Sueur, a Napoleonic collection bequeathed by Marquis Curzon, and various historical relics (a chair made from the wood of Drake's ship the 'Golden Hind', Bodley's strong-box, Shelley's guitar, Lord Clarendon's writing-desk, etc.). — In the small part of the reading room open to visitors are glass-cases containing a selection of the treasures of the library: Acts of the Apostles (7th cent. codex), a paraphrase of Genesis attributed to Cædmon (p. 470), Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (12th cent.), the oldest MS. of the 'Chanson de Roland' (12th or early 13th cent.), illuminated MSS. (both Western and Oriental), a Mazarine Bible and other examples of early printing, books printed by Caxton, a First Folio of Shakespeare, a Bay Psalm Book (first book printed in America), autographs of Edward VI., Elizabeth, and Charles I., and early bindings decorated with carved ivories, etc.

We quit the Schools Quadrangle by the *Proscholium* or *Pig Market*, "a rare example of an original ambulatory", the latter name commemorating the unworthy use to which it was put in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

The ***Divinity School** (Pl. D, E, 3; week-days 9-6, 3*d.*) was built in 1426-80 on a scale of great magnificence (comp. p. lxii). The groined ceiling is remarkable for its beautiful sculpture and pendants. In this hall Cranmer disputed with the Roman Catholic doctors in 1555. During the Civil War it was the meeting-place of Charles I.'s parliament, but at the end of the 17th cent. it was restored by Sir Christopher Wren. To the W. is the panelled *Convocation House*

(1640), which is used for the meetings of Convocation and Congregation (p. 206). The *Apodyterium*, or robing room, is used by the *Vice-Chancellor's Court*.

To the N. of the Schools is the **Sheldonian Theatre** (Pl. E, 3; week-days 10-6, 3*d*.), built by Wren in 1664-69 at the expense of Archbishop Sheldon, Chancellor of the University. Its design was suggested by the Theatre of Marcellus at Rome. It is used for the conferring of degrees and for the *Encænia*, or annual *Commemoration* of founders (mid-June), when prize poems and essays are recited and honorary degrees conferred (comp. p. 208). The undergraduates occupy the upper gallery and express their opinions frankly as to the recipients of degrees.

The ceiling, which imitates a canvas 'velarium', is adorned with paintings by Robert Streater, serjeant-painter to Charles II., representing the triumph of Truth, the Arts, and the Sciences over Envy, Rapine, and Ignorance. The upper part of the building was the home of the University Press till 1711 (p. 221). — The *View from the cupola resembles that from the dome of the Radcliffe Camera (p. 212).

The Sheldonian abuts on Broad St., from which it is separated by a railing with grotesque terminal figures (by Wren), and is adjoined on the W. by the *Old Ashmolean* (Pl. D, E, 3), erected in 1679-83 for the collections presented to the university by Elias Ashmole (see p. 220), but now occupied by the compilers of the Oxford English Dictionary. On the upper floor is the Lewis Evans Collection of early astronomical instruments. The *Clarendon Building* (Pl. E, 3), built by Hawksmoor in 1711-24, in part with the profits of the sale of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, was occupied by the University Press (p. 221) until 1830, and is now used by various university delegacies.

The *Indian Institute* (Pl. E, 3), built by Basil Champneys in 1883-96, with a museum and a library, is intended for Indian students and for students qualifying for Indian careers.

Holywell St. (Pl. E, F, 3) contains many picturesque old houses, the new buildings of New College (p. 215), and the *Holywell Music Room*, opened in 1748 and said to be the oldest concert-hall in Europe. — In Mansfield Road, which leads N. from Holywell, stand the modern Gothic buildings (1891-93) of *Manchester College* (Pl. E, 3; Unitarian), originally founded at Manchester in 1786 as the Manchester Academy. The chapel has windows by Burne-Jones. Farther N. is *Mansfield College* (Pl. E, 2; Congregational), built by Basil Champneys (1889). Both colleges afford theological training to graduates.

Parks Road leads N. to **Wadham College** (Pl. E, 3), founded by Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham (p. 107) and built in 1610-13. This is the only Oxford college that has remained practically unchanged since it was first built.

The *Hall, with its hammer-beam roof, is considered the second finest in the university, and the chapel, with the best 17th cent. glass in Oxford, is interesting (comp. p. lxiii). The *Gardens are among the prettiest in Oxford. Among the alumni of Wadham are Admiral Blake, Wren, Speaker Onslow, Sir T. G. Jackson, the architect, and the Earl of Birkenhead. The Royal Society grew out of meetings for scientific discussion held here during the Commonwealth (c. 1649). Most of the leaders of the English Positivists (Congreve, Frederic Harrison, Beesley) came from Wadham.

Rhodes House (Pl. E, 2), the centre for the activities of the Rhodes Trust (p. 208), was built in 1926-28 from the designs of Sir Herbert Baker. The **University Museum** (Pl. D, E, 2) of natural science, built in 1855-60 from the designs of Sir Thomas Deane and Benjamin Woodward, under Ruskin's supervision, contains geological, mineralogical, zoological, entomological, and other collections (open on week-days 10-2, 6*d*., and 2-4, 3*d*.; free on Thurs. and Sat. afternoons). A wing houses the anthropological collections of Gen. Pitt-Rivers (p. 84). Adjoining the museum are *Laboratories* of chemistry, electricity, physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, experimental physics (Clarendon Laboratory), human anatomy, morphology, and pathology. Immediately to the S. is the *Radcliffe Library*, by Jackson (1901), a collection of works on natural science, founded by bequest of Dr. Radcliffe (p. 217). Opposite the museum is the *School of Rural Economy and Forestry*, and to the E., within the Parks, is the *Astronomical Observatory*.

Keble College (Pl. D, 1) was founded in 1869 as a memorial to John Keble (p. 75). The architect was William Butterfield, and the chapel, hall, and library were built at the expense of William Gibbs and his sons. The college is conducted on economical lines for members of the Church of England. It ranks as a 'new foundation' and is governed by a warden and council.

The chapel, entered from the archway at its W. end (open 10-12.30 and 2-4 or 5), is richly adorned with mosaics; in the Liddon Memorial Chapel (adm. 6*d*.; tickets at the porter's lodge) is Holman Hunt's famous painting 'The Light of the World'.

The *University Parks* (Pl. E, F, 1) comprise over 100 acres of playing fields, including the university cricket-ground. A pleasant walk may be taken along the Cherwell and by the path known as 'Mesopotamia' (Pl. G, 2), between two branches of the river.

We now return to Broad St., and follow Catherine St. straight on. **Hertford College** (Pl. E, 3) occupies the site of *Hart Hall*, which dated from at least 1301. The first Hertford College, founded in 1740, was practically dissolved in 1805, and from 1822 the buildings were occupied by *Magdalen Hall*. Finally the college was refounded in 1874 by the bequest of Thomas Baring, M.P. Fellowships and scholarships here are restricted to members of the Church of England.

The *Chapel (1908), hall, and other new buildings, including the block on the other side of New College Lane, which is crossed by a bridge, are by Sir T. G. Jackson. An octagonal building (1924-25) enshrines the former chapel of Our Lady by Smith Gate (late 15th cent.). Famous members of Hart Hall include John Selden and the younger Sir Henry Vane; of the first Hertford College, Charles James Fox; of Magdalen Hall, Tyndale, Hobbes, Gen. Waller, Lord Clarendon, and Sir Matthew Hale.

New College Lane leads hence to ***New College** (Pl. E, 3; never abbreviated to 'New'), or *St. Mary's College of Winchester in Oxford*, which in spite of its name is one of the oldest in the university. It was founded by William of Wykeham (p. 73) in 1379

and opened in 1386; none but Winchester boys were admitted until 1854. A great part of the building retains its original appearance, though the upper story of the front quad was added in 1675.

Above the unpretending entrance are statues of the Angel Gabriel, the Virgin, and the founder. The **Chapel* (11-1 and 2-4, Sat. till 3) is perhaps the earliest building in England erected entirely in the Perp. style (p. lvi). In the pavement of the ante-chapel are twenty-three brasses. The stained glass in the ante-chapel and the upper lights of the other windows are old (14th cent.), the lower lights in the chapel itself are partly Flemish (17th cent.; S. side) and partly by William Peckitt of York (1764-74; N. side). The large W. window in the ante-chapel was painted by Thomas Jervais in 1777 from designs by Reynolds (in the centre, the Nativity; below, the Christian and the Cardinal Virtues). The reredos is a restoration. On the N. side of the altar is the silver-gilt episcopal *Staff of the founder. Choral service daily in term at 8 and 5 (in summer 7.30 and 6), on Sun. all the year round at 9.30 and 6 (sub-warden's order necessary on Sun. in term). The adjoining *Hall* has linen-fold panelling. The *Cloisters*, with wooden vaulting, and the *Belfry Tower*, to the W. of the chapel, were completed in 1400. A passage on the E. side of the front quad leads to the Garden Quad, dating from 1684. The **Gardens* are bounded on two sides by the old city wall with its bastions. — Archbishop Chichele, William of Waynflete (probably), Grocyn, Archbishop Warham, John White (p. 85), Bishop Ken, and Sydney Smith were members of New College.

On quitting New College we turn to the left, pass beneath an archway, and reach the church of *St. Peter's in the East* (Pl. F, 4), with a Norman crypt and choir, and a Lady Chapel that is reputed to have been built by St. Edmund of Abingdon (Edmund Rich, d. 1240), Archbishop of Canterbury, while teacher of divinity at Oxford. **St. Edmund Hall** (Pl. F, 4) is unique in Oxford or Cambridge as the sole survivor of the mediæval halls (p. 206). Its history can be traced back to the 13th cent., and it very possibly marks the site of a house occupied by St. Edmund of Abingdon. It is presided over by a principal and has about 90 undergraduates. The hall and the chapel, containing the earliest Burne-Jones window in Oxford, with a library over the ante-chapel, date from the 17th century. — We now regain High St., where we turn to the left, passing, at the corner of Longwall St., the hall of *Magdalen College School*, founded in 1480.

***Magdalen College** (Pl. G, 4; pron. 'maudlin'), founded by William of Waynflete in 1458, but not built till 1475-1504, is often considered the most beautiful in Oxford. A Magdalen scholar is known as a 'demy', as receiving half the allowance of a fellow.

**Magdalen Tower*, a belfry-tower erected in the Perp. style in 1482-1504, is one of the glories of the city; it is said, without foundation, to have been designed by Wolsey, who was senior bursar of the college in 1499-1500. The choir sings a Latin Eucharistic hymn on top of this tower at 6 a.m. on May 1st. In the corner of the front quad, to the right, is an old stone pulpit, from which a university sermon is preached on the festival of St. John the Baptist (June 24th). To the left are *St. Swithin's Quad* (1881) and the old *Grammar Hall*. The *Chapel*, with a fine W. doorway, was restored in 1883 and contains a reredos with modern statues. The choir is famous (daily services in term at 6.15, on Sun. by fellow's order at 9.30 and 6.15). Adjoining the chapel

is the *Muniment Tower*, and farther on is the ivyclad *Founder's Tower*, which contains state apartments occasionally occupied by royalty. A passage beneath the former leads to the **Cloisters*, the quaint buttress-figures in which are known as the 'hieroglyphs'. In the S.E. corner is the *Hall*, with linen-fold panelling of 1541 and a Jacobean screen. The buildings to the N. of the cloisters date from 1733. Beyond stretches the **Grove*, or deer-park. A bridge crosses the Cherwell to the *Water Walks*, one of which is known as Addison's Walk (Pl. G, 3). — The names of Wolsey, Cardinal Pole, John Mason (p. 54), Hampden, Addison, Dr. Sacheverell, William Collins, Gibbon (expelled for joining the Roman church), Oscar Wilde, and the present Prince of Wales are among the most eminent on the books of Magdalen. In 1688 the fellows earned a memorable place in history by their resistance to James II.'s unconstitutional interference in the election of their president.

Opposite Magdalen is the charming *Botanic Garden*, the oldest in England, founded by the Earl of Danby in 1623. To the left is *Magdalen Bridge* (Pl. G, 5), built in 1779 and widened in 1883, the approach to Oxford from the E. Returning towards the W., we enjoy a capital view (best from the N. side) of the ****High Street** ('The High'; Pl. D-G, 4), flanked on both sides with picturesque buildings. Wordsworth devotes a sonnet to the "streamlike windings of that glorious street", Hawthorne calls it "the noblest old street in England", and Sir Walter Scott admits that it rivals the High St. of Edinburgh. On the left, at the corner of Merton St., are the *Non-Collegiate Buildings* (comp. p. 207). Next door are the *Examination Schools* (Pl. F, 4), by Sir T. G. Jackson (1882). Visitors may witness the viva voce examinations.

A little farther on is **Queen's College** (Pl. E, F, 4), founded in 1340 by Robert de Eglesfield, chaplain to Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. No part of the original building remains.

The imposing front quad, in the Palladian style, was built in 1710-59, traditionally by Nicholas Hawksmoor, pupil of Wren, and the façade of the handsome chapel and hall is from a design by Wren himself. The library is important (over 95,000 vols.). — Queen's has always been connected with Cumberland and Westmorland, and it enjoys the patronage of the reigning queen consort. The senior scholars are known as 'taberdars'. Several old customs are still kept up: dinner is announced by the sound of a trumpet; the boar's head is brought to the high table on Christmas Day with ceremony; and on New Year's Day the bursar presents each fellow with a needle and thread ('aiguille et fil' = Eglesfield). Famous members include Lord De La Warr (d. 1618; after whom Delaware river and state are named), Wycherley, Addison and Collins (both of whom migrated to Magdalen), Jeremy Bentham, and Walter Pater.

University College ('Univ.'; Pl. E, 4), the 'Great Hall of the University', was endowed by William of Durham in 1249 for twelve masters. It thus represents the earliest scholastic endowment in Oxford, but is younger than Merton (p. 211) as an incorporated college. A tradition, first recorded in the time of Richard II. and declared true by the Court of King's Bench in 1727, ascribes the foundation of the college to King Alfred.

The buildings, with two tower-gateways, are mainly 17th century. On the W. gate are statues of Queen Anne (outside) and James II. (inside); on the E. gate are Mary II. and Dr. John Radcliffe (1650-1714),

the court physician, who built the inner quad in 1719. The chapel contains 17th cent. panelling, curious painted glass by Abraham van Ling (1642), and Flaxman's monument to Sir William Jones (1746-94), the Orientalist. The hall has a timber roof (1656), a neo-Gothic fireplace (1766), and portraits of Lord Chancellor Eldon, Lord Stowell, and Dean Stanley. A passage in the N.W. corner of the first quad leads to the *Shelley Memorial*, a domed chamber with a marble figure of the drowned poet by Onslow Ford, presented by Lady Shelley in 1893. Shelley, whose rooms were on the W. side of the first quad (first-floor windows next the hall), was sent down in 1811 for publishing the 'Necessity of Atheism'.

***All Souls College** (Pl. E, 4) was founded in 1437 by Archbishop Chichele, to provide masses for the souls of those who died in the Hundred Years' War with France. It is singular in having no undergraduates, though it has a warden and 40-50 fellows (many of whom are lawyers or university professors).

The gateway, with its vaulted roof, and the first quad are in the state in which they were left by the founder. The entrance to the *Chapel* (open 12-1 and 2-4) has exquisite fan-tracery in the roof; inside is a stone reredos, refitted with statues in 1876. The Great Quad was built by Nicholas Hawksmoor (c. 1730) and commands a view of the Radcliffe (p. 212). On the N. side is the *Library* (198 ft. long, with Wren's sun-dial), founded by Christopher Codrington (1668-1710), governor of the Leeward Islands. It now contains over 190,000 vols. and Wren's original designs for St. Paul's. Linacre, Sydenham, Jeremy Taylor, Wren, Blackstone, Heber, the Marquis of Salisbury, Max Müller, and Marquis Curzon (late Chancellor of the University) were fellows of All Souls.

Beyond St. Mary's Church (p. 212) is *All Saints* (Pl. D, E, 4), the city church, built in 1705-8 by Dean Aldrich (p. 211) and containing the 15th cent. font from St. Martin's (p. 209). — Turl Street, named from a former opening in the city wall at its N. end, here diverges to the right. **Lincoln College** (Pl. D, E, 4) was founded by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln (p. 351), in 1427.

The chapel (1631) contains good painted glass. John Wesley, whose rooms, over the passage between the two quads, are marked by a bust (1926), was a fellow from 1726 to 1751, and here Methodism was founded, with the help of his brother Charles (p. 209). The new buildings are by Jackson (1883), the library by Read & MacDonald (1906). Other famous members were Sir William Davenant (p. 219), Dr. Radcliffe (fellow), Mark Pattison (rector), and Viscount Morley.

Exeter College (Pl. D, E, 4), the first college for laymen, was founded by Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter (p. 110), in 1314 and is still associated with Devon and Cornwall.

The front quad is partly of the 16th century. The **Chapel*, in the style of the Sainte-Chapelle at Paris, was built by Sir George Gilbert Scott in 1857 (open 1-4). On the S. wall is a tapestry (Adoration of the Magi) executed by William Morris from a design by Burne-Jones. The *Hall* was built in 1618. The *Fellows' Garden* (open after 1 p.m.) affords a view of the Bodleian and Divinity School. The chestnut known as 'Heber's Tree' overhung Heber's rooms in Brasenose. The first Earl of Shaftesbury, J. A. Froude (fellow), F. D. Maurice, R. D. Blackmore, Burne-Jones, and William Morris were members of Exeter.

Jesus College (Pl. D, 4), founded in 1571 by Queen Elizabeth and Dr. Hugh Price, treasurer of St. David's, was the first Protestant

college in Oxford and is still closely connected with Wales. The picturesque back quad, with the library, was completed by Sir Leoline Jenkins (principal in 1661-73). Henry Vaughan the 'Silurist', Beau Nash, Thomas Coke (p. 495), and the historian J. R. Green were members.

At the N. end of Turl St. we reach Broad Street. Facing us is the gateway of ***Trinity College** (Pl. D, 3), founded by Sir Thomas Pope in 1555 on the site of Durham College, the Oxford house of the Benedictine abbey of Durham.

Facing Broad St. are several old cottages and *Kettell Hall*, now annexed to the college. The buildings on the right side of the front quad (with its fruit-trees) are by Sir T. G. Jackson (1885-87). The creeper-covered *Chapel* (1691-94) contains carvings by Grinling Gibbons and the founder's tomb. The *Hall* was built in 1618-20. The Garden Quad (1665-1728) was designed by Wren but has suffered alteration. In the *Gardens* is a fine avenue of limes. — Lord Baltimore (founder of Maryland), Ireton and Ludlow, the regicides, Sir John Denham, Lord Chancellor Somers, the elder Pitt, Walter Savage Landor, Cardinal Newman, Sir Richard Burton, and Viscount Bryce were members of Trinity.

Balliol College (Pl. D, 3), one of the oldest colleges (comp. pp. 211, 217), was founded by John de Baliol, whose son was for a short time king of Scotland, and Dervorguilla, his wife (comp. p. 555). Baliol (d. 1269) made payments for the support of poor students at Oxford before 1266, but the college was not incorporated till 1282.

The buildings are almost entirely modern, the chapel being by Butterfield (1858; 16-17th cent. glass from the old chapel) and the hall by Waterhouse (1876). In the passage between the two quads are preserved the original oak gates of the college. The library contains Browning and Swinburne MSS., and the "old yellow book" that suggested 'The Ring and the Book'. Balliol is one of the largest colleges, and its standard of scholarship, thanks mainly to Benjamin Jowett (master 1870-93), is very high. It is much favoured by Scottish students. The Sunday evening concerts at Balliol are popular. — The list of Balliol men includes Wycliffe (master in 1361), John Evelyn, Adam Smith, Southey, Sir William Hamilton, Cardinal Manning, A. H. Clough, Matthew Arnold, Calverley (p. 334; expelled in 1852), Swinburne, Andrew Lang, Arnold Toynbee, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, Viscount Milner, Marquis Curzon, and Viscount Grey.

To the N. of *St. Mary Magdalen's* stands the *Martyrs' Memorial* (Pl. D, 3), designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott and erected in 1841 to the memory of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury (1489-1556), Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London (1500?-1555), and Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester (1485?-1555), who were burnt at the stake in front of Balliol (spot marked by a cross in the roadway of Broad St.).

Magdalen St. is continued S. to Carfax (p. 209) by Cornmarket Street ('The Corn'; Pl. D, 3, 4), a busy shopping street. On the left is *St. Michael's*, with a gaunt tower that once defended the North or Bocardo Gate of the city (comp. p. xliii).

No. 3 was the Crown Inn, birthplace of Sir William Davenant (1606-68), poet and dramatist. Shakespeare, who often put up at the Crown, stood godfather at his baptism in St. Martin's (p. 209), and in later years Davenant claimed him as father. — Frewen Court is the

usual approach to the premises of the **Oxford Union Society** (Pl. C, D, 4), a famous social and debating club for university men, founded in 1823. The library contains faded frescoes by Rossetti, Morris, and Burne-Jones. The debates are held every Thurs. at 8 p.m. during term. Visitors may become temporary members on introduction, or they may attend the debates by obtaining tickets from a member.

To the N. of the Martyrs' Memorial opens *St. Giles' Street, a wide boulevard, where a great two-day pleasure fair is held early in September. ***St. John's College** (Pl. D, 3) was founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London in 1553.

The enclosure in front of the gateway belongs to the college. Part of the front quad is a relic of St. Bernard's College, established by Archbishop Chichele for Cistercians about 1440. The *Chapel* contains the remains of Archbishop Laud (beheaded in 1645), who was successively scholar, fellow, and president of St. John's. The founder (1492-1567) and Archbishop Juxon (1582-1663) are also buried here. A fan-vaulted passage leads to Canterbury Quad, which was mainly built by Laud in 1631-36, with *Colonnades recalling the Ospedale Maggiore at Milan and bronze statues of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria by Hubert Le Sueur. The **Gardens*, laid out by 'Capability' Brown, are considered the finest in Oxford, and the view of the garden-front of the college, with its oriel-windows, is picturesque in the extreme. The 'ladies' day' of the old-established college archery club is one of the social functions of Eights Week. Viscount Cave (the present Chancellor of the University), Sir William Ramsay, Dr. A. E. Housman, and Professor Gilbert Murray were at St. John's.

Opposite St. John's are *Pusey House*, an Anglican clergy-house founded in 1884, the site for the new premises of the Regent's Park Baptist College, and a house of Dominicans. From *St. Giles's Church* (Pl. C, 1), in front of which is the city war memorial, Banbury Road and Woodstock Road lead through the residential quarter of North Oxford. In the latter are *Somerville College* (Pl. C, 1; p. 208), founded in 1879, with buildings by Sir T. G. Jackson, and the *Radcliffe Infirmary* and *Radcliffe Observatory*, both built in 1770-75 from the bequest of Dr. Radcliffe (p. 217).

Behind the *Taylor Institution* (Pl. D, 3) of modern languages, and forming part of the same block of buildings (by C. R. Cockerell, 1842), is the ***Ashmolean Museum** (Pl. C, 3; week-days 10-4, Sun. in term 2-4; adm. 6*d.*, free after 2 p.m. on Thurs., Sat., and Sun.).

The collection of curiosities formed by John Tradescant, traveller and gardener (1608-62), and known as 'Tradescant's Ark', was bestowed by him on Elias Ashmole (1617-92), who, adding collections of his own, presented the whole to the university in 1677. In 1894 the museum was removed from the Old Ashmolean (p. 214) to its present home, where it was incorporated with the university collections. The Tradescant window on the staircase was presented in 1926 by the garden clubs of Virginia.

Ground Floor. On the left of the vestibule is the Randolph Gallery, containing the *Arundel Marbles, a collection of antique sculptures formed by the 2nd Earl of Arundel (d. 1646). In the centre: a fine portrait-statue of a lady (5th cent. A.D.); the 'Oxford Head', usually known as Sappho; two candelabra from Hadrian's Villa; Apollo; bust of Livia. On the left: heads of Demosthenes and Menander; torso of an Amazon. On the right: head of a goddess (Hellenistic); head of Artemis, from a relief. — In the vestibule at the foot of the stairs: head of Niobe; metrological relief (5th cent.). Opposite the entrance are Greek inscriptions (including the Parian Chronicle). — On the S. side of the Randolph Gallery are the Egyptian Sculpture Gallery and the Sudan Room; on the N. side, the Mediæval Room, which includes the Westwood Collection of fictile ivories (reproductions). On the ground-floor also is a large collection of casts.

Upper Floor. We pass through the Eldon Room, containing Italian

reliefs, busts (Wren, Cromwell, Lorenzo Medici, Michael Angelo), and a Gobelins tapestry, and turn to the right. The first hall of the Department of Antiquities contains prehistoric, Cretan, Egyptian, Syrian, Anglo-Saxon, and Teutonic collections, among which the *Cretan Antiquities, collected by Sir Arthur J. Evans at the palace of Knossos, the Sir John Evans prehistoric collection (1927), and the early Egyptian antiquities are of special importance. In a case by the W. wall are the famous *Alfred Jewel (found at Athelney, p. 101), the Minster Lovell Jewel, and the Risano Jewel. The second hall contains Greek vases, Tanagra figurines, Roman pottery and glass, and small bronzes. — The Fortnum Room contains majolica bronzes, sculptures, etc., of the Italian Renaissance. — At the top of the W. staircase are the remains of Tradescant's Ark (p. 220) and historical relics (Guy Fawkes's lantern, Charles I.'s and Hampden's spurs, Bradshaw's hat, Queen Elizabeth's buskins, etc.).

Department of Fine Art. The Combe Room, to the S. of the Tradescant Lobby, contains works of the Pre-Raphaelite School (*Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Ford Madox Brown, Holman Hunt, Millais*, and others). In the adjoining ante-room are portraits by *Herkomer*. — The Great Gallery contains *Drawings by *Michael Angelo, Raphael, Rembrandt*, etc.; water-colours by *Turner, Girtin, De Wint*, etc.; and miniatures. — The Raffaello Gallery contains paintings by *Bronzino* (Don Garzia de Medici), *Lorenzo di Credi, Pinturicchio* (Madonna), *Reynolds, Gainsborough*, etc.

Worcester College (Pl. B, C, 3), founded in 1714 from the bequest of Sir Thomas Cookes (d. 1701), incorporates part of the buildings of Gloucester College, which was established by John Giffard of Bromsfield in 1283 for Benedictine monks from Gloucester and was afterwards open to all English Benedictine houses for the education of their novices. From 1560 to 1714 it was the property of St. John's College, under the name of Gloucester Hall.

On the S. side of the quadrangle is a row of six old *Houses ('mansiones'), which have been identified by the arms above the doorways as (from W. to E.) those of the abbeys of Pershore, Westminster, Winchcombe, Ramsey, Norwich or Canterbury, and St. Albans or Malmesbury. To the N., visible from Walton St. or from the Fellows' Garden, are the cells of Abingdon and Westminster, and half that of Gloucester. The rest of the buildings, except the back quadrangle, are 18th cent.; the chapel was decorated by William Burges in 1864-70 with an extraordinary wealth of imagery. The *Gardens, with a lake and a playing-field surrounded by herbaceous borders, are among the most beautiful in Oxford. Sir Kenelm Digby and Richard Lovelace were members of Gloucester Hall, De Quincey of Worcester College.

Ruskin College (Pl. B, C, 2, 3) was founded in 1899 by Walter Vrooman and other American admirers of John Ruskin to provide working men with opportunities for the study of history and economics. It has no connection with the university. — The *Clarendon Press* (Pl. B, 1, 2), or printing-press of the university, was founded in 1587 (comp. p. 214) and removed hither in 1830 (adm. on application to the controller).

Visitors to the country round Oxford should be familiar with Matthew Arnold's 'Thyrsis' and 'Scholar-Gipsy'. A favourite walk or boating-excursion is along the river-bank to *Iffley* (2 M. to the S.), which has a late-Norman *Church dating from c. 1160 (comp. p. xlvi). The W. front and also the S. doorway are especially fine, and the font is contemporary; the sanctuary is E.E. At *Cowley*, to the E. of Iffley, are the university golf-course and the Morris motor-car works. Above Oxford, $1^1/_4$ M. from Medley Weir (beyond Pl. B, 1), lies *Godstow* (Trout Inn), with the scanty ruins of the nunnery where 'Fair Rosamond' (Rosamond Clifford, d. 1176?), mistress of Henry II., was educated and buried. About $^1/_2$ M. to the W. lies *Wytham* (pron. 'wite-em'), noted for its strawberries. — Other walks

may be taken to *Boar's Hill* (3½ M. to the S.W.; Hydro, R. from 5*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.), with the residences of Professor Gilbert Murray, Dr. Robert Bridges (poet laureate), and Mr. John Masefield, who has a private theatre here; to *Shotover Hill* (3½ M. to the E.; view), a resort of Shelley's; to *Cumnor* (3½ M. to the W.), where Cumnor Place (pulled down; comp. Scott's 'Kenilworth') was the scene of Amy Robsart's death, and thence, ferrying across the Thames at *Bablock Hythe*, to (3½ M. farther) *Stanton Harcourt*, the seat of the Harcourts (p. 199) till 1711. The remains of the manor-house include the gatehouse, 'Pope's Tower' (where he wrote the 5th volume of his Iliad), and the mediæval kitchen. The church contains Harcourt monuments and one of the earliest screens in England.

Woodstock (Bear, 16 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 15*s*.; station, see p. 223), 8 M. to the N. of Oxford, an ancient town of 1510 inhab., is noted for its gloves and has given its name to one of Scott's novels. No trace now remains of the royal palace, birthplace of Edmund of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward I. (1301-30) and of Edward, the Black Prince (1330-76), and Thomas of Woodstock (1355-97), sons of Edward III. Here Henry II. is said to have constructed 'Fair Rosamond's Bower' (comp. p. 13). Princess Elizabeth was confined in the gatehouse in 1554 by her sister Queen Mary. In 1705 the manor of Woodstock was presented by the nation to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722), in recognition of his victory over the French and Bavarians at Blenheim (Blindheim, in Bavaria) in 1704, together with a sum of 140,000*l*. to build a residence. ***Blenheim Palace** (entrance to the park beyond the church; state apartments shown on Tues., Wed., and Thurs., 12-4, from mid-May to mid-Sept.; adm. 2*s*., gardens 6*d*. extra), the seat of the present Duke of Marlborough, was built by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1705-24 and is a good example of his imposing style. The façade is nearly 400 ft. long. The duke and duchess are buried in the chapel. The park (2700 acres; open to pedestrians) contains a fine lake, formed by 'Capability' Brown (by damming the river Glyme) and crossed by a majestic bridge. The tall column was erected by the Duchess of Marlborough in honour of the duke; the trees around it were planted in groups forming a plan of the battle.

Other excursions may be made (by motorbus or railway) to *Abingdon* p. 199), *Dorchester* (p. 200), *Fairford* (see below), *Burford* (p. 223), *Wychwood* (p. 223), the *Vale of the White Horse* (p. 114), etc.

The chief boating excursions from Oxford (comp. p. 205) are downstream to *Iffley* (p. 221) and *Nuneham Park* (p. 199), and upstream to *Godstow* (p. 221), beyond which the 'stripling Thames' is navigable for small boats as far as *Lechlade* (see below; 32 M.). The Cherwell may be ascended as far as *Islip* (p. 223; 9 M.), 1½ M. short of which we pass the Jacobean manor-house of *Water Eaton*.

From Oxford to Fairford, 25½ M., G.W.R. in 65-70 min. (5*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 2*d*.). — 3¾ M. *Yarnton* (p. 223). — 12 M. *Witney* (Marlborough, 8 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.), on the *Windrush*, is noted for its blankets and has a butter cross of 1683 and a fine church with an E.E. spire. About 2½ M. to the W. are the *Charterville Allotments*, the remains of a colony started in 1847 by Feargus O'Connor, the Chartist. — 15¾ M. *Bampton* (Talbot, 4 R. from 3*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.), 1¾ M. to the S., has a church, partly Norman, with a graceful E.E. spire. — 20¼ M. *Kelmscott* lies near the river, 2 M. to the S. The Elizabethan manor-house was the country home from 1871 onwards of William Morris (1834-96), who is buried in the churchyard, and Kelmscott gave its name to his famous press at Hammersmith. We enter Gloucestershire (p. 179). — 22¼ M. *Lechlade* (New Inn; Trout, P. 10*s*., by St. John's Bridge), on the Upper Thames. — 25½ M. **Fairford** (Bull, 5 R. from 6*s*., P. 14*s*. 6*d*., with trout-fishing). The church (p. lviii) is renowned for the complete and unique series of painted **Windows, twenty-eight in all, dating from the early 16th cent. and forming a 'Biblia Pauperum'. At one time attributed to Dürer or to Aeps of Louvain, they are now considered to have been

executed by Englishmen in England for this church, in collaboration with Flemish artists.

From Oxford to Leamington, Warwick, and Birmingham, 65¾ M., G.W.R. in 1¼-1¾ hr. (13*s.* 9*d.*, 8*s.* 3*d.*). — 5½ M. *Kidlington*, junction for Blenheim & Woodstock (8½ M.; p. 222). — At (16¾ M.) *Aynho* we join the main line from London (p. 232).

From Oxford to Bletchley, 31¼ M., L.M. & S.R. in ¾-1¼ hr. (6*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 11*d.*). This branch connects Oxford with the main line to the North and with Cambridge (comp. p. 238; 77¼ M. in 2¼-3¼ hrs.; 16*s.* 1*d.*, 9*s.* 8*d.*). — 6 M. *Islip* (pron. 'eye-slip'), on the Cherwell, was the birthplace of Edward the Confessor (1004-66). *Charlton-on-Otmoor*, 2 M. to the N.E., has an oak rood-screen (c. 1500). — 12¼ M. *Bicester* (p. 232). — 21¾ M. *Verney Junction* (pp. 239, 296). — 31¼ M. *Bletchley*, see p. 238.

From Oxford to *Southampton* viâ *Didcot*, see p. 79; to *London*, see R. 27; to *Worcester*, see R. 29; to *Princes Risborough*, see p. 231.

29. From Oxford to Worcester.

Railway. G.W.R. to *Worcester*, 57 M. in 1-2½ hrs. (11*s.* 11*d.*, 7*s.* 2*d.*); from London (Paddington), 120½ M. in 1½-2½ hrs. (23*s.* 9*d.*, 14*s.* 3*d.*).

Road (A 42 to near Chipping Norton, then A 44), 57 M. We leave Oxford by Woodstock Road (Pl. C, 1). — 8 M. *Woodstock* (p. 222). We then cross the Cotswolds (p. 194). — 19½ M. *Chipping Norton* (see below); 27½ M. *Moreton-in-Marsh* (p. 224); 36 M. *Broadway* (p. 195); 47½ M. *Evesham* (p. 224); 48 M. *Pershore* (p. 225). — We enter (57 M.) *Worcester* (p. 225) by London Road (Pl. D, 5).

The first section of this route intersects **Oxfordshire**, a county of highly irregular outline bounded on the S. by the Thames. Though well watered it is not notable for its scenery, apart from the Thames Valley R. 27) and the Chilterns (p. 231).

Oxford, see R. 28. — 3¾ M. *Yarnton*, junction of the Fairford line (p. 222). We ascend the valley of the *Evenlode*. — Near (13¼ M.) *Charlbury* is the beautiful forest of *Wychwood*. — 18¼ M. *Shipton* is the nearest station to **Burford** (Lamb, 10 R. (from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Bull, 7 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 3*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Highway, private, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), 5 M. to the S., a charming old stone-built town on the *Windrush*. Speaker Lenthall (1591-1662) retired to Burford Priory on the accession of Charles II. and is buried, without a monument, in the N. transept of the fine church. The Imperial wireless station (1921) at *Leafield*, to the N.E., communicates primarily with Egypt. — 21¼ M. *Kingham* (rfmts.).

A branch-line runs W. to *Cheltenham* (24¼ M.; St. James', p. 193), crossing the Cotswolds (p. 194) and passing *Stow-on-the-Wold* (4½ M.; Talbot, 10 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*) and *Bourton-on-the-Water* (6½ M.).

From Kingham to Banbury, 23½ M., G.W.R. in 1 hr. (2*s.* 11*d.*). — 4½ M. *Chipping Norton* (White Hart), with cloth and glove factories and a Perp. church. About 3½ M. to the N. are the **Rollright Stones* (O.W.; apply to caretaker), about sixty in number, comprising a circle called the 'King's Men', the isolated 'King's Stone' (8 ft. high; to the N.), and a dolmen of five stones, the 'Whispering Knights' (¼ M. to the S.E.). — 15¼ M. *Bloxham* and (18¼ M.) *Adderbury* have beautiful Dec. churches. — 20 M. *King's Sutton*, and (23½ M.) *Banbury*, see p. 232.

The line runs now in Worcestershire (p. 196), now in Gloucestershire (p. 179). — Close to (24 M.) *Adlestrop* is *Daylesford* church, with the grave of Warren Hastings (1732-1818). Born at *Churchill*, 3 M. to the E., he repurchased the family estate of Daylesford in 1791 and rebuilt the mansion. — 28¼ M. *Moreton-in-Marsh* (Redesdale Arms, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; White Hart, T.H., 10 R., R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*).

A branch runs N. to (9 M.) *Shipston-on-Stour* (White Bear, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 6*s.*), the nearest station to ***Compton Wynyates,** 5½ M. to the E., one of the most picturesque Tudor country-houses in England, built by Sir William Compton (1528) and now the seat of the Marquis of Northampton (shown on Wed. and Sat., 10-12.30 and 2-5; adm. 1*s.*).

33½ M. **Chipping Campden** (*Noel Arms, 18 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), 1 M. to the W. of the station, is a charming stone-built Cotswold town, with many old houses. The Perp. parish church, with a beautiful tower, contains the tomb of Sir Baptist Hicks, 1st Viscount Campden (1551-1629), and the brass of William Grevel or Greville (d. 1401), "flower of the wool merchants of all England". The almshouses and market hall were built by Sir Baptist Hicks; his mansion, Campden House, was burnt down by the Royalists.

38¼ M. *Honeybourne* (rfmts.) is the junction for Cheltenham and for Stratford-on-Avon (see p. 195). — We definitely enter Worcestershire.

43½ M. **Evesham** (Crown, 16 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Northwick, 6 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, Hampton House, private, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*, both near the bridge), a town of 8685 inhab., is situated on the *Avon*, in the fertile Vale of Evesham (p. 196). Of its Benedictine abbey, founded in 701, the chief relics are the detached bell-tower (1533) and the gateway (now the entrance to the churchyard; 12th cent., upper part 16th). Within the churchyard are the two Perp. churches of All Saints and St. Lawrence, each of which contains a fan-vaulted chapel. At the battle of Evesham (1265) Simon de Montfort was defeated and slain by Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. He was buried in the abbey (modern granite cross), and a small column (in the grounds of the Abbey Manor House, to the N. of the town) marks the spot where he fell.

Wood Norton, 2 M. to the N.W., was built by the Duc d'Aumale (d. 1897) and afterwards occupied by his nephew the Duc d'Orléans (d. 1926). — *Wickhamford* church, 2 M. to the S.E., contains the tomb of Penelope Washington (d. 1697), bearing the Washington arms (p. 297).

From Evesham to Birmingham, 32½ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1½-1¾ hr. (6*s.* 10*d.*, 4*s.* 1*d.*). — 6¾ M. *Broom Junction*, for Stratford-on-Avon (7½ M.; R. 33). — 9½ M. *Alcester* (Swan, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), a quaint little town. To Bearley, see p. 237. — 17 M. *Redditch* (Unicorn, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), with 16,235 inhab., manufactures needles, fish-hooks, and cycles. — 22 M. *Barnt Green*, and thence to Birmingham, see p. 197.

From Evesham to *Ashchurch*, see p. 195.

49 M. **Pershore** (Royal Three Tuns, 9 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Angel, 9 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), noted for its large yellow plums, has a racecourse and an *Abbey Church (now the parish church of Holy Cross; open 9-1 and 2-5 or 5.30), the relic of a Benedictine abbey, consisting of a beautiful E.E. choir (interesting triforium and clerestory; late-Dec. vaulting) and a Norman crossing and S. transept (c. 1090; early 15th cent. roof), with a lantern-tower of 1320. St. Andrew's, opposite, is a perplexing little structure (Norman and Perp.). Abbey House is occupied by an Anglican Benedictine abbey founded in 1921.

57 M. **Worcester.** — Railway Stations. *Shrub Hill* (Pl. D, 3; rfmts.), a joint station of the G.W.R. and the L.M. & S.R.; *Foregate Street* (Pl. C, 3; rfmts.), a secondary station for some of the G.W.R. trains.

Hotels. **Star* (Pl. a; C, 3), R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.*; **Crown* (Pl. e; C, 4), 25 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Hop Market* (Pl. d; C, 3), R. from 6*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Great Western* (Pl. h; D, 3), commercial, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Angel*, Sidbury (Pl. C, 5), R. & B. 7*s.*, P. 12*s.*; *New Central* (Pl. c; C, 4), with café-restaurant, unlicensed, R. & B. 7*s.*

Cabs 1*s.*10*d.* per mile. — Tramways, see the plan. — Motorbuses to *Droitwich*, *Pershore*, *Malvern*, *Hereford*, *Evesham*, *Tewkesbury*, *Birmingham*, etc. — Steamers in summer to *Tewkesbury* and *Stourport*.

Post Office (Pl. C, 3). — Racecourse (Pl. A, 2, 3). — Theatre. *New Theatre Royal* (Pl. 'Th.'; C, 3, 4).

Worcester (pron. 'wuster', as in 'puss'), a city and county town of 48,848 inhab., lies mainly on the left bank of the *Severn*. In Leland's time (c. 1540) the most important cloth-making town in England, it now produces gloves, porcelain, boots and shoes, vinegar, and sauce (comp. p. 228). Its hop-market is important.

Worcester, a small Roman settlement, was of little importance until, as *Wigorna Ceaster*, it became the seat of a bishopric in 680. In the Civil War it was the last city to surrender to Parliament (July 26th, 1646). Charles II. and his Scottish troops were defeated by Cromwell before the town in 1651 after a severe struggle (the "crowning mercy"), and the young prince narrowly escaped capture. The city motto, 'Floreat Semper Fidelis Civitas', refers to this period of loyalty.

From Shrub Hill Station (Pl. D, 3) we follow Shrub Hill (past *Holy Trinity*, which contains the 14th cent. roof of the Guesten Hall, p. 227), Lowesmoor, and St. Nicholas St. to the *Cross* (Pl. C, 4). Thence we follow High St. to the S. On the right is the *Guildhall* (Pl. C, 4; week-days 10-4, Thurs. 10-1), built in 1721-23 by Thomas White (a local architect, pupil of Wren), who designed also the churches of *St. Nicholas* (Pl. C, 3, 4), *St. Swithin* (Pl. C, 4), and *All Saints* (Pl. B, C, 4). The Guildhall is adorned with statues of Charles I., Charles II., and Queen Anne. Over the doorway is a head nailed by the ears and said to represent Cromwell. The lower hall, 110 ft. long, contains two brass cannon, one of which was used in the battle of Worcester, and a scold's bridle. Farther on is *St. Helen's* (Pl. C, 4), where curfew is still rung at 8 p.m.

The *Cathedral (Pl. C, 4, 5), dedicated to Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary, is a double cross with short transepts. Its extreme length is 425 ft.; its width in the nave 78 ft., and across the W. transepts 128 ft.; and its height in the nave 68 ft. In general characteristics it is E.E. and Dec., but it includes specimens of all styles from the Norman down to the latest Perpendicular. The present church adjoins the site of one built by St. Oswald (bishop of Worcester 961-992), who transformed the college of secular clergy into a Benedictine priory. St. Wulfstan (bishop 1062-95) built a new cathedral in the Norman style, to the S. of St. Oswald's church; of this the crypt, the two W. bays of the nave, the interior of the chapter-house, and portions of the walls alone remain. The choir and Lady Chapel were rebuilt in 1224-60, beginning from the E. end, and the vaulting of the nave was begun by Thomas de Cobham (bishop 1317-27); the N. side of the nave belongs to the Dec., the S. side to the early Perp. period. The central tower, 196 ft. high, was completed in 1374, and shows the transition from Dec. to Perpendicular. Sir George Gilbert Scott's restoration in 1857-73 has deprived the exterior of its air of antiquity. Visitors are admitted free daily (including Sun.) from 9.30 to 5 or 7; adm. to the crypt and chapter-house 6*d*., to the tower 6*d*. Services on week-days at 8, 9.30, and 4.15 (at 5 during the choir holidays), on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 4, and 6.30. The usual entrance is by the North Porch (1386).

The *Interior has, in its magnificent groined roof, extending in an unbroken line for 387 ft., a feature that perhaps no other English cathedral can match. The modern decoration has been carried out with judgment. The stained glass is modern. With the exception of its two *West Bays, which are Transitional (c. 1175; interesting triforium and clerestory), the Nave is later than the choir, and there are differences of detail between its N. and S. sides. Flying buttresses in the last bay help to support the tower. The arched recesses in the wall of the S. aisle show that the lower part of it is a relic of the Norman cathedral. At the W. end of the S. aisle are monuments to *John Gauden* (bishop 1662), who claimed to be the author of 'Eikon Basilike', ascribed to Charles I., and to *Sir Thomas Littleton* (1422-81), the jurist. Opening off the N. aisle, near its E. end, is the small Jesus Chapel, originally Bishop Cobham's chantry chapel.

The West Transepts contain a good deal of Norman masonry, partly concealed by later work, of which the Perp. veil of tracery in the S. arm is noteworthy. In the E. wall of the N. arm is a Norman arch, below which has been placed the monument of *John Hough* (bishop 1717-43), a masterpiece of Roubiliac. *Edward Stillingfleet* (bishop 1689-99) also is buried here (N. wall). The S. arm is almost entirely filled by the organ.

The *Choir dates from the purest E.E. period. As at Salisbury (p. 103), slender shafts of Purbeck marble play an important part in the design. The carving of the bosses and capitals is very delicate. The stalls date from 1379, but have been supplemented by modern work; the misericords are very quaint. The bishop's throne and reredos are modern; the pulpit dates from the 17th century. In the centre of the choir is the monument of *King John*, who died at Newark (p. 305) in 1216 and was buried here at his own request; it consists of a sarcophagus-tomb of the 16th cent., surmounted by an effigy (now gilded) of c. 1240, said to be the earliest existing effigy of an English monarch. To the right of the altar is the Perp. chantry of *Prince Arthur* (p. 190), who was interred here.

Droitwich, 6 M.
Kidderminster 16 M.
St Stephen's Ch.
Water Works
Waterworks Rd
Pitchcroft
Pitchcroft Race
Sidbury
Foregate St
Foregate St Ch.
Worcester & Birmingham Canal
Brick Works
Shire Hall
Prison
Victoria Inst.
Infirmary
Grand Stand
Grand Stand Road
Orphan Asylum
Henwick Hall
St Clement's Ch.
Henwick Road
Tolladine Road
St Peter's Ch.
Shrub Hill Sta.
Shrub Hill
Midland Road
Union Workhouse
Angel St
Broad St
Trinity
All Saints
St Andrew's
St Helen's Ch.
St Michael's
Deanery
Cathedral
Edgar Tower
Commandery
Mission Hall
St Peter's Ch.
Parcelton Works
London Road
Bath Road
Bath Terrace
Tybridge
Tybridge Terrace
Tybridge Street
Lowesmoor
Lowesmoor Terrace
Lowesmoor Place
Wylds Lane
Wylds Road
Barbourne Road
Barbourne Terrace
Sansome Walk
Sansome Place
Sansome Street
Sansome Green
Sansome Terrace
Britannia Square
Chestnut Walk
Chestnut Street
Tennis Ball Ground
Cricket Ground
Recreation Ground
Bowling Green
Bowling Green Walk
Bowling Green Terrace
Bowling Green Street
Trinity Walk
Trinity Street
Trinity Terrace
Trinity Place
Trinity Vicarage
Trinity Cottages
Tallow Hill
Tallow Hill Terrace
Tallow Hill Cottages
Tallow Hill Place
Tallow Hill Street
Tallow Hill Walk
Tallow Hill Road
Tallow Hill Square
Tallow Hill Gardens
Tallow Hill Avenue
Tallow Hill Crescent
Tallow Hill Court
Tallow Hill Lane
Tallow Hill Mews
Tallow Hill Yard
Tallow Hill Alley
Tallow Hill Passage
Tallow Hill Row
Tallow Hill Buildings
Tallow Hill Houses
Tallow Hill Cottages
Tallow Hill Terrace

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL

0 50 100 Feet
0 5 10 20 30 Metres

N.
S.

Blois
Cantelupe
Lady Chapel
East
Transept
Prince Arthur's Tomb
King John's Tomb
Remains of Guesten Hall
CHOIR
St. John's Chapel
Bough
Chapter House
Organ
West Transept
Cloisters
Jesus Chapel
NAVE
Littleton
N. Porch
Grammar School formerly Refectory
Cloisters
Gauden
Font
Remains of Dormitory

Beyond the sanctuary is the Lady Chapel. On the left of the altar is a tablet to Izaak Walton's second wife (d. 1662), a half-sister of Bishop Ken, with a quaint epitaph written by her husband; and near it is a fine effigy of the 14th century. The effigies in front of the altar are those of *William de Blois* (bishop 1218-36) and *Walter de Cantelupe* (bishop 1236-66.) Round the Lady Chapel and the East Transepts runs a sculptured arcade. In the N.E. transept is a monument to Mrs. Digby (d. 1820), by Chantrey.

The *Crypt, entered from the S.W. transept, originally ended in three apses, but its ground-plan is obscured by the substantial walls built to support the new choir.

The Cloisters, entered from the S. aisle of the nave, are in the Perp. style and have remarkable roof-bosses representing the Tree of Jesse (S. walk) and angels adoring the Virgin and Child (N. walk). At the W. end of the N. walk is a tombstone bearing the word 'Miserrimus'. The prosaic explanation is that it marks the grave of a minor canon, Thomas Morris, the non-juror, who was deprived of his preferments in 1689. Wordsworth's sonnet takes a more romantic view. — From the E. side of the cloisters we enter the *Chapter House, one of the earliest examples of vaulting borne by a single column in the centre. The Norman interior is circular, dating from the mid-12th cent., with 15th cent. windows; the exterior is decagonal and dates from c. 1400.

From the top of the Tower, which contains a set of chimes, a fine view, extending to the Malvern Hills, is enjoyed. — The Chapter Library, now housed in the triforium of the S. aisle of the nave, contains about 4000 printed vols. and some interesting MSS. (apply to the librariam). — Three Choirs Festival (at Worcester in 1929), see p. 182.

Among the monastic remains the most important is the *Refectory*, to the S. of the cloisters, a fine hall of 1372, 120 ft. long, with a Norman crypt below. It is now used as the hall of the *King's School*. To the W. of the cloisters are fragments of the *Dormitory*, and to the E., on the N. side of College Green, are the ruins of the *Guesten Hall* (1320). — The chief entrance to College Green is the *Edgar Tower*, the sole relic of Worcester Castle, at the S.E. angle of the cathedral. — A little to the N.W. of the cathedral, on the river, is the former bishop's palace, now the *Deanery* (Pl. C, 4). The present residence of the bishop is Hartlebury Castle (p. 228).

In Sidbury, to the S.E. of the cathedral, is the *Commandery* (Pl. C, D, 5), the most interesting of the many ancient houses in Worcester (adm. 1*s.* 6*d.*; entrance by the iron gate a few yards from Sidbury bridge). Originally founded by St. Wulfstan as an Augustinian hospital, suppressed in 1524, and now private property, it is a fine example of Tudor domestic architecture, somewhat drastically restored, with oak-carvings and stained glass.

Sidbury is prolonged towards the N. by Friar St. and New St., both containing quaint houses, to the *Corn Market* (Pl. C, 4), where, at the corner of New St., on the left, is pointed out the house from which Charles II. escaped by the back-door as his enemies were entering at the front (p. 225). Thence we may return to the Cross viâ the Trinity, with the so-called *Queen Elizabeth's House* (adm. 6*d.*). To the N. of the Cross, in the N. part of Foregate St., is the *Victoria Institute* (Pl. C, 3), with the library, museum, and art gallery.

A good general view of Worcester and its cathedral is obtained from the bridge over the Severn (Pl. B, 4). — *St. Andrew's* (Pl. B, C, 4) has a tapering spire 245 ft. high. — *St. George's* (Pl. B, C, 1), in the N. part of the city, was designed by Sir Aston Webb.

The **Royal Porcelain Works** (Pl. C, 5), established in 1751, cover five acres and employ 400 hands (visitors admitted 9.30-11.30 and 2-4.30; 6*d.*). The various processes of manufacture and the collection of old Worcester are very interesting. Worcester china is noted for its hard enamel finish. — Visits may be paid also to the vinegar works of Hill, Evans, & Co., and to the glove factories of Messrs. Dent (10-12.30 and 2.15-4.30; 6*d.*) and Fownes Brothers (till 5 p.m.). Lea & Perrins' factory of 'Worcester Sauce' is not open to the public. — On the Evesham road (beyond Pl. D, 5) is ($1^1/_4$ M.) the *Worcester College for the Blind.*

From Worcester to Shrewsbury, 52 M., G.W.R. in $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. (10*s.* 8*d.*, 6*s.* 5*d.*). — $5^1/_2$ M. *Droitwich* (p. 196). — $11^1/_4$ M. *Hartlebury*, junction for Wolverhampton (see p. 257). *Hartlebury Castle*, the residence of the Bishop of Worcester, dates in its present form from c. 1730. — $14^1/_4$ M. *Stourport* (Swan, 5 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Areley House, unlicensed), a manufacturing place of 4778 inhab. at the confluence of the Stour with the Severn. The railway ascends the Severn valley. — $16^3/_4$ M. *Bewdley* (i.e. 'beau lieu'; George, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Royal, R. & B. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 9*s.*), an attractive market-town of 2758 inhab., manufactures combs, etc. Railway to Kidderminster or Woofferton, see p. 190. — $29^1/_2$ M. **Bridgnorth** (rfmts.; Crown, 30 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Falcon, 5 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Severn Brow, on the Cleobury Mortimer road, private, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), a Shropshire carpet-making town of 5143 inhab., consists of a High Town and a Low Town, connected by a lift. The 'Leaning Tower' (view) is a fragment of the castle, built by Robert de Bellême in 1101 and destroyed by Parliament in 1646. On the N.W. side of St. Leonard's (rebuilt in 1860; cast-iron tomb-slabs) is a small house occupied by Richard Baxter when curate here in 1640. The Town Hall, resting upon pillars, was built in 1652. Thomas Percy of the 'Reliques' (1729-1811) was born in a house (dated 1580) at the bottom of the Cartway. — $36^1/_4$ M. *Coalport.* The china works, founded c. 1751, were transferred to Stoke-on-Trent (p. 273) in 1925. — $38^1/_4$ M. *Ironbridge & Broseley.* The former owes its name to a bridge over the Severn constructed in 1779, the first iron bridge of any size to be erected. Broseley manufactures tiles and clay pipes. — $39^3/_4$ M. *Buildwas*, junction for Craven Arms and Wellington (see p. 191), has the beautiful remains (Transitional and E.E.) of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1135 (O.W.; open daily, including Sun.). — 52 M. *Shrewsbury*, see p. 257.

Excursions may be made from Worcester to *Malvern* (p. 229), *Warwick* (p. 233), *Stratford* (R. 33), etc. — A branch of the G.W.R. runs W. from Worcester to ($27^1/_2$ M.) *Leominster* (p. 190), viâ ($14^1/_2$ M.) *Bromyard* (Hop Pole, 10 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*). — From Worcester to *Cheltenham*, *Gloucester*, and *Bristol*, and to *Birmingham* and *Derby*, see R. 26; to *Hereford*, see R. 30; to *Wolverhampton*, see p. 256.

30. From Worcester to Malvern and Hereford.

Railway. G.W.R. to *Hereford*, $29^1/_4$ M. in $^3/_4$-$1^2/_3$ hr. (6*s.* 1*d.*, 3*s.* 8*d.*); from London (Paddington) in $3^1/_4$-$4^1/_2$ hrs. (30*s.*, 18*s.*). Inquire as to which station at Worcester the train is starting from.

Road (A 48 to Ledbury, then A 438), 30 M. We leave Worcester by Malvern Road (Pl. A, 5, 6). — 8 M. **Great Malvern** (p. 229); $11^1/_2$ M. *Wynds Point* (p. 230); $15^1/_2$ M. *Ledbury* (p. 230). — We enter (30 M.) *Hereford* (p. 184) by Ledbury Road (Pl. A, 2, 3). [The direct route (26 M.) leaves Worcester by Bransford Road (Pl. A, 5) and enters Hereford by Aylestone Hill (Pl. E, 1).]

Worcester, see p. 225. The train crosses the *Severn* and, farther on, the *Teme*. The Malvern Hills come into view on the right. — 7½ M. *Malvern Link* (rfmts.); 8½ M. *Great Malvern* (rfmts.); 9½ M. *Malvern Wells*.

Malvern. — Hotels. At Great Malvern: **Abbey*, 60 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 4*s*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; *Malvern*, R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; *Tudor*, Wells Road, 46 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; *Foley Arms*, R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*.; *Mount Pleasant*, Belle Vue Terrace, unlicensed, 23 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 18*s*.; *Belle Vue*, 8 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; *Beauchamp*, Graham Road, 18 R., R. & B. 8*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; *Grosvenor*, P. from 15*s*. 6*d*.; *Malvern Hydro*, P. from 13*s*.; *Hardwicke*, *Montrose*, at both P. from 13*s*. 6*d*.; *Portland*, P. from 12*s*. — At Malvern Wells: *May Place*, unlicensed, R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.; *Essington*, P. from 15*s*.; *Hornyold Arms*, P. from 13*s*. 6*d*. — At Little Malvern: *Kirkland*, private, P. from 17*s*. 6*d*. — At West Malvern: *Westminster*, P. from 12*s*. 6*d*. — *British Camp Hotel*, see p. 230.

Cabs. First mile 2*s*.; if the distance exceeds 1 M., for each ½ M. of the whole distance 9*d*. — Motorbuses to *Ledbury*, *Hereford*, *Worcester*, etc.

Malvern (probably Welsh 'moel bryn', bare hill), an inland health-resort, famous for its bracing air and pleasant situation, includes the town of *Great Malvern* and the villages of *Malvern Link*, *Malvern Wells*, *Little Malvern*, *North Malvern*, and *West Malvern*, all consisting mainly of villas, hotels, and boarding-houses. Pop. 17,809. The first four lie at the E. base of the *Malvern Hills*, a small chain 9 M. long and 1000-1400 ft. high, forming the watershed between the Severn and the Wye; while the other two are on the N. and W. slopes of the same range, West Malvern affording fine views over Herefordshire. Great Malvern contains the best hotels and shops. The principal springs are *St. Ann's Well* (756 ft.), at Great Malvern, the *Holy Well* (680 ft.), above Malvern Wells, and the *Royal Well* (1150 ft.), near West Malvern. *Malvern College* was opened in 1863. — Mme. Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind; 1820-87), who lived at Wynds Point (p. 230), is buried in the cemetery, near Great Malvern station.

The ***Priory Church**, belonging to a Benedictine monastery founded in the 11th cent., is externally a Perp. edifice (1400-60), with a tower apparently modelled on that of Gloucester Cathedral. The nave, however, and part of the rest of the interior are Norman.

The chief decorative feature of the church is the *Stained Glass (15th cent.), including a window with the legend of St. Werstan and the founding of the priory, and another with portraits of Henry VII. and Prince Arthur. Other points of interest are the 15th cent. encaustic tiles on the faces of the dwarf wall enclosing the choir; the misericords (c. 1400); and some of the monuments. The only other relic of the priory is the gateway, a little to the W. William Langland (c. 1330-1400), author of 'The Vision of Piers the Plowman', which begins "On a May mornynge on Maluerne hulles", was born in Ledbury parish (p. 230) and possibly educated at Malvern priory.

St. Giles's at *Little Malvern* is a relic (chancel and tower; mainly 14-15th cent.) of another Benedictine priory, founded in 1171.

The *Worcester Beacon* (1395 ft.), highest of the **Malvern Hills**, rises immediately above Great Malvern and may be ascended by easy paths in 1/2 hr. The *View (indicator) reaches on the W. to the hills of Brecknock and on the E. over a boundless plain. Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Tewkesbury are all within sight ("Twelve fair counties saw the blaze From Malvern's lonely height"). — *North Hill* (1326 ft.; 1/2 hr.), to the N. of the Beacon, is ascended viâ the picturesque *Ivy Scar Rock:* and we may follow the ridge to the S., along an old fosse dividing Worcestershire and Herefordshire, to the Wyche (1 M.; see below). Beyond the Wyche the walk may be continued along the ridge to *Wynds Point* (830 ft.; British Camp, 14 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.) and (3 M.) the **Hereford Beacon* (1141 ft.), the top of which is occupied by a conspicuous British camp. According to tradition, this was the scene of the capture of Caractacus by the Romans in A.D. 75. About 1 1/2 M. farther S. is *Midsummer Hill* (N.T.), with another camp. We may return by the Jubilee Drive.

The 'Round of the Hills' is a favourite drive from Great Malvern (motor-coaches). We skirt the E. slope of the hills, pass through the (1 1/2 M.) *Wyche Pass* (900 ft.), to the S. of the Worcester Beacon, and return along the W. side of the range viâ (1 1/2 M.) West Malvern and (1 M.) North Malvern.

From Malvern to *Tewkesbury* and *Ashchurch*, see p. 195.

The train penetrates the Malvern Hills by a tunnel 1 M. long, emerging in Herefordshire (p. 183). — 11 1/2 M. *Colwall* (Park, 20 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s* 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), with a racecourse and the Schweppes mineral water factory.

15 1/2 M. **Ledbury** (rfmts.: Feathers, 12 R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s* 6*d*.; Royal Oak, R. & B. 8*s*., P. 16*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 3152 inhab., with many 'black-and-white' buildings. The picturesque Church Lane leads to the large parish church, an interesting study in architectural styles, from Norman to Perp., with a detached tower. The Market House (1633) is elevated upon sixteen pillars of Spanish chestnut. An institute, opened in 1895, commemorates Elizabeth Barrett Browning (p. 434), who spent her girlhood at *Hope End*, in the vicinity. From Ledbury to Gloucester, see p. 183.

29 1/4 M. *Hereford*, see p. 184.

31. From London to Birmingham.

Road. *A.* Viâ Aylesbury and Warwick (A 41), 110 1/2 M. We leave London by Cricklewood (Pl. B, 100), Edgware, Bushey, and (15 M.) Watford. — 20 M. *King's Langley* (p. 237); 23 M. *Boxmoor* (p. 238); 26 M. *Berkhamsted* (p. 238). We cross the Chilterns (p. 231). — 31 M. *Tring* (p. 238); 38 M. *Aylesbury* (p. 296); 54 1/2 M. *Bicester* (p. 232); 69 1/2 M. *Banbury* (p. 232); 89 1/2 M. **Warwick** (p. 233; r. for Leamington, p. 232); 92 1/2 M. *Hatton* (p. 237); 100 1/2 M. *Knowle* (p. 237); 103 M. *Solihull* (p. 237). — We enter (110 1/2 M.) *Birmingham* (S. 32) by Stratford Road (Pl. D, E, 6).

B. Viâ Daventry and Coventry (A 5 to Daventry, then A 45), 108 1/2 M. — We leave London by Finchley Road (Pl. B, 101), Barnet, and (20 M.) St. Albans. — 32 1/2 M. *Dunstable* (p. 276); 44 M. *Fenny Stratford* (p. 238); 51 M. *Stony Stratford* (p. 239); 59 M. *Towcester* (p. 242); 67 M. *Weedon* (p. 239); 71 M. *Daventry* (p. 239); 79 M. *Dunchurch* (p. 243; r. for Rugby). — We enter (90 M.) **Coventry** (p. 243) by London Road (Pl. D, 6) and leave it by Holyhead Road (Pl. A, 4). — 95 1/2 M. *Meriden* (p. 245). — We enter (108 1/2 M.) *Birmingham* (R. 32) by Coventry Road (Pl. E, 5).

A. Viâ Banbury, Leamington, and Warwick.

Railway. G.W.R. from Paddington to *Leamington*, 87¼ M. in 1½-3½ hrs. (18*s.* 2*d.*, 10*s.* 11*d.*); to *Warwick*, 89¼ M. in 1¾-3 hrs. (18*s.* 7*d.*, 11*s.* 2*d.*); to *Birmingham* (Snow Hill), 110½ M. in 2-3¼ hrs. (23*s.* 1*d.*, 13*s.* 10*d.*). As far as Haddenham (p. 232) this line belongs jointly to the G.W.R. and L. & N.E.R. (from Marylebone Station). — There is another G.W.R. route from London to Birmingham viâ Oxford (see R. 27a and p. 228).

From London to (21½ M.) *Beaconsfield*, see Baedeker's 'London and its Environs'.

From Beaconsfield a visit may be paid to (2 M.) *Jordans*, a Quaker meeting-house with the grave of William Penn (1644-1718), and to (2 M. farther) *Chalfont St. Giles*, with Milton's cottage.

We are now in **Buckinghamshire** or *Bucks*, a 'home county' with no large river, save the Thames, its S. boundary, no large town, and no cathedral or abbey-church. Chair-making and lace-making are special, though minor, industries. The Vale of Aylesbury is a rich grazing country, but the chief physical feature of the county is the *Chiltern Hills* (850 ft.), a chalk range noted for its beautiful beech-woods. By a Parliamentary fiction, a member wishing to retire applies for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

26½ M. **High Wycombe,** officially *Chepping Wycombe* (Red Lion, T.H., 15 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Falcon, 10 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), the largest town in the county (21,952 inhab.), manufactures beechwood ('Windsor') and other chairs. The Guildhall dates from 1757. All Saints (13-16th cent.) has an imposing interior. Wycombe Abbey is a well-known girls' school. In the Beaconsfield road are the ruins of the hospital of St. John the Baptist (c. 1175). — 28¾ M. *West Wycombe* has a remarkable church on the hill (key at a cottage opposite the cave), built by the eccentric Sir Francis Dashwood (p. 202) in 1763, with a 'hypæthral' mausoleum and a tower surmounted by a huge ball.

About 1½ M. to the N. of High Wycombe lies *Hughenden Manor*, the seat of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield (1804-81), from 1848 onwards. His grave is in the churchyard (pilgrimage on April 19th), and the chancel contains a memorial set up by Queen Victoria. His father Isaac D'Israeli (1766-1848) lived at *Bradenham*, 1½ M. to the N.W. of West Wycombe, and is buried in the church, which has an early-Norman doorway. — *Penn*, 3 M. to the N.E. of High Wycombe, was the ancestral home of the Penn family, to which William Penn claimed to belong. Zola lived here in exile in 1898-99.

Branch-line from High Wycombe to *Maidenhead*, see p. 113.

34¾ M. *Princes Risborough* (George & Dragon, R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Buckingham Arms, 5 R. from 5*s.*, P. 10*s.*), with an 18th cent. manor-house (N.T.), lies on the W. slope of the Chilterns. About 1½ M. to the E. is the *Whiteleaf Cross*, cut in the turf of the chalk downs.

From Princes Risborough to Oxford, 21 M., G.W.R. in 50-60 min. (4*s.* 5*d.*, 2*s.* 8*d.*). — Near (1½ M.) *Bledlow* is another cross cut in the turf. — 5¾ M. *Thame* (*Spread Eagle, 10 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), in Oxfordshire (p. 223), has a fine church. Hampden (p. 296) was educated at the grammar school, and it was to Thame that he came to die after his fatal wound at Chalgrove Field (p. 232). Adjoining *Long Crendon*

church, 2¼ M. to the N.W., is a 14th cent. court-house (N.T.; key at an adjoining cottage). — About 1½ M. to the S. of (13¼ M.) *Wheatley* (Bridge, unlicensed, R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*) is *Cuddesdon*, with the palace (1699) of the Bishop of Oxford and a theological college. — 17½ M. *Littlemore* church was built by Newman while vicar in 1842-45. — 21 M. *Oxford*, see R. 28.

Other branch-lines run from Princes Risborough N. to *Aylesbury* (7¼ M.; p. 296) and S.W. viâ (6¼ M.) *Aston Rowant* (Lambert Arms, 12 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 20*s.*) to (9 M.) *Watlington*, which is 4 M. to the S.E. of *Chalgrove Field* (monument to Hampden, p. 231). Close to *Little Kimble*, on the Aylesbury line, is *Great Kimble* church, where Hampden made his historic protest against 'ship money' in 1635. Little Kimble church is interesting (Dec.; 1317).

Beyond (40 M.) *Haddenham* we part company with the L. & N.E.R. (comp. p. 296), and beyond (47½ M.) *Brill & Ludgershall* we enter Oxfordshire (p. 223). — 53½ M. *Bicester* (pron. 'bister'; King's Arms, 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a hunting centre, has another station (p. 223) 1 M. away. — At (61½ M.) *Aynho* we join the line from Oxford (p. 223). — 64 M. *King's Sutton* church has a beautiful Perp. spire. Branch-line to Kingham, see p. 223.

67½ M. **Banbury** (rfmts.; *Red Lion, White Lion, at both 20 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*), an old town with 13,347 inhab., on the *Cherwell*, is famous for its cakes and ale. Banbury Cross is immortalized in nursery rhyme, but the present structure dates only from 1858.

From Banbury branch-lines diverge to *Kingham* (see p. 223) and to *Woodford* (see p. 297). From the L.M. & S.R. station lines run to *Towcester* (see p. 242) and to *Bletchley* viâ *Verney Junction* (see p. 239). — Among places of interest near Banbury are *Warkworth* church (1¾ M. to the E.), with the tomb of Sir John de Lyons (c. 1350); *Broughton Castle* (3 M. to the S.W.; shown by appointment on week-days 2-6, adm. 4*s.* for 1-4 pers.; also shown, if convenient, without appointment at double fees), the seat of Lord Saye and Sele, dating from the 14-16th cent., with a moat; *Wroxton Abbey* (3 M. to the W.; shown on week-days, 11-1 or at 3, on application to the housekeeper), the seat of Lord North, completed in 1618, with fine oak panelling and a Laudian chapel; and *Compton Wynyates* (9 M. to the W.; p. 224).

71 M. *Cropredy*. At Cropredy Bridge, over the Cherwell, a battle was fought in 1644 between Charles I. and Waller. — At (76¼ M.) *Fenny Compton* we cross the line from Northampton to Stratford (p. 242).

Warwickshire, the most central county in England, is an undulating plain divided by the Avon into two districts called by Camden 'Feldon' (S.E.) and 'Woodland' (N.W.). The latter is a remnant of the vast *Forest of Arden*, of which enough subsists to earn for the county the title of 'Leafy Warwickshire'. There are two great industrial centres, Birmingham and Coventry, and coal is mined in the N.E. Warwick and Kenilworth Castles, Leamington Spa, and above all Stratford and 'Shakespeare's Country' attract crowds of visitors in summer.

87¼ M. **Leamington.** — Railway Stations. *Great Western* (rfmts.), Old Warwick Road, *Avenue* (L. M. & S. R.), Avenue Road, close to each other on the S. side of the town.

Hotels. **Manor House*, Avenue Road, near the stations, 40 R. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; **Regent*, in the Parade, 100 R.

from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Clarendon*, in the Upper Parade, 30 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Crown*, High St., R. from 6*s.*, B. 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, *Bath*, Bath St., R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, both commercial.

Baths. *Royal Pump Room & Baths*, Lower Parade, with medicinal, Turkish, and swimming baths, information bureau, and café (orchestra twice daily).

Cabs. First mile 1-4 pers. 2*s.*, then 9*d.* per $^1/_2$ M.; per hour 6*s.*

Tramway from Avenue Station to *Warwick* viâ *Milverton*. — Motorbuses to *Warwick*, *Kenilworth*, *Coventry*, *Stratford*, *Banbury*, etc.

Post Office, by the Victoria Bridge.

Theatre. *Theatre Royal*, Regent Grove, near the Town Hall. — Concerts in the Jephson Gardens. — Boating on the Leam.

Royal Leamington Spa (pron. 'lemmington'; 170-235 ft.), a fashionable watering-place with 28,946 inhab. (season May-Oct.), is situated on the *Leam*, a tributary of the Avon. The streets are wide and interspersed with trees and gardens. Leamington owes its prosperity to the muriated-sulphate springs first exploited in 1786 and resembling those of Homburg, Kissingen, and Wiesbaden. Gout, obesity, neuritis, dyspepsia, and skin-diseases are treated here. The Royal Pump Room is adjoined by the Pump Room Gardens, and opposite are the *Jephson Gardens. The Town Hall, a handsome structure of 1883-84, with a clock-tower, is situated on the Parade, near the middle of the town. All Saints, a fine church (1842), stands near the Victoria Bridge (view), over the "high-complectioned Leam".

Leamington is a convenient centre whence to explore the Stratford and Warwick district. Among the best points for short walks are *Warwick Castle* (p. 235; tram), 2$^1/_2$ M. to the W., and *Guy's Cliffe* (p. 235), 3 M. to the N.W. (tram half way). *Stratford* (R. 33) may be reached either by railway viâ Hatton (p. 237) or by road (10 M.; motor-coach). The excursion to *Kenilworth* (p. 236), 5 M. to the N.W., is pleasanter by road than by railway (see below). *Stoneleigh Abbey* (p. 236) may be included in the round. Other excursions may be made to *Coventry* (p. 243), etc.

From Leamington to Coventry, 9$^1/_2$ M., L.M. & S.R. in 25-30 min. (2*s.*, 1*s.* 2$^1/_2$*d.*). — 1 M. *Warwick* (Milverton Station; see below). — 4$^1/_2$ M. *Kenilworth* (p. 236). The station is 1 M. from the castle. Trains for Birmingham diverge here to the left, joining the line from Coventry at Berkswell (p. 245). — 9$^1/_2$ M. *Coventry*, see p. 243.

From Leamington to *Weedon*, see p. 239; to *Rugby*, see p. 243.

89$^1/_4$ M. **Warwick.** — Railway Stations. *G.W.R.* (rfmts.), Coventry Road, N.W. of the town; *L.M. & S.R.*, Milverton, 1$^1/_4$ M. farther W.

Hotels. *Warwick Arms*, High St., T.H., 34 R., R. & B. from 10*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Woolpack*, Market Place, 40 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Lord Leycester*, Jury St., near the East Gate, 25 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Crown*, Coten End, beyond the East Gate, R. & B. 8*s.*, P. from 15*s.*, *Globe*, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, both commercial; *Dale*, Old Square, unlicensed, R. & B. 6*s.*

Tramway to Leamington, see above. — Motorbuses to *Leamington*, *Kenilworth*, *Stratford*, etc.

Racecourse on the W. side of the town.

*** *Warwick* (pron. to rhyme with 'Doric'), the county town, a quaint old place with 12,862 inhab., lies on a rocky hill rising from the

Avon, ot the right as we quit the station. Several houses have retained their mediæval appearance, and two of the old gates, the *East Gate* and the *West Gate*, each bearing a chapel, are still standing.

In the centre of the town, reached from High St. viâ Church St., is **St. Mary's**, a collegiate church rebuilt (except for the E. end) by Sir William Wilson, pupil of Wren, after a fire in 1694. The tower (view; adm. 2*d.*), 174 ft. high, of noble proportions but poor in detail, contains a peal of bells (chimes daily at 3 and 9 p.m.).

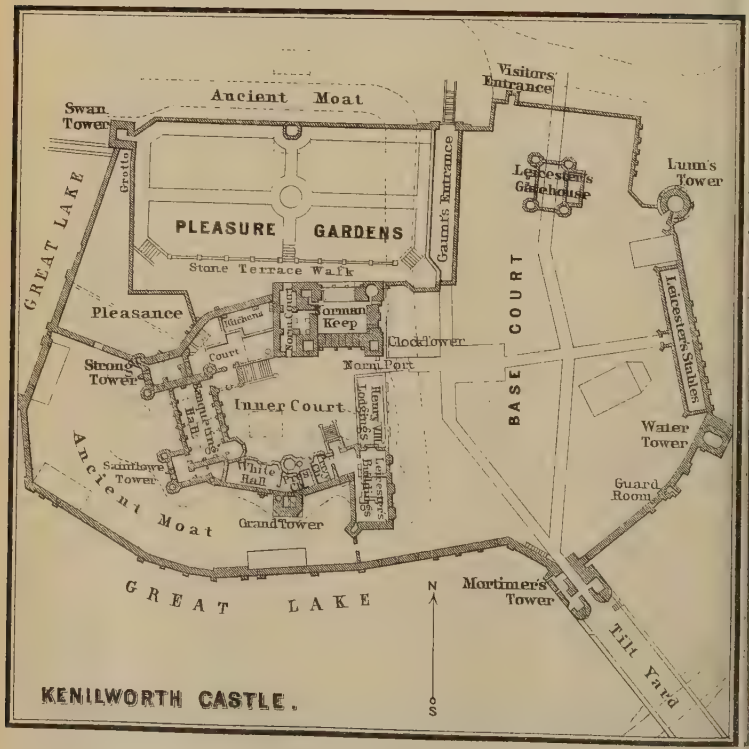
The interior (open 11-1 and 2-4 or 6; adm. to E. end 6*d.*) makes a much more satisfactory impression than the exterior. At the W. end of the Nave are a marble war memorial by William Pite; a dole-cupboard (loaves distributed on Sat. at 2 p.m.); and a mural monument to *Walter Savage Landor* (1775-1864), a native of Warwick. In the S. transept, by the entrance to the Beauchamp Chapel, are the brasses of the second *Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick* (d. 1401), and his countess. — The glory of the church is the ****Beauchamp Chapel**, on the S. side of the choir, a Perp. structure of 1443-64. The bear and ragged staff, cognizance of the Warwick earldom, is frequently repeated in the decoration, as in Leycester's Hospital and indeed throughout the town. In the centre of the chapel is the *Monument of its founder *Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick* (1382-1439), lieutenant of France, who died at Rouen; on the marble tomb, which has fourteen niches filled with brass statuettes of mourners, is the brass effigy of the earl, cast by William Austen of London and worthy of comparison with the works of his contemporaries Donatello and Ghiberti; the hearse above, for carrying the pall, is a rare feature. The chapel contains also the monuments of *Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester* (d. 1588), favourite of Queen Elizabeth, with his third wife Lettice (d. 1634); *Ambrose Dudley*, the 'good' *Earl of Warwick* (d. 1590), elder brother of the last; and an infant son ("noble Impe") of Robert Dudley. The chapel retains much of the original stained glass, made by John Prudde of Westminster in 1447. On the W. wall is a painting of the Last Judgment (14th cent., repainted in the 17th). Between the Beauchamp Chapel and the choir of the church is a small chantry chapel with fan-tracery and a singular wooden piscina. — The Choir (c. 1400-50), with a groined roof supported by flying ribs, contains the table-tomb of its founder *Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick* (d. 1369), with recumbent effigies of the earl and his countess. The four sedilia and the piscina, on the N. side of the choir, and the groined recess for the Holy Sepulchre, on the S., should be noted. — To the N. of the choir is the Chapter House, with the tomb of *Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke* (1554-1628), "servant to Queene Elizabeth, conceller to King Iames, and frend to Sir Philip Sidney". — Below the choir is an interesting Norman Crypt (1123), containing one of the only two extant ducking-stools (comp. p. 190).

In the market-place, not far from the church, is the *Museum*, with collections of birds, fossils, and local antiquities.

***Leycester's Hospital**, at the W. end of the High St., was established by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, for twelve old soldiers in 1571. The quaint half-timbered building was built in 1383 for the guilds of Holy Trinity and St. George (week-days, 6*d.*).

The quadrangle is very picturesque, and the building contains a 'Saxon' chair, a chair used by James I., an Elizabethan cupboard from Kenilworth, and needlework by Amy Robsart (p. 222), Robert Dudley's first wife. The chapel, over the West or Hongyn Gate of the town, was founded in 1123, but its tower is contemporaneous with the hospital. The Master's Garden (3*d.* extra) contains a fine Norman archway and an antique vase.

Based on the Ordnance Survey by permission
Birmingham
Nuneaton
COVENTRY
Berkswell
Barston
Knowle
Balsall
Temple Balsall
Honily
Baddesley Clinton
Wroxall
Rowington
Hatton
Budbrook
WARWICK
Claverdon
Norton Lindsey
Wolverton
Sherbourne
Snitterfield
Bearley
Wasperton
Wixford
Alveston
Tiddington
STRATFORD upon AVON
Loxley
Kineton
Fvesham
Kenilworth
Stoneleigh
Ashow
Leek Wootton
Blackdon Hill
Cubbington
Lillington
LEAMINGTON
Leamington Priors
Radford Semele
Whitnash
Bishops Tachbrook
Barford
Chesterton
Newbold Pacy
Charlecote
Wellesbourne
Hastings
Morton Morrell
Lighthorne
Hampton Lucy
Wasperton
Black Hill
Bleaker
Norbrook
Snitterfield Bushes
The Lodge
Oakley Wood
Warfield
Comings
Dingon Hill
Welcombe Hills
Clopton Hill
Barraset Hill
Hunscote
Oldborough
Welton Village
Fulready
Chadwick End
Bearlams End
Knowle Wood
Bromes Hill
Lingswood
Rowington Green
Pinley Abbey
Hockley Heath
Packington Park
Hatton Station
Hatton Park
Wedgnock Park
Warwick Lodge Farm
Warwick Asylum
Saltisford
Myton
Guys Cliffe
Milverton
Old Milverton
Woodloes
Radford Grounds
Rose Hill
Roden Hall
Red House
Roman Encampment
Starve all Fm.
Oakley Wood
Thelsford
Ashorne
Harwoods Ho.
Morton Hill
Three Gates
Fris Hill
Mill Field
Heath Barn
Red House
Tollbroke
Lye Green
Bleaker
Norbrook
Wagner & Debes Geogr. Establishment
Leipzig


Visitors Entrance
Ancient Moat
Swan Tower
Gaunt's Entrance
Leicester's Gatehouse
Lunn's Tower
GREAT LAKE
PLEASURE GARDENS
Stone Terrace Walk
Pleasance
Kitchens
Norman Keep
Clockflower
BASE COURT
Leicester's Stables
Strong Tower
Court
Norm. Port
Inner Court
Henry VIII Lodgings
Water Tower
Banqueting Hall
Leicester's Buildings
Ancient Moat
Sanitower Tower
White Hall
Guard Room
Grand Tower
GREAT LAKE
Mortimer's Tower
Tilt Yard
N
S
KENILWORTH CASTLE.

Overlooking the Avon, at the S.E. end of the town, rises the ****Castle,** seat of the Earl of Warwick and one of the most picturesque feudal residences in England. It probably dates from the time of Ethelfleda (d. 918?), 'Lady of the Mercians', but the present structure is mainly of the 14-15th centuries, while the interior of the residential part is the work of the 1st Lord Brooke (p. 234), who made Warwick Castle "the most princely seat within these midland parts of the realm". The roofs of the great hall and several other rooms were restored after a destructive fire in 1871. The outstanding event in the history of the castle is its successful defence by the Parliamentarians during the Civil War. Visitors are admitted from 10 to 4.30 or 5.30, by tickets (2*s.* each) obtainable at the office in Mill St., opposite the entrance-lodge.

From the lodge a roadway cut in the rock leads to the *Outer Court*, with *Cæsar's Tower* (147 ft. high) to the left and *Guy's Tower* (128 ft., but apparently the higher) to the right. The double gateway (portcullis) between the towers leads to the *Inner Court*, with its velvety turf. Opposite is the mound on which stood the Norman keep.

The interior contains an interesting collection of paintings, furniture, china, sculpture, old armour, and curiosities. Chapel, with an Assumption ascribed to *Raphael*. — Armoury Passage, with a collection of weapons and armour. — Boudoir: Henry VIII., by *Holbein;* Beauties of the court of Charles II., by *Lely*. — State Bedroom, with Queen Anne's bed. — Gilt Drawing Room: St. Ignatius Loyola, by *Rubens*; Strafford by *Van Dyck;* Italian gentleman, by *Moroni*. — Cedar Drawing Room: Duchess of Lorraine, by *Van Dyck*. — Red Drawing Room. — In the Great Hall are the 'porridge-pot' and other so-called relics of Guy of Warwick (see below), the mace of Warwick the 'king-maker', Cromwell's helmet, the armour in which the 2nd Lord Brooke was killed at Lichfield (see p. 270), and the armour of the 'noble Impe' (p. 234). The windows afford fine views of the Avon and its ruined bridge. — The Great Dining Room, with the equestrian portrait of Charles I. by Van Dyck, is not generally shown.

In the *Conservatory* is the *Warwick Vase, found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli. The beautiful *Park* contains magnificent cedars and other trees. — The best view of the castle is obtained from the bridge over the Avon, a little way from the lodge.

From Warwick to Kenilworth. By Railway from Milverton or Leamington (see p. 233), in 10-15 min.; the station at Kenilworth is 1 M. from the castle. — By Road (motorbuses), 5 M. A pleasant round may be made by returning viâ Stoneleigh and Leamington. The road leads N. to ($1^1/_4$ M.) ***Guy's Cliffe,** the seat of Lord Algernon Percy, to the grounds of which visitors are admitted on written application.

The name is derived from Guy of Warwick, the traditional ancestor of the Earls of Warwick, whose feats in slaying the Dun Cow and the Danish giant Colbrand are chronicled in a French poem of the 13th century. On the river, a little below the house, is a cave in which he lived as an anchorite after his return from the Holy Land, daily receiving alms from the Countess Felice, who did not recognize her husband in his disguise. Near the cave is a small chantry-chapel established here by Earl Richard (p. 231), one of the chaplains of which was John Rous

d. 1491), the antiquary, who here compiled the Warwick Roll. The chapel contains an old and rude statue of Guy. A few yards down the road which diverges to the right, by the picturesque *Saxon Mill*, a beautiful view of the house is obtained. About ¼ M. farther on, to the left, is *Blacklow Hill*, on which is a monument to Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., who was beheaded here in 1312.

About 2½ M. farther on are the first houses of *Kenilworth* (*Abbey, 25 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; King's Arms & Castle, where Scott made his first sketch of 'Kenilworth', 13 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*), a quaint, straggling town with 6752 inhabitants. The castle is about 1 M. farther on. **Kenilworth Castle**, one of the finest and most extensive baronial ruins in England, was originally founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, treasurer of Henry I., about 1120. In 1254 it passed into the hands of Simon de Montfort, and was maintained for six months by his son against the royal forces (1266). In 1362 Kenilworth came by marriage to John of Gaunt, who added largely to it. In 1562 it was presented by Queen Elizabeth to her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who spent enormous sums in enlarging the building and in 1575 entertained his royal patroness here in the magnificent style described by Scott. Cromwell gave the castle to some of his officers, who gutted the stately pile for the sake of its materials. After the Restoration it passed into the hands of the Earls of Clarendon, who still retain it.

We enter (week-days 9-4 or 8; adm. 6*d.*) by a small gate to the N.W. of *Leicester's Gatehouse* (now a private dwelling), and passing along the wall turn to the right and obtain a view of the main building. The part nearest us (to the right) is the Norman keep or *Cæsar's Tower*, which seems to have had three or four stories; the walls are 13 ft. thick. Beyond this, to the W., is a vacant space formerly occupied by the kitchen, crossing which we reach (at the N.W. angle) the *Strong* or *Mervyn's Tower*, built by John of Gaunt; a "small octangular chamber" on the second floor, commanding "a delightful view" of the *Pleasance*, was assigned by Scott to Amy Robsart. The grotto in which Amy was discovered by the queen adjoined the *Swan Tower*, at the apex of the Pleasance. At right angles to Mervyn's Tower is the **Banqueting Hall*, with its undercroft, also built by "time-honoured Lancaster". The three apartments next in order, on the S. side of the quadrangle, are the *White Hall*, *Presence Chamber*, and *Privy Chamber*, and also date from the Lancastrian period. The large pile at the end, with Tudor windows, was erected by the Earl of Leicester, and in spite of its comparative youth needs support which the Norman keep disdains. The buildings just described form the inner court; the outer line of defence, with the *Swan*, *Lunn's*, *Water*, and *Mortimer's Towers*, may also be traced. The great lake lay to the W. and S. of the outer wall; and the tilt-yard was outside Mortimer's Tower, at the S.E. angle of the enclosure. The chapels have disappeared.

The *Parish Church*, with a Norman W. doorway, is adjoined by the fragmentary ruins of *Kenilworth Priory*, founded by Geoffrey de Clinton (see above) for Austin canons in 1126.

About 3 M. to the E. of Kenilworth is *Stoneleigh Abbey*, the seat of Lord Leigh, a mansion erected in 1720. It occupies the site of a Cistercian abbey (1154), of which some Norman doorways and a gatehouse and a bridge (14th cent.) remain (adm. to the abbey and parks on written application). Sir Henry Parkes (1815-96), 'Father of the Australian Commonwealth', was a native of Stoneleigh.

From Warwick to Stratford-on-Avon. *A.* By Railway (G.W.R.), $13^1/_2$ M. in 25-50 min. (*2s. 9d.*, *1s. 8d.*) — $4^1/_4$ M. *Hatton* (see below). — $9^1/_4$ M. *Bearley*, junction for Alcester (7 M.; p. 224). — $10^3/_4$ M. *Wilmcote* has a cottage claimed as the birthplace of Mary Arden (p. 252). — $13^1/_2$ M. *Stratford*, see R. 33.

B. By Road, on the left bank of the Avon, 10 M. (motorbuses). We leave Warwick by the road leading past Leycester's Hospital (p. 234), and at first follow the right bank of the *Avon*. At the ($1^1/_2$ M.) fork we keep to the left (to the right is the direct road to Stratford, 2 M. shorter), soon seeing to the right the beautiful little church of *Sherbourne*, by Sir George Gilbert Scott (1864). At ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Barford*, where Joseph Arch (1826-1919), founder of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, is buried, we cross the river, and 1 M. farther on we pass the village of *Wasperton* (to the right). About $^1/_2$ M. farther on we diverge to the right from the main road, reach (1 M.) **Charlecote**, and skirt the E. side of *Charlecote Park* (view of the house on the right). The mansion was built in 1558 by Sir Thomas Lucy ('Justice Shallow'), before whom, according to the story, Shakespeare was brought up in 1585 for deer-stealing. Neither the house nor the deer-park (250 acres) is open to visitors, but there is a public footpath across the park. The church (rebuilt by John Gibson in 1853; caretaker at one of the cottages opposite) contains the monument of Sir Thomas Lucy (d. 1600) and his wife, and of his son (d. 1605) and grandson (d. 1640; *Monument by Bernini) of the same name. Farther on we turn to the right and skirt the S. side of the park. The pretty village of *Alveston* lies among trees to the right, $2^1/_2$ M. from Charlecote village, in a loop of the river. — $^3/_4$ M. *Tiddington*, with quaint old houses. After $1^1/_4$ M. more we reach Clopton Bridge (p. 255).

From Warwick to *Coventry*, see p. 233; to *Weedon*, see p. 239; to *Rugby*, see p. 243.

Beyond Warwick the train quits the Avon. — $93^1/_2$ M. *Hatton* (rfmts.), junction for Stratford (see above). — $97^3/_4$ M. *Lapworth* (rfmts.). **Baddesley Clinton Hall* (no adm.), $1^1/_2$ M. to the E., dates from the middle of the 15th century. — $100^1/_4$ M. *Knowle* (Forest Hotel), with a Perp. collegiate church. — $103^3/_4$ M. *Solihull* has a church in the Dec. and Perp. styles. — At ($107^1/_4$ M.) *Tyseley* diverges a line to Stratford (see p. 251). — $108^1/_4$ M. *Small Heath* and ($109^1/_2$ M.) *Bordesley* are manufacturing suburbs.

$110^1/_2$ M. *Birmingham* (Snow Hill), see R. 32.

B. Viâ Rugby and Coventry.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Euston to *Northampton*, $65^3/_4$ M. in $1^1/_3$-$1^2/_3$ hr. (*13s. 2d.*, *7s. 11d.*); to *Rugby*, $82^3/_4$ M. in $1^1/_3$-$2^1/_3$ hrs. (*17s. 3d.*, *10s. 4d.*); to *Coventry*, $94^1/_4$ M. in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (*19s. 7d.*, *11s. 9d.*); to *Birmingham* (New Street), 113 M. in 2-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (*23s. 1d.*, *13s. 10d.*).

To ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Watford Junction*, see Baedeker's 'London'.

Hertfordshire (pron. 'harfordshire') or *Herts*, one of the 'home counties', is well-wooded and picturesque, especially near the Buckinghamshire border, and was extolled by Charles Lamb as "happy, homely Hertfordshire". Its chief feature is a range of chalk hills running from S.W. to N.E., an extension of the Chilterns (p. 231).

We now pass through a tunnel (1989 yds. long) and follow the Grand Junction Canal. — 21 M. *King's Langley* church contains the tomb of Edmund de Langley (1341-1402), Duke of York, fifth son of Edward III. The neighbouring village of *Abbot's Langley*, birth-

place of Nicholas Breakspear, the only English Pope (Adrian IV., 1090?-1159; tablet in the church), belonged to the abbey of St. Albans. — 24½ M. *Boxmoor*, station for Hemel Hempstead (p. 275; motorbus). — 28 M. *Berkhamsted* or *Berkhampstead* (King's Arms, T.H., 9 R., R. & B. from 8*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), with the remains of a castle and a minor public school. Cowper (p. 278) was born in the former rectory. We now cross a gap in the Chilterns (p. 231). — 31¾ M. *Tring* (Rose & Crown, T.H., 11 R., R. & B. from 8*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; George, R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.), with 4352 inhab., is nearly 2 M. from the station (motorbus). The baptismal register of the fine Perp. church contains entries referring to members of the Rev. Lawrence Washington's family (p. 311).

Tring Park is the seat of Lord Rothschild. His excellent *Zoological Museum*, at the corner of Akeman St. and Park Road, is open free (from April to Sept., on Mon. and Tues. 3-6, Wed. 3-7, Fri. 10-12 and 3-6; from Oct. to March, on Mon., Tues., and Wed. 1-4, Fri. 10-12 and 2-4). Emus and rheas have been successfully acclimatized in the park (public footpath). — About 2 M. to the W. of Tring is *Drayton Beauchamp*, where the 'judicious Hooker' was rector (1584-85), when visited by Cranmer and Sandys, as narrated by Izaak Walton.

To the E. of Tring station is (1 M.) the pretty village of *Aldbury*, where Mrs. Humphry Ward (1851-1920), the novelist, is buried. About 2 M. further E. is **Ashridge Park**, the former seat of the Earls of Bridgewater and Earls Brownlow, with a vast mansion built by James Wyatt in 1808-14. The *Park is famous for its beech avenue and its ash-trees. A small portion of it (113 acres) and a large tract of the adjoining downs and woodlands (over 1700 acres in all), including *Ivinghoe Beacon* (762 ft.; view), Coombe Wood, Duncombe Terrace, Ringshall or Ivinghoe Common, Aldbury Common, and part of Berkhamsted Common were purchased for the National Trust in 1926. Near Aldbury is a column, 100 ft. high, erected to the memory of the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater (p. 372). On the E. side of the park is the picturesque village of *Little Gaddesden* (Bridgewater Arms, T.H., 11 R., R. & B. from 8*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.).

Beyond Tring the train enters Bucks (p. 231). — 36 M. *Cheddington* is the junction for Aylesbury (7 M.; p. 296). To the N. is (2 M.) *Mentmore*, a seat of the Earl of Rosebery, built by Sir Joseph Paxton in 1851. — 40¼ M. *Leighton Buzzard* (Hunt, 14 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; Swan, 20 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Albion, unlicensed, 15 R., Unicorn, 8 R., at both R. from 5*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), a town of 6795 inhab., with a 15th cent. market-cross. The Dec. church has a fine spire and 13th cent. ironwork, by Thomas of Leighton, on the W. door. *Wing* church, 3 M. to the W., has a Saxon apse, nave-arches, and crypt. *Stewkley*, 3 M. to the N.W. of Wing, has a late-Norman *Church (c. 1154). From Leighton Buzzard to Luton, see p. 276.

46¾ M. *Bletchley* (rfmts.; Station, owned by the L.M. & S.R., 3 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Eight Bells, 6 R., P. 10*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 5532 inhabitants.

From Bletchley to Cambridge, 46 M., L.M. & S.R. in 1½-1¾ hr. (9*s*. 7*d*., 5*s*. 9*d*.). — 1 M. *Fenny Stratford* (Swan, 8 R. from 5*s*., B., L., or D. 3*s*.). — 4 M. *Woburn Sands* (Swan, 12 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.), in a pine and heath district. To the S. is (2½ M.) *Woburn*

(Bedford Arms, well spoken of, 10 R. from 4*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*., P. from 10*s*.), adjoining which is *Woburn Abbey*, seat of the Duke of Bedford. The mansion (no adm.) was built by Henry Flitcroft in 1746 on the site of a Cistercian abbey. The park (2400 acres; crossed by a public road and footpaths) contains the largest private collection of deer in Europe. The Woburn Experimental Farm is now carried on by the Lawes Agricultural Trust (comp. p. 275). — 16 M. **Bedford** (St. John's Station), see p. 276. — 20 M. *Willington* has a church, hall, and pigeon-house (N.T.) all dating from 1529. — 24½ M. *Sandy* (p. 301). — 46 M. *Cambridge*, see R. 41.

From Bletchley to Banbury, 30¾ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1¼-1⅔ hr. (6*s*. 5*d*., 3*s*. 10*d*.). — 9½ M. *Verney Junction* (pp. 223, 296). — 14 M. *Buckingham* (White Hart, T.H., 18 R., R. & B. from 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.; Swan & Castle, 11 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*.), a quiet old town of 3059 inhab., with a picturesque market-square and Bull Ring and an old chantry-chapel (N.T.). It is no longer the county town (see p. 296). A double avenue of elms, 2 M. long, leads to **Stowe School** (adm. on application to the bursar), founded in 1923 and occupying the former seat of the Dukes of Buckingham (whose title became extinct in 1889). Most of the building was erected by Sir Richard Temple, afterwards Viscount Cobham (d. 1749), the patron of Pope and Congreve, but the great S. façade was added c. 1765 by Earl Temple, his successor. The gardens, with their classical temples, were laid out by Vanbrugh. — 21¼ M. *Brackley* (p. 296). — 30¾ M. *Banbury*, see p. 232.

From Bletchley to *Oxford*, see p. 223.

52½ M. *Wolverton* (rfmts.; Craufurd Arms, P.R.H.A., R. from 3*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*.), on the *Ouse*, a town of 14,052 inhab., with railway carriage works, is the junction for (4 M.) *Newport Pagnell* (Swan, 14 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.).

The church and rectory of *Willen*, 1½ M. to the S. of Newport, were built by Wren in 1680. — To the N.W. of Newport is (3 M.) *Gayhurst*, a fine 16th cent. mansion (no adm.), the home of Sir Everard Digby (1578-1606; executed for his share in the Gunpowder Plot) and his son Sir Kenelm (1603-65). Motorbuses run from Newport to Olney (6 M.; p. 278), and viâ Wolverton to (6 M.) *Stony Stratford* (Bull, 9 R., R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*., P. 10*s*. 6*d*.; Cock, 11 R., R. & B. 7*s*., P. 9*s*.).

We now enter **Northamptonshire**, or *Northants*, which touches on more counties (i. e. nine in number) than any other in England. "Springs, spires, and squires" describes its chief characteristics. The manufacture of boots and shoes is an important industry. More than half of the area of the county is permanent pasture, and Northants is one of the hunting 'Shires' (p. xxvi).

The trunk-line now runs straight to Rugby, while from (59¾ M.) *Roade* or (63 M.) *Blisworth* (to Stratford, see p. 242) some trains follow a loop-line to the right viâ Northampton (p. 240), rejoining the main line just before Rugby (p. 243). — Beyond Blisworth the main line skirts the Grand Junction Canal. — 69½ M. *Weedon* (Globe, 9 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.), with the Army School of Equitation.

A cottage at *Floore*, 1 M. to the E. of the station, was the ancestral home of the Adams family, where Thomas Adams, grandfather of the second President of the United States, established a Quaker meeting-house in 1662. — The church of *Stowe Nine Churches*, 2¼ M. to the S., has a Saxon tower and good monuments.

From Weedon a branch runs viâ (4 M.) *Daventry* (sometimes pron. 'daintry'; Peacock, 12 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*.; Wheatsheaf, 9 R. from 3*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*.) to *Leamington* (22½ M.; p. 232) and *Warwick* (23¼ M.; p. 233). On Borough Hill (600 ft.), 1 M. to the E. of Daventry,

is the high-power station (5 XX; no adm.) of the British Broadcasting Corporation, opened in 1925, with two lattice-work masts 500 ft. high and 800 ft. apart. It is connected by special telephone wires with the London studio of the corporation, where the transmissions normally originate.

The main line now follows the direction of *Watling Street*. — Beyond (75¼ M.) *Welton* is the Kilsby Tunnel, 2426 yds. long, from which the line emerges in Warwickshire (p. 232). — 82¾ M. *Rugby*, see p. 243.

65¾ M. **Northampton.** — Railway Stations (all L.M. & S.R.). *Castle* (Pl. A, 1; rfmts.), for London, Rugby, Peterborough, Market Harborough, etc.; *St. John's Street* (Pl. C, 2; rfmts.), for Wellingborough, Bedford, etc.; *Bridge Street* (Pl. B, C, 3), on the line to Peterborough.

Hotels (all commercial). *Grand* (Pl. b; B, C, 2), 28 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Angel* (Pl. c; C, 2), 55 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Peacock* (Pl. c; C, 1), P. from 16*s.*; *Warner's*, by the Castle Station, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Cabs. For the first ⅖ M. 1*s.*, then 3*d.* per ⅙ M.; each person more than two 6*d.*; fare-and-a-half at night (12-6).

Tramways, see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *Daventry, Rugby, Leamington, Banbury, Stony Stratford*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. C, 1, 2). — Theatres. *Opera House* (Pl. C, 2); *New Theatre & Hippodrome* (Pl. D, 1).

Northampton (so called by the Saxons in contradistinction to Southampton), the county town, with 90,923 inhab., is situated on the N. bank of the *Nene* and manufactures boots and shoes.

The castle, the site of which is now covered by the station, was the seat of numerous parliaments in the 12-14th cent., and in 1164 was the scene of the quarrel between Henry II. and Thomas à Becket. In 1460 the Lancastrians were defeated near Northampton, and Henry VI. taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick. Northampton boasts of an unrivalled list of 583 mayors (from 1377 onwards), one of whom was Lawrence Washington (p. 297; 1532 and 1545). Anne Bradstreet (1612-72), the American poetess, was a native of Northampton.

From the Castle Station (Pl. A, 1) Marefair leads to the E. past *St. Peter's* (Pl. B, 2), an interesting specimen of the enriched Middle-Norman style (p. xlvi). A little to the N. is *Doddridge Chapel* (Pl. B, 1), where Dr. Philip Doddridge (1702-51) was minister for twenty-one years. Gold St. continues Marefair to the Drapery and the spacious *Market Square* (Pl. C, 1), the busiest parts of the town, which are reached from the other stations viâ Bridge St., where the old *Hospital of St. John* (founded 1138) deserves attention. In Abington St., at the entrance to the Market Square, is a monument to Col. E. R. Mobbs (killed in action 1917), the Rugby football player. *All Saints* (Pl. C, 1) was rebuilt after the fire of 1675, but retains its 14th cent. tower rising above a classic façade, surmounted by a statue of Charles II. In George Row, to the S., is the *County Hall* (Pl. C, 2), in a Grecian style (1682), a little to the E. of which, in St. Giles Square, is the *Guildhall* (Pl. C, 1; by E. W. Godwin, 1864; extended in 1892), adorned with statues and carvings. In Guildhall Road, opposite, is the *Museum* (Pl. C, 2).

Based on the Ordnance Survey, by permission.

Wagner & Debes Geogl Estab't Leipz.

0 500 1000 1500 2000 Feet 1:20,000 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Metres

1/8 1/4 1/2 Mile

From the N.W. corner of the Market Square Sheep St. leads to the ***Church of the Holy Sepulchre** (Pl. B, C, 1), belonging to a priory founded by the crusader Simon de Senlis, Earl of Northampton (d. 1109), and one of the four round churches in England (comp. pp. 10, 332, 335).

The round church proper, which is supported by eight massive Norman piers with capitals of two patterns, is octagonal in the upper story. The present nave (originally the chancel of the round church) was added in the E.E. period, and, with its aisles, lies five steps higher than the round church. The apse is modern. The tower is Perpendicular.

About ½ M. farther N. is the small *Roman Catholic Cathedral*, by A.W.N. and E.W. Pugin (begun in 1852).

From the N. side of All Saints Mercer's Row and Abington St. lead to Abington Square (Pl. D, 1), in which is a terracotta statue (by George Tinworth) of *Charles Bradlaugh* (1833-91), M.P. for Northampton from 1880. Wellingborough Road leads hence to (1 M.) the public *Abington Park*, the mansion in which ('Abington Abbey') is used as a museum.

About 1 M. to the S. of Northampton is an **Eleanor Cross* (p. 308). — At *Overstone Park*, 5 M. to the N.E., is the Philip Stott College, a training school for Conservative workers.

From Northampton to Peterborough, 43½ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1½-1¾ hr. (*8s. 11d.*, *5s. 4d.*). The trains start from Castle Station and stop at Bridge Street (trains also to Wellingborough from the St. John's St. Station). This line follows the valley of the *Nene* and affords access to a large number of interesting churches. — 8 M. *Castle Ashby & Earls Barton.* About 1¾ M. to the S. is *Castle Ashby*, the Elizabethan seat of the Marquis of Northampton, with a 'lettered' balustrade. The E. and S. fronts were designed by Inigo Jones. The gardens are shown on application at the estate office, Northampton. *Whiston* church (p. lix) is 1½ M. to the S.W. of the station, and 1½ M. to the N. is *Earls Barton* church, with its Saxon *Tower (p. xliii). About 2 M. to the W. is **Ecton**, the home of the Franklins, a family of farriers, whence Josiah Franklin, father of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, emigrated to New England in 1682. The modern memorial in the church (apply at the rectory opposite), the parish registers (in which Franklins are mentioned as far back as 1558), and the grave of Benjamin Franklin's uncle and aunt may be inspected. — 11 M. *Wellingborough* (London Road), see p. 278. — 16½ M. *Irthlingborough* church has a detached bell-tower (14th cent.). — 22 M. *Thrapston* (White Hart, 9 R. from *3s. 6d.*, B., L., or D. *3s.*) has another station on the Kettering-Cambridge line (p. 279). A bridge crosses the Nene to *Islip*, which has a small but beautiful Perp. church. About 1¼ M. to the N. is *Lowick* church, with an octagonal lantern on its tower. To the W. of Lowick is (1 M.) *Drayton House* (shown on written application), dating mainly from the Tudor and William III. periods, with old furniture and china collected by Lady Betty Germain (d. 1769; the friend of Pope and Swift). — 24¾ M. *Thorpe. Aldwinkle*, 1 M. to the W., was the birthplace of Thomas Fuller (1608-61) of the 'Worthies of England', and of John Dryden (1631-1700; at the rectory of All Saints). *Titchmarsh* church, 1½ M. to the S. of Thorpe, has a beautiful Perp. tower of the Somerset type (p. lviii). — 28 M. *Barnwell* has a ruined castle dating from c. 1264. — 30½ M. **Oundle** (pron. as in 'round'; Talbot, 13 R. from *7s.*, B. or L. *3s. 6d.*, D. *5s.*), a picturesque stone-built town of 2655 inhab., with a public school founded in 1544 and a handsome church. About 4½ M. to the W. are the *Lyveden Old Building* and *Lyveden New Building*, built by Sir Thomas Tresham (p. 279), the latter (unfinished; N.T.) symbolizing the Passion.

Warmington, 2½ M. to the N.E. of Oundle, has a good E.E. church, with wooden vaulting in the nave (p. lii). — About 1¾ M. to the S.W. of (3⁴½ M.) *Elton* is *Fotheringhay*. Of the royal castle, scene of the trial and execution of Mary Queen of Scots (1542-87), no trace remains. Richard III. was born here, and the Perp. collegiate church (choir pulled down), with a fine octagonal lantern, contains monuments erected by Queen Elizabeth in 1573 over the remains of Edward, Duke of York (killed at Agincourt, 1415) and Richard, Duke of York (1411-60; p. 383). The pulpit and font are noteworthy. — At (37 M.) *Wansford* we are joined by the line from Rugby (p. 243). A branch of the L. & N.E.R. runs hence to Stamford (8½ M.; p. 303). viâ (5 M.) *Barnack*, the *Church of which has a Saxon tower with a 13th cent. spire and porch. — 38½ M. *Castor*, site of the Roman *Durobrivæ*, has a Norman *Church (1124). — 43½ M. *Peterborough East*, see p. 302.

From Northampton to Stratford-on-Avon, 41 M., L.M. & S.R. in 1⅔-2 hrs. (9*s*., 5*s*. 5*d*.). — 2¾ M. *Blisworth* (p. 239). — 7 M. *Towcester* (Pomfret Arms, 12 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*.; Talbot, D., R., & B. 8*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.) is the junction of a line to Banbury (16½ M.; p. 232) viâ (7¾ M.) *Helmdon* (also on the L. & N.E.R., p. 296), which is 2½ M. to the S.E. of Sulgrave (p. 296). — 14½ M. *Morton Pinkney* is 4 M. from Sulgrave. — 18½ M. *Byfield*, junction for Woodford & Hinton (2 M.; p. 297). — 25½ M. *Fenny Compton* (p. 232). — 31¾ M. *Kineton* (pron. 'kinnerton'; Swan, R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.). At *Edge Hill* (memorial tower, now an inn, with view), 3½ M. to the S.E., was fought the indecisive first battle of the Civil War, between Charles I. and the Earl of Essex. — 41 M. *Stratford*, see R. 33.

From Northampton to Market Harborough, 18 M., L.M. & S.R. in 25-45 min. (3*s*. 7*d*., 2*s*. 2*d*.). — 7½ M. *Brixworth*. The Saxon *Church (p. xlii) was built c. 680 with Roman materials. Three distinct periods of pre-Conquest building can be traced. Interesting features are the stair-turret added to the tower and the window looking from the tower-chamber into the interior of the church. The kennels of the Pytchley Hunt are at Brixworth. — 13¼ M. *Kelmarsh*. At *Naseby*, 4 M. to the W., Charles I. was decisively defeated by Fairfax and Cromwell in 1645 obelisk). — 18 M. *Market Harborough*, see p. 279.

From Northampton (St. John's St.) to *Olney* and *Bedford*, see p. 278.

The Rugby train next passes (7¹¾ M.) **Althorp Park**, seat of Earl Spencer. The park (600 acres) contains a Jacobean falconry.

The famous library is now at Manchester (p. 370), but the house, which chiefly dates from 1688, contains a noted collection of pictures (shown on Tues. and Fri., 3-5, on application at the estate office, Great Brington), which includes works by *Raphael* (part of a cartoon, the Massacre of the Innocents), *Murillo* (Self-portrait), *Holbein* (small panel-portrait of Henry VIII.), *Rembrandt* (The artist's mother), *Rubens*, *Van Dyck* (Earls of Bristol and Bedford), *Sir Antony More* (Philip II. of Spain), *Gainsborough*, *Reynolds*, *Lely*, etc.

The church of **Great Brington** (keys at the furthest cottage in the row opposite) lies to the W. of the park, 1¼ M. from the station. Outside the S. wall of the nave is the tomb of a 13th cent. rector. The church contains fine bench-ends of 1450; the font is Saxon (?), with 13th cent. carving and base. The N. chapel contains a splendid series of Spencer monuments (16-17th cent.). On the chancel floor is the tomb of Lawrence Washington (d. 1616; with the family arms, impaled with those of Butler), ancestor of George Washington, and in the centre of the nave are the brasses of his brother Robert Washington (d. 1622) and the latter's wife. Lawrence Washington removed hither from Sulgrave (p. 296) in 1604; a house at *Little Brington* was perhaps built for him by Lord Robert Spencer n 1606 (with an inscription over the door: 'The Lord geveth', etc.).

Beyond (81 M.) *Kilsby* we rejoin the main line (comp. p. 239).

82^3/$_4$ M. **Rugby.** — Railway Stations. *L.M. & S.R.* (rfmts.), an important junction; *L. & N.E.R.*, Hillmorton Road, 1 M. to the S. — Hotels. **Royal George*, Market Place, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 1*s.*; *Grand*, Albert St., 30 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* — Motorbuses to *Coventry*, etc.

Rugby, a town of 25,098 inhab., with railway and engineering works, and a hunting centre, owes its fame to **Rugby School**, founded by bequest of Laurence Sheriff (d. 1567), warden of the Grocers' Company of London, and attended by 600 boys.

The present buildings are modern, and include a *Chapel*, by Butterfield (1875), with Flemish stained-glass windows and a recumbent figure of Dr. Thomas Arnold (1795-1842; headmaster from 1828); a *War Memorial Chapel* (1923); an *Art Museum*, with modern paintings and drawings by old masters; an *Observatory*; etc. The scene of 'Tom Brown's School-Days' is laid at Rugby, and a statue of the author, Thomas Hughes (1822-96), stands opposite the museum. On the 'Doctor's Wall' is a tablet commemorating the origin of Rugby Football (1823). Among eminent Rugbeians are Walter Savage Landor, Dean Stanley, A. H. Clough, Matthew Arnold, 'Lewis Carroll' (p. 57), Sir Austen Chamberlain, and Rupert Brooke.

St. Andrew's was rebuilt by Butterfield in 1879, except for the 14th cent. tower. Opposite are Sheriff's almshouses. The Rom. Cath. church was designed by A.W.N. Pugin in 1846.

About 1^1/$_2$ M. to the S.W. is *Bilton Hall*, where Addison resided after 1711. — At *Hillmorton*, 2 M. to the S.E., is a Post Office wireless station, transmitting official news messages, private telegrams to ships at sea, etc. The twelve steel masts are each 800 ft. high.

From Rugby to Peterborough, 50^3/$_4$ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1^1/$_2$-2^1/$_2$ hrs. (10*s.* 7*d.*, 6*s.* 4*d.*). We ascend the valley of the infant *Avon*, which divides Northants from Leicestershire, and farther on we descend that of the *Welland*, which divides it from Leicestershire, Rutland, and Lincolnshire. — 17^3/$_4$ M. *Market Harborough* (p. 279). — 27^1/$_2$ M. *Rockingham* (Sondes Arms, P.R.H.A., R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.*, L. or D. 3*s.* 6*d.*) has an old castle, rebuilt in the Tudor period, but retaining its Norman keep and gateway (adm. to the grounds 1*s.*). — 31^1/$_2$ M. *Seaton* is the junction for Stamford (9^3/$_4$ M.; p. 303) and for (3^1/$_2$ M.) *Uppingham* (Falcon, 12 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*), in Rutland (p. 279). Uppingham School, founded by Archdeacon Johnson in 1587, was advanced to a leading position by Dr. Edward Thring (headmaster 1853-87). — 44^1/$_4$ M. *Wansford*, and thence to Peterborough, see p. 242.

For the main line of the L.M. & S.R. to *Nuneaton*, *Lichfield*, *Stafford*, *Crewe*, and the North, see R. 36*a*. — Branch-lines of the L.M. & S.R. run from Rugby viâ (4^1/$_4$ M.) *Dunchurch* (Dun Cow, 10 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*) to *Leamington* (14^3/$_4$ M.; p. 232) and *Warwick* (Milverton, 15^3/$_4$ M.; p. 233); also to *Leicester* (20 M.; p. 280) viâ *Ullesthorpe & Lutterworth* (7^3/$_4$ M.; p. 297) and *Wigston South* (16^1/$_2$ M.; p. 280).

For the main-line of the L. & N.E.R. from Rugby S. to *London* and N. to *Leicester*, *Nottingham*, and *Sheffield*, see R. 38*b*.

Our line descends the valley of the *Avon*. — 89^1/$_4$ M. *Brandon & Wolston* (Royal Oak, P.R.H.A., R. 5*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), with the remains of *Brandon Castle*. About 2^1/$_2$ M. to the N. is *Coombe Abbey* (Earl of Craven). — We soon see the "three tall spires" of Coventry.

94^1/$_4$ M. **Coventry.** — *Rfmts.* — Plan, see p. 240. — Hotels. *Queen's* (Pl. a; B, 5), 42 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; **King's Head* (Pl. b; B, 5), 50 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Roslyn*, private, Warwick Road (Pl. B, 6), R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *London*, temperance, 7 Jordan Well (Pl. C, 5), R. & B. 7*s.*, P. 11*s.*

TAXICABS 1*s.* for the first mile, then 2*d.* per $^1/_5$ M.; for more than two persons 1*s.* 3*d.* and 3*d.*

POST OFFICE (Pl. B, 5). — THEATRES. *Opera House* (Pl. B, 4); *Empire* (Pl. B, 5); *Hippodrome* (Pl. C, 4).

TRAMWAYS, see the Plan. — MOTORBUSES to *Kenilworth, Leamington, Warwick, Rugby, Stratford, Birmingham, Leicester*, etc.

Coventry, an ancient city of 128,205 inhab., has grown rapidly since 1875 in consequence of the expansion of the cycle and motor-car industries, of which it is the headquarters, the first English motor-car having been produced here by the Daimler Co. in 1896. It possesses also factories of sewing machines, ribbons, watches, aeroplanes, and artificial silk, besides ordnance, engineering, and dye works. During the war Coventry became one of the greatest arsenals in the country. Many of the narrow old streets, which reminded Hawthorne of Boston, contain picturesque houses with projecting upper stories.

A Benedictine abbey was founded at Coventry in 1043 by Godgifu (Godiva), wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia (d. 1057), and the seat of the bishopric was transferred hither in 1102 (comp. p. 270). From 1188 to 1661 the diocese was known as Coventry and Lichfield, from 1661 to 1836 as Lichfield and Coventry. Until the destruction of the abbey and cathedral church under Henry VIII. the right of electing the bishops was a subject of dispute between the canons of Lichfield and the monks of Coventry. A new diocese of Coventry was founded in 1918. — The oldest form of the famous legend (versified by Tennyson) of the ride of Lady Godiva naked through the streets of Coventry, in order to obtain its release from toll, is given by Roger de Wendover (d. 1236); the annual commemorative procession, instituted in 1678, was discontinued in 1887. 'Peeping Tom' is pilloried in effigies at the corner of Hertford St. and Smithford St. and on a house opposite. — In 1398 Bolingbroke (afterwards Henry IV.) and the Duke of Norfolk met here to decide their quarrel in the lists (at Gosford Green, outside the town on the E.; comp. Shakespeare's 'Richard II.', i. 3). The 'Parliamentum Indoctorum' (1404), from which lawyers were excluded, and the 'Parliamentum Diabolicum' (1459), so called from the attainders of the Yorkists, met at Coventry. The 'Coventry Plays' are a collection of miracle-plays and mysteries performed here by the guilds. No reminder is needed of the march through Coventry of Falstaff and his ragged regiment. The town was held for Parliament during the Civil War, and the phrase 'to send to Coventry' is thought to refer to the harsh treatment accorded to Royalist prisoners here.

From the station (Pl. B, 6) we follow the tram-lines to the right, passing Grey Friars Green, with a statue of Sir Thomas White (1492-1567; p. 220) and, at the beginning of Queen's Road, a monument to James Starley (1831-81), "father of the bicycle". *Christ Church* (Pl. B, 5), a modern structure (1832), incorporates the octagonal spire (230 ft. high) of the Grey Friars church. We ascend Hertford St. to Broadgate (Pl. B, 5), the centre of the city.

The **Cathedral** (St. Michael's; Pl. C, 5) is a noble specimen of the Perp. style, with a **Spire (1373-98; 294 ft. high) considered one of the finest in Europe. Until 1918 this was the parish church, one of the largest in the country. The interior is notable for its stained glass, most of which is modern. — ***St. Mary's Hall** (Pl. C, 5), on the S. side of the cathedral, was erected for the guilds in 1394-1414

(ring for the keeper; closed on Wed. from 1 p.m.). The great hall, with its oak roof and old glass, contains portraits and armour, a statue of Lady Godiva, and the 'Coventry Tapestry' (Arras, late 15th cent.), supposed to represent Henry VI.'s visit to Coventry in 1450. The mayoress's parlour and the kitchen (with a whipping post) are interesting also. — *Holy Trinity* (Pl. C, 5), another fine Perp. church, has a lofty spire (237 ft.) and a 15th cent. stone pulpit. William Siddons and Sarah Kemble were married here in 1773. Opposite the church on the S. is the *Public Library*, in which hangs a painting of Bacchus and Ariadne by Giordano. In Priory Row, on the N. side of the church, are the scanty remains of the abbey.

The *Council House* (Pl. C, 5) is a handsome building by E. Garratt and H. W. Simister (1913-20). Opposite is *Palace Yard*, an old house with a courtyard surrounded by buildings of the 15-17th centuries. The half-timbered **Ford's Hospital* (Pl. B, 5), for old women, was founded in 1529. A monument (1910) at the S. end of Little Park St. (Pl. C, 5, 6) commemorates Laurence Saunders and ten other persons burnt at the stake in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Mary. — In Market St., leading N. from Smithford St. (Pl. B, 5), is a brass plate marking the house (No. 5a) where Miss Ellen Terry was born in 1848. *St. John's* (Pl. A, B, 5), with a lantern-tower, was founded as a collegiate church in 1359. Close by is the interesting *Bablake Hospital*, with a double cloister, founded as a charity school in 1560, and now used as a museum (adm. 6*d.*). Adjacent on the N. is *Bond's Hospital*, for old men, founded in 1506, another fine example of half-timbered work. — Following Cross Cheaping (Pl. B, 4) to the N. from Broad Gate, we reach, at the corner of Hales St., the old *Grammar School*, a relic of St. John's Hospital. In Hales St., adjoining the Hippodrome (Pl. C, 4), is part of the gatehouse of the old *Swanswell Gate;* and close by, to the N., is the *Cook Street Gate* (Pl. B, C, 4).

Just off the Foleshill Road (comp. Pl. B, 4; tram), 1 M. to the N. of Broadgate, stands 'Bird Grove' (now 9 George Eliot Road; much altered), the house in which George Eliot (Mary Ann or Marian Evans; 1819-80) lived with her father in 1841-49. The school she attended in 1832 is at 29 Warwick Row (Pl. B, 6).

From Coventry to Nuneaton, 10 M., L.M. & S.R. in 40-60 min. (2*s.*, 1*s.* 2½*d.*). This line runs through 'George Eliot's Country'. — 6¼ M. *Bedworth*, a mining town. *Corley Hall*, 4 M. to the W., is the Hall Farm of 'Adam Bede'. — 8¾ M. *Chilvers Coton* is the Shepperton, and *Nuneaton* (10 M.; p. 268) the Milby in 'Scenes of Clerical Life'. About 4 M. to the S.W. of the former is *Arbury* ('Cheverel Manor'), the estate of the Newdegates, of which George Eliot's father, Robert Evans, was agent. Her birthplace was South Farm, but she lived from infancy until 1841 at Griff House (1 M. to the S. of the station).

From Coventry to *Kenilworth*, *Warwick*, and *Leamington*, see p. 233.

Beyond (99¾ M.) *Berkswell*, the church of which has a Norman chancel and crypt, the train crosses the *Blythe* by a fine viaduct. Picturesque old bridge to the left. *Meriden*, 2 M. to the N., has a

cyclists' war memorial and a cross reputed to mark the centre of England. — 103 M. *Hampton-in-Arden.* — At (109¼ M.) *Stechford* a line to Walsall and Wolverhampton (p. 256) diverges to the right. — 113 M. *Birmingham* (New Street), see below.

32. Birmingham.

Plans. The general plan, opposite p. 247, is referred to as Pl. *II*; otherwise references are to the plan of the centre of the city, opposite.

Railway Stations. *New Street* (Pl. D, 3, 4; rfmts.), for the L.M. & S.R. trains to London (viâ Rugby), Stafford, Crewe, Liverpool, Lichfield, Sheffield, Derby, Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, etc.; *Snow Hill* (Pl. F, 1; rfmts.), for the G.W.R. trains to London (viâ Warwick), Worcester, Malvern, and South Wales. Some of the local G.W.R. trains start from *Moor Street* (Pl. F, 5). There are also numerous suburban stations.

Hotels. **Queen's & North Western* (Pl. a; D, 4), belonging to the L.M. & S.R., 174 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Grand* (Pl. c; E, 2), 300 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 22*s.* 6*d.*; **Midland* (Pl. e; D, 3), 150 R. from 8*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Imperial* (Pl. b; D, E, 3), T.H., 80 R., R. & B. from 10*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; **Plough & Harrow* (Pl. A, 5; *II*), P. from 21*s.* — Unlicensed: *Cobden* (Pl. d; E, 3), R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Hen & Chickens* (Pl. k; E, 4), R. & B. 8*s.* 3*d.*; *Victoria*, 34 Corporation St. (Pl. E, F, G, 3), D., R., & B. 13*s.*; *Carlton*, Snow Hill (Pl. F, 1, 2).

Restaurants. *Royal*, 20 Bennett's Hill (Pl. D, 2, 3); *Exchange*, Stephenson Place (Pl. D, E, 3, 4); *Pattison's*, *Wimbush's*, *Lyons*, with numerous branches; *Central*, 15 Corporation St.; *White Horse* (Pl. i; C, 1); *Old Royal*, 17 Temple Row (Pl. E, 2, 3); *Winter's* (vegetarian), 47 City Arcades. New St.; etc.

Taxicabs. For ⅘ M. 1*s.*, then 3*d.* per ⅕ M. Fare and a half from midnight to 6 a.m. For each package carried outside, 3*d.*

Tramways, see the Plans (total length 125 M.). One route (Old Square to Nechells) is worked by trackless trams.

Motorbuses (chief centre, Bull Ring) ply in all directions, e.g. to *Wolverhampton*, *Coventry*, *Warwick*, *Stratford*, and *Worcester*.

Theatres. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. D, 3); *Prince of Wales* (Pl. A, 1); *Repertory* (Pl. C, D, 4), built in 1912 and managed by Sir Barry V. Jackson; *Alexandra* (Pl. C, 4); etc. — Music Halls. *Grand* (Pl. G, 3); *Empire*, *Hippodrome* (Pl. C, 5); *Gaiety*, Coleshill St. (Pl. C, D, 4; *II*); etc. — Concerts. The *City of Birmingham Orchestra*, conducted by Mr. Adrian Boult, gives symphony concerts and Sat. and Sun. night concerts at the Town Hall, etc.

Post Office (Pl. C, 2); numerous branch-offices. — Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, 1 Stephenson Place and 52 Corporation St. — *Royal Automobile Club*, County Chambers, Corporation St.; *Automobile Association*, Central House, 75 New St.

Racecourse at *Bromford Bridge*, 3 M. to the N.E. (tram No. 63 from Steelhouse Lane, Pl. F, G, 2). — Public Baths, with swimming baths, Turkish baths, and hot and cold baths, in Kent St. (Pl. C, 5; *II*), Monument Road (Pl. A, 4; *II*), and Grove Lane, Handsworth (p. 251).

American Consulate, White House, 111 New St. (Pl. D, 3).

Birmingham (267-736 ft. above the sea), the second city of England (952,766 inhab.), stands on a series of gentle hills in the N.W. corner of Warwickshire. In plan it is irregular, and many of its older streets are narrow and crooked. It is the chief centre in Eng-

land, if not in the world, of the manufacture of brass, iron, and metal ware of all kinds. Birmingham is familiarly known as 'Brummagem', a name applied also (somewhat libellously) to counterfeit, or cheap and showy, goods.

The early history of Birmingham is very shadowy, but its name appears in Domesday Book as 'Bermingeham'. During the middle ages it was under the protection of the De Berminghams, whose connection with it ceases in 1545. In 1538 it is described by Leland as a good market town with many smiths "that use to make knives and all mannour of cuttinge tooles and many lorimers that make bittes and a great many naylors". During the Civil War it supplied the Parliament with 15,000 swords, and in 1643 it was taken and partly burned by Prince Rupert. The gun-making industry dates from 1689, but Birmingham owes its modern importance chiefly to the improvements in steam-machinery carried out here by Boulton and Watt (p. 251) in 1775-1800, and to the use it was thus enabled to make of the adjacent coal and iron fields. In 1700 it contained only 15,000 inhab.; in 1801, 73,670; in 1841, 182,892; and in 1901, 522,182. In 1911 the boundaries of the city were considerably extended, and they now enclose an area of 68 sq. M. Its main interest to tourists is centred in a visit to some of its large industrial establishments, most of which are willingly shown on previous application, especially to anyone provided with an introduction. The manufacture of guns and rifles is of the greatest importance. Four million rifles were proved here in 1855-64 (including the period of the Crimean War); 770,000 guns were sent from Birmingham to the United States during the Civil War; and during the Great War the munition-making activities of Birmingham were stupendous. Among the most interesting factories are the steel-pen works of Joseph Gillott & Sons, Graham St. (Pl. B, 4; *II*), and those of Messrs. Perry, 36 Lancaster St. (Pl. C, 3; *II*); the button-making works of Buttons Ltd., Clissold St. (Pl. A, 3; *II*); the electro-plate factory of Elkington & Co., Newhall St. (Pl. D, 1, 2); the glass and crystal works of Osler, Broad St. (Pl. B, 4, 5; *II*); the optical and plate glass works of Chance Brothers & Co., Smethwick; Hardman's stained-glass works in Newhall Hill (Pl. B, 4; *II*); the Proof House, Banbury St. (Pl. D, 4; *II*), for testing gun-barrels; the papier-maché works of McCallum & Hodson, Summer Row (Pl. C, 1); the Birmingham Small Arms factory at Small Heath (p. 237); the ammunition works of Kynoch's Ltd., at Witton (Pl. D, 1; *II*); the factories of the General Electric Co. at Witton and of the Dunlop Rubber Co. at Fort Dunlop (10,000 hands); and the motor-car factories of the Wolseley and Austin companies. Other branches of industry are the manufacture of jewellery, iron roofs and girders, engines and rolling stock, steam and electrical machinery, bedsteads, tubes, tools, bolts, screws, rivets, wire, pins, and small steel goods, and of brass, copper, aluminium, nickel, and tin wares, ropes, leather goods, and chemicals. At the works of the Birmingham Mint Ltd., in Icknield St. (Pl. A, B, 3; *II*), a great part of the bronze and copper money of England and many other countries is coined. Apart from the great factories, Birmingham is in a special sense a city of 'small masters', and the registered workshops number over 8000. — The Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair, a business exhibition lasting a fortnight, is held in Feb. at Castle Bromwich (p. 197).

Birmingham has always been distinguished as a centre of free thought, municipal enterprise (trams, water, gas, electricity), and social welfare. Reform, Chartism, and Unitarianism have flourished on its soil. It was represented in Parliament over a long series of years by John Bright and, later, by Joseph Chamberlain.

St. Martin's (Pl. E, 5), an imposing Dec. church, in the Bull Ring, dates from the 13th cent. but was rebuilt in 1873. It contains tombs of the De Berminghams (see above) and has a window (S. transept)

by Burne-Jones and Morris. On the N. side of the church is a statue of Nelson by Westmacott.

In Moor St., which leads N.E., were the printing works of John Baskerville (1706-75). John Angell James (1785-1859), Robert William Dale (1829-95), and Dr. Jowett (1864-1923) ministered at *Carr's Lane Meeting House* (Pl. F, 4). — Digbeth, with its continuation Deritend (Pl. C, D, 5; *II*), is the oldest street in Birmingham. The old *Crown House* (118 Deritend) is half-timbered.

High St. leads N. from St. Martin's, passing the *Market Hall* on the left. — New Street (Pl. E, 3) is the principal business-street, with many of the best shops. *King Edward's School* (Pl. E, 4), a modern Tudor building by Sir Charles Barry (1840), was founded in 1552. The present scheme includes three branch schools for boys and two girls' schools. Adjacent is the *Exchange* (used chiefly by ironmasters), at the corner of Stephenson Place, a short street leading to New Street Station (p. 246). Opposite diverges Corporation St. (p. 250). New Street ends at Victoria Square (Pl. C, 2), round which are grouped the chief public buildings.

In the middle of the square are statues of *Queen Victoria* (by Sir Thomas Brock, 1899), *Edward VII.* (by Albert Toft, 1913), and *Sir Robert Peel* (1788-1850; by Peter Hollins). — Chamberlain Square, behind the Town Hall, contains a memorial fountain to *Joseph Chamberlain* (1836-1914), by Woolner, and statues, by F. J. Williamson, of *Sir Josiah Mason* (1791-1881; p. 249), *George Dawson* (1821-76; pastor at the Church of the Messiah, see below), and *Joseph Priestley* (1733-1804), theologian and chemist, the discoverer of oxygen, who from 1780 to 1791 was pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah in Broad St. (Pl. A, 1). In the 'Church and King Riot' of 1791 Priestley's house was wrecked, his apparatus and MSS. burnt, and he himself narrowly escaped with his life. — In Ratcliff Place, between the Town Hall and the Midland Institute, is a fine statue of *James Watt* (p. 251), by Alexander Munro.

The **Town Hall** (Pl. C, 2) is an imposing building in the Corinthian style, erected from the designs of Hanson and Welch in 1832-50 in imitation of the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. The hall in the interior, 145 ft. long (lately reconstructed), contains a fine organ (free recitals). The famous triennial musical festivals (instituted in 1768) were held here till 1912, and competition festivals still take place annually. — To the W. is the *Birmingham and Midland Institute* (1854), containing lecture and reading rooms. The school of music (under Dr. Granville Bantock) is especially important, and the literary, scientific, and commercial classes are well attended. It is adjoined by the *Central Public Library*, which contains 305,000 vols., including the Shakespeare Memorial Library and the Boulton and Watt collection (models, documents, etc.; comp. p. 251).

The **Council House** (Pl. C, D, 2), with a clock-tower and a mosaic by Salviati above the entrance, was constructed from the designs of Yeoville Thomason in 1874-81. A large extension on the other side of Edmund St., connected with the original building by a bridge, was added by Ashley and Winton Newman in 1912. The upper floors of the N. part of the Council House and the extension

contain the ***Museum and Art Gallery** (open free 10-5, Wed. till 8, Sun. 2-5; catalogue of the pictures 1*s.*).

The older building (entrance in Chamberlain Square) contains a **Museum of Decorative Art,** including jewellery; gold and silver plate; ironwork; Italian and Continental works in silver, bronze, stone, and wood; Japanese cloisonné enamels; Oriental bronzes; Wedgwood ware, porcelain, fire-arms, armour, etc. In the galleries is an important collection of drawings and studies by members of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

From the Round Gallery the **Feeney Art Galleries** (main entrance in Great Charles St.) are reached by a corridor hung with tapestries (The Quest of the Holy Grail) designed by *Burne-Jones* and woven by *William Morris*. — Room I. Modern paintings. *Augustus John*, 579. King Feisul of Iraq, 580. A Canadian soldier; 717. *A. J. Munnings*, Arrival at Epsom Downs for Derby week; 592. *Laura Knight*, Autumn sunlight (Sennen Cove, p. 158); 614. *Leighton*, Condottiere. — Room II. To the left: 771. *Romney*, Lady Holte; 756. *Reynolds*, Dr. John Thomas; 493. *Gainsborough*, Sir Charles Holte; 686. *Morland*, Pigs. — Room III. *Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. To the left: 965. *H. Wallis*, Death of Chatterton (p. 123); *Holman Hunt*, 572. Finding of the Saviour in the Temple, 571. Two Gentlemen of Verona; 805. *Rossetti*, Beata Beatrix; *Millais*, *669. The blind girl, 1203. The enemy sowing tares; *A. F. Sandys*, 1210. Morgan-le-Fay, 1211. Medea; *Ford Madox Brown*, *77. The last of England, 79. English autumn afternoon; *G. F. Watts*, 971. Roman lady, 972. Little Red Riding Hood; 676. *Albert Moore*, Dreamers. — Room V. *Sir Edward Burne-Jones* (p. 250): to the right, 91-94. The story of Pygmalion, 97. King Mark and La Belle Iseult (water-colour), 96. Phyllis and Demophoon, 90. Star of Bethlehem (water-colour). Portrait of Burne-Jones by *Watts*. Also 117-128. The story of Cupid and Psyche, twelve oil-paintings executed in 1872-81 for a frieze in the London house of the Earl of Carlisle (designed by Burne-Jones and executed in part by Walter Crane). — The remaining rooms contain drawings and studies, designs for stained glass, water-colours, photographs, and a museum of casts. — Rooms X and XI: Water-colours by *Turner, Girtin, De Wint, Varley, Cozens, Cotman*, etc. — Room XII. Kenrick Gift of seventy-two water-colours by *David Cox* (1783-1859; son of a Deritend whitesmith; worked in Birmingham after 1841 and buried in Harborne churchyard). — Room XIII. Modern water-colours. — Room XIV. Recent acquisitions, including landscapes by *Gainsborough, Richard Wilson, G. Vincent, P. Nasmyth, J. Holland*, etc. — Room XV. *David Cox*, 265. Going to the hayfield, 251. Rhyl sands, 256. The skirts of the forest, etc. — Room XVI. Landscapes by *J. Stark, W. Collins, Fred Walker, Cecil Lawson, W. J. Müller, Henry Moore, D. Y. Cameron, Mark Fisher*, etc. — Room XVII (adjoining Room I). Loan exhibitions.

On the second floor are the natural history collections.

Mason College (Pl. C, 1, 2), built as a college of science in 1875-80 by Sir Josiah Mason, pen manufacturer and philanthropist, became the seat of Birmingham University in 1900 and accommodates the faculties of Arts and Medicine and the departments for the training of teachers and for social study. The Science and Commerce faculties have been removed to new buildings (p. 250). A little to the W., in Easy Row, is the *Hall of Memory* (Pl. B, 1), designed by S. N. Cooke and W. N. Twist (1925), with four bronze figures by Albert Toft symbolizing the Navy, the Army, the Air Force, and the Women's Services.

Farther E. is the *Central School of Arts and Crafts* (Pl. D, 1), the first municipal school of art in England (1884-85). — The *Municipal Technical School* (Pl. B, C, 3) is attended by 4000 students.

Colmore Row leads E. from the Town Hall to Snow Hill Station (p. 246). The **Cathedral** (Pl. E, 2), till 1905 the parish church of St. Philip's, was built in 1711 by Thomas Archer, pupil of Vanbrugh. The three E. windows (1884-87) and the W. window (1897) were designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones (1833-98; born at 11 Bennett's Hill, Pl. D, 2, 3, tablet) and executed by William Morris. In the churchyard is a statue of the Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, the first bishop.

Corporation Street (Pl. E, F, G, 3) contains the *Victoria Law Courts* (Pl. G, 2), by Sir Aston Webb and Ingress Bell (1887-91). The *Cathedral of St. Chad* (Pl. F, G, 1), in Bath St., the seat of the Rom. Cath. archbishop of Birmingham, is a good specimen of A. W. N. Pugin's work (1839-41). It contains an oaken pulpit of the 16th cent., from Louvain, and stalls, throne, and lectern of the 15th cent., from St. Maria im Capitol at Cologne.

In **Edgbaston,** the fashionable west-end suburb of Birmingham, is the *Oratory of St. Philip Neri* (Pl. A, 5; *II*), the first English house of the Congregation of the Oratory (school, see p. 201), founded in 1847 by Cardinal Newman (1801-90) and thenceforward his home till his death. The church, in the Italian style, by G. Doran Webb (1904-9), is richly decorated with marbles and mosaics; the twelve monolithic columns in the nave are the largest blocks of marble in the country. Edgbaston also has *Botanical Gardens* (Pl. A, 6, *II*; adm. 6*d.*), *Edgbaston Park* (Pl. A, B, 7; *II*), and the decorative *Cannon Hill Park* (Pl. B, C, 7; *II*), containing an open-air swimming bath and the half-timbered 'Golden Lion' house from Deritend (p. 218). In Bristol Road, farther S. (3 M. from the centre of the city; trams), are the new buildings (comp. p. 249) of the **University,** designed by Sir Aston Webb and Ingress Bell, and opened in 1909. The most prominent feature is the Chamberlain Tower (325 ft.). The buildings include departments for engineering, mining, metallurgy, brewing, commerce, oil engineering and refining, biology, and zoology, and also a spacious library. The students number about 1800, with a staff of over 200. — At *Selly Oak*, beyond the university, are the five associated **Selly Oak Colleges:** *Woodbrooke*, a centre for religious, social, educational, and international studies, and *Kingsmead*, a missionary training college, both established by the Society of Friends; *Westhill*, an interdenominational college for the training of Sunday School teachers; *Fircroft*, a college for working men on the lines of the Danish people's high schools; and *Carey Hall*, a missionary college for women. Co-operating with these are the *College of the Ascension*, another missionary college for women, and the *Y.W.C.A. College*. The Rendel Harris Library is for the use of the whole group.

At **Bournville,** 4 M. to the S. of Birmingham (trams and trains), is Cadbury Bros.' cocoa and chocolate factory, with admirable arrangements for the welfare of the 10,000 workers (adm. by appointment at 10 or 2.30). The adjacent model village, founded in 1879 by George Cadbury (1839-1922), contains 6000 inhab., about one-half of whom are connected with the factory. The school-tower contains a carillon of forty-two bells.

In *Aston Park* (Pl. D, 1; *II*), 2 M. from the centre of the city, is ***Aston Hall** (open on week-days 10-4 or 5), a Jacobean mansion erected by Sir Thomas Holte in 1618-35, with chimney-pieces, ceilings, and panelling, an old kitchen, and a splendid oak staircase. One room is fitted up with the panelling and mantelpiece from a house in Old Square (Pl. F, 3) belonging to Edmund Hector, who was frequently visited there by Dr. Johnson. Another room was occupied by Charles I. on his way to the battlefield of Edge Hill (p. 242). The mansion is used as an annexe of the museum and art gallery (p. 249).

On the N.W. Birmingham is adjoined by the manufacturing suburb of Handsworth, in which stood the *Soho Works* of Boulton and Watt (p. 247), dismantled in 1850. Large engine-works, however, are still carried on at Smethwick (to the S.W.; tramway), under the style of James Watt & Co. Watt's house, *Heathfield Hall*, in Heathfield Road (Pl. B. 1; *II*), has been demolished, and his private workshop has been removed to the Science Museum in London. Matthew Boulton (1728-1809), James Watt (1736-1819), and William Murdoch (1754-1839), inventor of coal-gas lighting, an employee at the Soho Works, are buried in St. Mary's (Pl. A, 1; *II*), where they are commemorated by monuments by Chantrey (Watt and Murdoch) and Flaxman (Boulton).

From Birmingham to Stratford-on-Avon, 25 M., G.W.R. in $^1/_2$-$1^1/_3$ hr. (5*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 2*d.*) from Snow Hill or Moor St. (p. 246). — To ($3^1/_4$ M.) *Tyseley*, see p. 237. — $10^1/_4$ M. *Earlswood Lakes*, the reservoirs of the Stratford-on-Avon Canal. — 17 M. *Henley-in-Arden*, a quaint place with a market-cross. — We pass under the viaduct carrying the canal across the Alne valley. — $22^1/_4$ M. *Wilmcote* (p. 237). — 25 M. *Stratford*, see below.

From Birmingham to Stourbridge, $12^1/_4$ M., G.W.R. from Snow Hill in 25-55 min. (2*s.* 9*d.*, 1*s.* 8*d.*). — We diverge from the main line (p. 256) at *Handsworth* (see above). — 4 M. *Smethwick Junction* (see above). — From (8 M.) *Old Hill* a branch runs to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Halesowen*, with a church containing the monument of William Shenstone (1714-63), the poet, whose estate, 'The Leasowes', lies to the E. of the town. About 1 M. to the S. are the remains of a Premonstratensian abbey (1214). — $9^1/_2$ M. *Cradley Heath*, a chain-making place. — $12^1/_4$ M. *Stourbridge*, see p. 257.

From Birmingham to Lichfield, $16^1/_4$ M., L.M. & S.R. from New Street in $^3/_4$-1 hr. (3*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 1*d.*). — $2^1/_2$ M. *Aston* (p. 250). — A little to the W. of (5 M.) *Erdington* is *Oscott College*, a Rom. Cath. seminary. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Sutton Coldfield* (Royal, 12 R., R. & B. 10*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a town of 23,028 inhabitants. The public *Sutton Park* (2000 acres), noted for its hollies, is a resort of picnic parties. The moated *New Hall*, $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.E., is claimed to be the oldest inhabited house in England (c. 1200). — $16^1/_4$ M. *Lichfield* (City), see p. 269.

From Birmingham to Stafford, $28^1/_4$ M., L.M. & S.R. from New Street in $^3/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr. (5*s.* 10*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*). — We pass *Soho*, *Smethwick* (p. 250), and *Oldbury*. — $7^1/_4$ M. *Dudley Port*, junction for Dudley ($1^1/_4$ M.; p. 256). — $8^1/_4$ M. *Tipton* (p. 256). — 13 M. *Wolverhampton* (High Level; p. 256). — $22^1/_2$ M. *Penkridge*. — $28^1/_4$ M. *Stafford*, see p. 272.

Birmingham is connected also by a network of branch-lines and tramways with *Walsall*, *Dudley*, and other Black Country towns (p. 256).

From Birmingham to *Worcester*, *Cheltenham*, *Gloucester*, and *Bristol*, and to *Derby*, see R. 26; to *Oxford*, see p. 223; to *Warwick* and *London*, see R. 31 a; to *Coventry*, *Rugby*, and *London*, see R. 31 b; to *Shrewsbury*, see R. 34; to *Leicester*, see p. 282.

33. Stratford-on-Avon.

Approaches. From *London* (fares 21*s.* 1*d.*, 12*s.* 8*d.*); from Marylebone (L. & N.E.R.). $89^1/_2$ M. in $2^1/_2$-$3^2/_3$ hrs., viâ Woodford & Hinton (comp. pp. 295-297); from Paddington (G.W.R.), $102^3/_4$ M. in $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_3$ hrs., viâ Banbury and Hatton (comp. pp. 231-237); from Euston (L.M. & S.R.), $101^1/_4$ M. in $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ hrs., viâ Blisworth (comp. pp. 237-239). — From *Cheltenham* viâ Honeybourne, see p. 195. — From *Oxford* viâ Honeybourne, see pp. 223, 224. — From *Evesham* viâ Broom Junction, see p. 224. — From *Leamington*, see p. 233. — From *Warwick*, see p. 237. — From *Northampton*, see p. 242. — From *Birmingham*, see above.

Railway Stations. *L.M. & S.R.* (Pl. B, 6; rfmts.), for the L. & N.E.R. trains also; *G.W.R.* (Pl. A, 2; rfmts.),

HOTELS. **Shakespeare* (Pl. b, C 3; p. 253), with rooms named after Shakespeare's plays, R. from 9*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.*, P. from 25*s.*; *Red Horse & Golden Lion* (Pl. ac, C 2; p. 255), R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; *Falcon* (Pl. e; C, 3), 19 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; *White Swan* (Pl. f; B, 2), T.H., 10 R., R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Swan's Nest*, Bridge Town, beyond the Clopton Bridge (Pl. D, 3), 18 R., P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Unicorn* (Pl. g; D 2), R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.* — Private: *Arden* (Pl. d; C, 3, 4), R. 9*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 20*s.*; *Avonside* (Pl. h; C, 6), R. 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*

MOTORBUSES ply to *Warwick*, *Leamington*, *Coventry*, *Birmingham*, etc. — STEAMER TRIPS (daily in summer) and BOATING on the Avon.

INFORMATION BUREAU, Corn Exchange, High St. (Pl. C, 3). Rooms of the *English-Speaking Union*, opposite the Shakespeare Memorial (Pl. D, 4).

Stratford-on-Avon is a clean and well-built little country-town of 10,427 inhab., with wide and pleasant streets containing numerous quaint half-timbered houses. Though not without importance as an agricultural centre, it owes its prosperity chiefly to the memory of William Shakespeare. Series of festival performances of Shakespeare's plays are given (comp. p. 254) in spring (April-May) and summer (July-Sept.), and the poet's birthday, which marks the opening of the season, is celebrated by the ceremonial unfurling of national flags, a public luncheon, and a procession to Shakespeare's grave. One of the features of the 'Mop Fair' held here on Oct. 12th is the roasting of oxen and pigs in the streets.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, born on April 23rd (or 22nd), 1564, was the third child and eldest son of John Shakespeare (son of Robert Shakespeare, a farmer of *Snitterfield*, 4 M. to the N.) and Mary Arden (daughter of Robert Arden, a farmer of Wilmcote, p. 237). His father was a trader in agricultural produce, who became chamberlain of the borough, alderman, and bailiff, but fell into debt and was deprived of his aldermanship in 1586. After spending six years (c. 1571-77) at the grammar school, under Walter Roche and Simon Hunt, the poet joined his father's butchering business. In 1582 he married Anne Hathaway of Shottery (d. 1623), who bore him three children, Susanna (1583-1649) and the twins Hamnet (1585-1596) and Judith (1585-1652). About 1585 he left Stratford for London, but maintained his connection with his native town, and in 1611, when he had abandoned dramatic composition, he retired to New Place, which he had bought in 1597. He died on April 23rd (old style, i.e. May 3rd), 1616, and was buried on April 25th in Stratford Church. His last surviving descendant was Elizabeth (d. 1670), daughter of Susanna and of John Hall, who married Thomas Nash and, secondly, Sir John Barnard.

***Shakespeare's House** (Pl. C, 2), in which the poet was born, in Henley St., has been national property since 1847, and is visited annually by about 80,000 pilgrims, one-fourth of whom are Americans. It is shown on week-days from 9 a.m. to sunset (from March 14th to Sept. 20th till 6 p.m.); adm. 1*s.* (2*s.* 6*d.* including New Place and Anne Hathaway's Cottage; tickets at the adjoining house). The house was restored in 1857, but the timber framework, the floors, most of the internal walls, and the cellars remain substantially unaltered.

The house was originally a double tenement, the W. part of which was used by John Shakespeare as a dwelling, the E. part (once known as the 'Maidenhead') for the purposes of his business. We first enter the W. house, which has been left unfurnished. On the ground-floor are the living room, the kitchen (with a cellar), and a smaller room. The room on

Based on the Ordnance Survey, by permission

Wagner & Debes' Geogr. Estabt. Leipzig

the first floor, facing the street, has been consecrated by tradition as that in which the poet was born. The walls and ceiling are covered with visitors' signatures, among which those of Scott and Carlyle (both scratched on the window), Thackeray, and Browning are pointed out. No new names are allowed to be added. — The E. house contains a *Shakespeare Museum and Library* (catalogue 1*s.* 6*d.*), with portraits, early editions, and other relics of the dramatist. The 'Ely Palace' portrait is of early date. The MSS. downstairs include the only existing letter addressed to Shakespeare (by Richard Quiney, 1598). — The *Garden* at the back of the house contains trees and flowers mentioned in Shakespeare's works.

From Henley St. we now pass through High St. (Pl. C, 3), where, on the left, at the corner of Bridge St., is the *Quiney House*, occupied from 1616 to 1652 by the poet's daughter Judith, wife of Thomas Quiney, the vintner, and restored in 1923. Farther on, on the right, is the restored half-timbered *Harvard House*, bearing the date 1596, the early home of Katharine Rogers, mother of John Harvard. It was presented by Mr. Edward Morris to Harvard University in 1909, to serve as a 'house of call' for American visitors (open from 10 a.m.; adm. 6*d.*, members of Harvard University free).

At the corner of Chapel St. is the *Town Hall* (Pl. C, 3; built in 1769), on which is a statue of Shakespeare, presented by David Garrick, who designed and carried out the first Shakespeare Jubilee in 1769; in the ballroom on the first floor are portraits of *Garrick by Gainsborough, Shakespeare by Benjamin Wilson, and the 3rd Duke of Dorset by Reynolds. The adjacent *Shakespeare Hotel* (p. 252), a fine timbered structure with nine gables, dates in part from the 15th century.

A little farther on is the vacant site of **New Place** (Pl. C, 3; adm. as for Shakespeare's House, p. 252), the house which Shakespeare bought for 60*l.* in 1597, and where he lived from 1611 till his death in 1616. It was originally the 'Great House' erected in 1483 by Sir Hugh Clopton (d. 1496), a London mercer, who was Lord Mayor in 1492 and a great benefactor to Stratford.

In 1756, the house (or rather its successor, built by Sir John Clopton in 1702) came into the possession of the Rev. Francis Gastrell, who razed it to the ground in 1759, owing to a quarrel about the rates, having already cut down the poet's mulberry-tree to avoid the importunities of visitors. The adjoining house, now called *Nash's House* or the *New Place Museum* (open on week-days, 9 to 7 or sunset; adm. 1*s.*), built in the 16th cent. and at one time the residence of Thomas Nash and his wife Elizabeth (Shakespeare's grand-daughter, p. 252), contains less important Shakespeariana, Garrick souvenirs, and local Roman, Saxon, and other antiquities. Through the museum we obtain access to the gardens, with the foundations of Sir John Clopton's house, old wells, and a scion of the mulberry. Behind is the *Knot Garden*, in the Elizabethan style, whence (or from Chapel Lane) we enter the *Poet's Great Garden* (open free 9-sunset), on the lawn in which is another mulberry scion.

Opposite New Place, at the corner of Chapel Lane and Church St., stands the *Guild Chapel* (Pl. C, 3), with a chancel dating from 1269 and a nave rebuilt by Sir Hugh Clopton. Adjacent is the old *Guild Hall* (Pl. C, 4), where Shakespeare may have seen the per-

formances of strolling players; its upper story (restored) has been used for centuries as the *Grammar School* (open 9-4 or 6; adm. 6*d*., including the Guild Chapel, which is now the school chapel). Here Shakespeare must have learnt his "small Latin and less Greek". — Farther on in Church St., on the right, is Mason Croft, the former residence of Marie Corelli (d. 1924), the novelist.

At the end of Church St. we turn to the left and follow the road named Old Town to ***Holy Trinity** (Pl. C, 5), a large collegiate church, charmingly situated amid trees on the bank of the Avon. The central tower is E.E. (c. 1210) and is surmounted by a lofty spire of 1763. The nave is Dec. (1330), and the church was completed in the Perp. style (1470-91) by the addition of the clerestory and porch and the rebuilding of the chancel by Dean Balsall. On the entrance-door is an old sanctuary-knocker. The church is open on week-days from 9 to 7 (till 5 from Oct. to March); adm. 6*d*. Services on Sun. at 8, 11, 3, and 6.30, on week-days at 8 and 5.30.

The imposing interior contains many monuments of interest; but "the mind refuses to dwell", as Washington Irving says, "on anything that is not connected with Shakespeare. His idea pervades the place; the whole pile seems but as his mausoleum. The feelings, no longer checked and thwarted by doubt, here indulge in perfect confidence; other traces of him may be false or dubious, but here is palpable evidence and absolute certainty". **Shakespeare's Grave** is on the N. side of the chancel, and is covered by a slab bearing an oft-quoted inscription. On the wall above is a monument with the familiar bust, executed by Gerard Johnson (Geraert Janssen), but spoilt by painting. The window to the left, representing the Seven Ages, was erected in 1885 with the contributions of American visitors. — Close to Shakespeare's tomb are those of his wife *Anne Hathaway* and his daughter *Susanna Hall* (p. 252), his son-in-law *John Hall* (1575-1635), a Stratford physician, and *Thomas Nash* (1593-1647), the first husband of his grand-daughter Elizabeth. — To the left of the altar are the tombs of *Dean Balsall* (d. 1491) and *John Combe* (d. 1614), the moneylender. The old stalls, with misericords, and the choir-screen (early 16th cent.) should be noted. The original screen (late 15th cent.) is now in the N. transept. In the S. transept are the actors' war memorial (1925) and another window (1896) presented by Americans, the design of which (Adoration of the Magi) includes figures of Amerigo Vespucci, Columbus, and William Penn, with the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers below. The Lady Chapel, at the E. end of the N. aisle, contains the monuments of *Sir Hugh Clopton* (p. 253) and other members of the family. The pulpit is a memorial of Helen Faucit (1817-98; wife of Sir Theodore Martin), the actress. At the W. end of the N. aisle are the font (late 15th cent.) in which Shakespeare was christened and the parish register containing the entries of his baptism (April 26th, 1564) and burial (April 25th, 1616).

The **Shakespeare Memorial** (Pl. D, 4; week-days, 10-4 or 6; adm. 6*d*.), situated by the Avon, $^1/_4$ M. to the N. of the church, was built in 1877-79. The theatre and view-tower were destroyed by fire on March 6th, 1926, and are to be replaced by an entirely new structure; meanwhile the festival performances are given at a temporary theatre in Greenhill St. (Pl. B, 2). The Shakespearian picture-gallery, museum, and library escaped intact. The 'Droeshout' or 'Flower' portrait is perhaps the original painting after which the

frontispiece to the folio of 1623 was engraved by Martin Droeshout. We note also a cast of the bust in the Garrick Club (London) and a bronze bust taken from a supposed death-mask of the poet found in a rag-shop at Mainz and now in private hands at Darmstadt. In the grounds is a Shakespeare monument, by Lord Ronald Gower (1888), with figures of Lady Macbeth (Tragedy), Prince Hal (History), Falstaff (Comedy), and Hamlet (Philosophy). — Higher up is the **Clopton Bridge* (Pl. D, 3), with fourteen arches, built by Sir Hugh Clopton (p. 253; new bridge to be constructed on an adjacent site).

In Bridge St. (Pl. C, D, 3) is the *Red Horse Hotel* (p. 252), containing the parlour in which Washington Irving wrote his paper on Stratford-on-Avon. The chair and poker which he used are still shown as 'Geoffrey Crayon's Throne and Sceptre'. — The *Fountain* (Pl. B, 2) at the end of Wood St. was presented in 1887 by George W. Childs of Philadelphia.

About 1 M. to the W. of Stratford is *Shottery*, which is best reached by footpath, starting either from Evesham Place (Pl. A, 4) or from Alcester Road (Pl. A, 2). ***Anne Hathaway's Cottage** (adm. as for Shakespeare's House, p. 252), perhaps the most interesting sight at Stratford, is still standing here in substantially the same condition as when Shakespeare courted his future wife. It was purchased for the nation in 1892 and was occupied until 1899 by a descendant of the Hathaway family. It still contains some of the original furniture and fittings of the Hathaway family, which (including the carved bedstead with 'everlasting' linen sheets) were there in Anne's time. An Elizabethan horn-book, carved with initials that may be W.S., was discovered under the floor in 1926. The small garden is gay with old-fashioned flowers. — From Shottery the walk may be continued to *Luddington*, where Shakespeare is supposed to have been married, 2 M. to the S.W. The church has been entirely rebuilt.

Lovers of Shakespeare will find much to interest them in the quaint villages around Stratford (*Charlecote* and *Wilmcote*, see p. 237). Longer excursions may be made to *Warwick* (p. 233), *Leamington* (p. 232), *Kenilworth* (p. 236), *Evesham* (p. 224), *Sulgrave* (p. 296), etc.

The site of an extensive Romano-British settlement was discovered in 1924 beyond the Clopton Bridge.

34. From Birmingham to Shrewsbury.

Railway. G.W.R. from Snow Hill to *Wolverhampton*, 12½ M. in 20-50 min. (2*s*. 8*d*., 1*s*. 7*d*.); to *Shrewsbury*, 42¼ M. in 1-2 hrs. (8*s*. 9*d*., 5*s*. 3*d*.). Wolverhampton may be reached also by the L.M. & S.R. from New Street, either viâ Dudley Port (see p. 251) or viâ *Bescot*. — Birmingham, Dudley, Wolverhampton, etc., are connected also by tramways.

Road. *A*. Viâ Wolverhampton (A 41 to Oakengates, then A 5), 44 M. We leave Birmingham by Soho Road (Pl. A, 2). — 5 M. *West Bromwich* (p. 256); 8 M. *Wednesbury* (p. 256); 10½ M. *Bilston* (p. 256); 13½ M. **Wolverhampton** (p. 256); 26 M. *Shifnal* (p. 257); 30 M. *Oakengates*: 32½ M. *Wellington* (p. 257); 38½ M. *Norton* (l. for Wroxeter, p. 260). — We enter (44 M.) *Shrewsbury* (p. 257) by Abbey Foregate (Pl. F, 3).

B. Viâ Bridgnorth, 46 M. We leave Birmingham by Dudley Road (Pl. A, 3). — 3½ M. *Smethwick* (p. 251); 9 M. *Dudley* (p. 256); 25½ M. **Bridgnorth** (p. 228); 33½ M. *Much Wenlock* (p. 191). — We enter (46 M.) *Shrewsbury* (p. 257) by Abbey Foregate (Pl. F, 3).

Birmingham, see R. 32. The train passes the suburban stations of *Hockley*, *Soho*, and *Handsworth* (see p. 251), and enters Staffordshire (p. 269) and the **Black Country**, an ugly district manufacturing iron and steel goods of every description, with the important South Staffordshire coalfield and numerous foundries for the smelting of local or imported iron ore. Vegetation is largely replaced by slag and cinder heaps, but the amenity of the district is being improved by the conversion of waste land into public parks and gardens. The view by night is impressive, with flames issuing from the chimneys and furnaces. The chief towns we pass are *West Bromwich* (4¾ M.; 73,761 inhab.), *Wednesbury* (i. e. 'Woden's hill'; 7½ M.; 30,407 inhab.), and *Bilston* (9¾ M.; 27,565 inhab.).

12½ M. **Wolverhampton.** — Railway Stations (rfmts.). *High Level*, for the L.M. & S.R.; *Low Level*, for the G.W.R.

Hotels. *Victoria*, Lichfield St., 75 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.; *Star & Garter Royal*, Victoria St., 40 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*. or 5*s*. 6*d*., good; *Talbot*, King St., T.H., 15 R., R. & B. from 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*.

Taxicabs. First mile 1*s*. 6*d*., then 3*d*. per ⅙ M. — Motorbuses to *Bridgnorth*, *Cannock*, *Boscobel*, etc.

Post Office, Lichfield St. — *Thos. Cook & Son*, 22 Lichfield St.

Theatres. *Grand*, Lichfield St.; *Theatre Royal*, Bilston St.; *Hippodrome*, Queen Square.

Racecourse at *Dunstall Park*, 1 M. to the N.

Wolverhampton, with 102,342 inhab., derives its name from Wulfrun, sister of King Edgar, who founded a college here in 994. It lies on the verge of the Black Country, of which it is the capital. Its special manufactures are locks, tinplate, bicycles, motor-cars, japanned and galvanized goods, and other hardware, and electrical machinery; it is also an agricultural market. **St. Peter's*, in Queen Square, a collegiate church mainly in the Perp. style (c. 1480), contains a stone pulpit and font of the 15th cent., the monument of Colonel John Lane (d. 1667), who helped Charles II. to escape after the battle of Worcester (1651) and shared his hiding-place in the royal oak at Boscobel (p. 257), and a bronze statue of Adm. Sir Richard Leveson (1570-1605), by Hubert Le Sueur. The tower commands a view of the Black Country. In the churchyard is a rudely carved cross-shaft (c. 1190).

About 7 M. to the E. (two lines of railway, trams, and motorbuses) lies **Walsall** (rfmts.; George, R. & B. from 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 96,964 inhab., the centre of an important coal-district and containing large factories of saddlery, harness, and ironmongery. Thence to Rugeley, see p. 272; to Lichfield and Derby, see p. 284.

From Wolverhampton to Worcester, 33½ M., G.W.R. in 1½-2¼ hrs. (6*s*. 8*d*., 4*s*.). — 2½ M. *Bilston* (see above). — 4¾ M. *Tipton* (34,131 inhab.). — 5¾ M. **Dudley** (rfmts.; Dudley Arms, 14 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.), a high-lying Black Country town of 55,908 inhab., manufactures iron goods, motor-cars, tools, etc. It is situated in a detached part of Worcestershire (p. 196), though the castle is in Staffordshire. The picturesque ruins of the *Castle crown a wooded hill The

curtain-wall, gatehouse, keep, and chapel date from c. 1320, but the main range of buildings was erected after 1533 by John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. — 11¾ M. *Stourbridge* (rfmts.; Talbot, R. 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 18,023 inhab., with glass-works and machine-shops. To Birmingham, see p. 251. A tramway runs W. to (4 M.) *Kinver*, above which rises *Kinver Edge* (N.T.; 200 acres), crowned with a camp and commanding a splendid view. — 13½ M. *Hagley*, at the foot of the *Clent Hills* (1036 ft.). — 18½ M. **Kidderminster** (rfmts.; Lion, 20 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*.), a town of 27,122 inhab. on the *Stour*, is noted for its carpets. Richard Baxter (1615-91) held the living of St. Mary's (a fine Perp. church) from 1647 until his ejectment in 1660; his pulpit is in the Unitarian Chapel in Church St., and there is a statue of him in the Bull Ring. Another statue, in front of the town hall, commemorates Sir Rowland Hill (1795-1879), inventor of penny postage, a native of the town. To Bewdley and Woofferton, see p. 190. — 22¼ M. *Hartlebury*, and thence to Droitwich and Worcester, see p. 228.

From Wolverhampton to *Stafford*, see p. 251.

The train enters Shropshire (p. 190). — 20 M. *Albrighton.*

Tong, 2½ M. to the N.W., has an early-Perp. *Collegiate Church of 1420 (apply at the post office), known as "the village Westminster Abbey" from the long series of monuments of the Vernon family. The fan-vaulted 'Golden Chapel' dates from 1515. The vestry contains an old library of 410 volumes. Tong Castle, with its curious Moorish architecture, dates from 1765. Tong was the village which afforded a last refuge to Little Nell in 'The Old Curiosity Shop', but the original 'Little Nell's Cottage' has disappeared. — About 3 M. to the E. of Tong, and the same distance to the N. of Albrighton, is **Boscobel House** (open on week-days till 5 p.m.; adm. 6*d*.), the former shooting-box of the Giffards (fine panelling), where Charles II. lay in hiding after the battle of Worcester (p. 225), in the care of the Penderels. The royal oak famous as the prince's shelter is not the original, but a hiding-place in the floor is shown in which he spent the night.

25 M. *Shifnal* (Jerningham Arms, R. & B. 10*s*.), a picturesque little town with half-timbered houses.

32 M. **Wellington** (rfmts.; Charlton Arms, 21 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 8148 inhab., lies 2½ M. to the N. of the *Wrekin* (1335 ft.), a solitary hill commanding a *View of all Shropshire. "All friends round the Wrekin" is a local toast.

From Wellington to Crewe, 32 M., G.W.R. in ¾-1½ hr. (6*s*. 10*d*., 4*s*. 1*d*.). — 11 M. *Hodnet* (Bear, 5 R.) has a Dec. church with an octagonal tower. About 2 M. to the W. is *Hawkstone Park*, in a park containing various 18th cent. conceits. The *Bury Walls*, to the S., are an important Roman camp. At the entrance of the park is the Hawkstone Park Hotel (15 R. from 6*s*., P. 18*s*.), with a golf-course. — 16¾ M. *Market Drayton* (Corbet Arms, 13 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.). Lord Clive (1725-74) was born at *Styche Hall*, 2 M. to the N.W., and is buried at *Moreton Say*, close by (modern monument in the church). To Stoke-on-Trent, see p. 273. — 27½ M. *Nantwich*, and (32 M.) *Crewe*, see p. 274.

From Wellington to *Craven Arms*, see p. 191; to *Stafford*, see p. 272.

Beyond (38½ M.) *Upton Magna* the train crosses the Severn.

42¼ M. **Shrewsbury.** — Railway Stations. *General* (Pl. E, 1; rfmts.), used by both the G.W.R. and L.M. & S.R.; *Abbey* (Pl. F, 3) and *West Shrewsbury* (beyond Pl. F, 4), for the Shropshire & Montgomeryshire Railway (p. 260).

Hotels. **Raven* (Pl. a; D, 2), one of the Honywood Hotels, 48 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; *Crown* (Pl. c; D, 2), R. from

6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Lion* (Pl. e; D, 3), T.H., 29 R., R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *George* (Pl. b; C, 3), R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.* — Shrewsbury is celebrated for its cakes, ale, and brawn; visitors may enjoy "a Shrewsbury cake of Pailin's own make" ('Ingoldsby Legends') at *Plimmer's*, 16 Castle St. (Pl. D, 2).

Taxicabs. First mile 2*s.*, then 6*d.* per $^1/_2$ M.; half-fare for each passenger beyond two; fare-and-a-half at night (12-6),

Motorbuses to *Battlefield, Minsterley, Whitchurch, Wellington, Newport, Market Drayton, Church Stretton, Ludlow, Bishop's Castle, Oswestry, Montgomery, Welshpool*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. D, 2). — Theatre. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. B, C, 3).

Shrewsbury (pron. 'shrosebury'), the county town of Shropshire, once an important position on the Welsh marches, is an ancient place of 31,013 inhab., with steep and narrow streets and quaint old houses, strikingly situated on a hill surrounded almost entirely by the *Severn*. Its Saxon name was 'Scrobbesbyrig', meaning wooded hill.

Above us, to the left as we quit the station, rises the **Castle** (Pl. D, E, 1; week-days 9-12 and 2-5; adm. 6*d.*, free on Thurs. and Sat. afternoons; grounds open till 9 p.m. in June-Aug.), founded by Roger de Montgomery, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1093?). The entrance is by an iron gate on the left, just before the Presbyterian Church. The castle consists of two Edwardian drum-towers united by a curtain-wall and a great hall, restored in 1926 for use as the council-chamber. In the grounds is a tower commanding a view of the Severn. Opposite the church is the *Free Library and Museum* (Pl. D, 1), occupying the old buildings of Shrewsbury School (p. 259) and containing Roman relics from Wroxeter (p. 260). In front is a statue of Darwin (p. 259), by H. Montford (1897). Immediately beyond the church is the half-timbered gateway (1610) of the *Council House* (modernized), once a residence of the Lord President of the Marches (comp. p. 190) and occupied by Charles I. in 1642. At the *Raven Hotel* (Pl a; D, 2) George Farquhar wrote 'The Recruiting Officer' in 1705. ***St. Mary's** (Pl. D, 2; entrance by the N. porch) has an octagonal spire 200 ft. high. The nave is late-Norman, with a Perp. oaken roof; the transepts are E.E. The *East Window, representing the Tree of Jesse, is English glass of the 14th cent. (from the old Greyfriars' church). The three lancets on the N. side of the chancel (from the abbey of Altenberg, near Cologne) represent scenes from the life of St. Bernard and are ascribed to Dürer. The glass in the aisles is from Altenberg, Trier, and Herkenrode (comp. p. 271), and the Drapers' Chapel, on the S. side of the chancel, contains German 16th cent. glass. Under the W. tower is a memorial to Bishop Samuel Butler (1774-1839; see p. 259), by Chantrey. — On the S. side of the church is the half-timbered *Drapers' Hall*.

St. Mary's St. is continued by Dogpole, in which are the *Guild-hall* (Pl. D, 3; 1696) and, farther down, a half-timbered house once occupied by Mary Tudor (afterwards Mary I.), governor of Wales. We descend Wyle Cop, at the top of which, below the Lion Hotel, stands

Chirk, 21 M.
Welshpool, 18 M.
Montgomery, 20 M.
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
FRANKWELL
Chapel
Chapel
Chapel
Chapel
Chapel
Chapel
Castle
County Sch.
Baths
Baths
War Mem.
New St Chad's Ch.
Quarry
Portal
Band Stand
Eye & Ear Hosp.
Girls' High School
Chapel
Old Tower
Rom. Cath. Cathedral
Convent
Market Hall
Old Market Hall
Theatre Royal
Music Hall
Shire Hall
Chapel
Chapel
Shrewsbury School
KINGSLAND
SEVERN
Bridge Pl
Bridge Street
Castle Foregate
Claremont Hill
Claremont St
Fish St
Shoplatch
Princess
Mardol
Mardol Head
Mardol Quay
Wyle Cop
Smithfield Road
Swan Hill
St John's Hill
St Chad's Terrace
Mill Lane
Water Lane
Frankwell
Kingsland Bridge
Severn
Wagner & Debes' Geogl. Estabt. Leipzig.

Based on the Ordnance Survey by permissio

a house in which Henry VII. is said to have spent the night before the battle of Bosworth (p. 268). We cross the Severn by the *English Bridge* (Pl. E, 3; rebuilt in 1925-27) and pass under the railway to reach the ***Abbey** (Pl. F, 3), the church of a mitred Benedictine abbey founded by Roger de Montgomery in 1083. Its chief features are the Dec. tower, the W. window (Perp.), and the recessed Norman doorway. The nave is Norman, the chancel and clerestory are modern. The monument of Speaker Richard Onslow (d. 1571) is from Old St. Chad's (see below). In the yard of the Abbey Station, on the opposite side of the road, is the reader's pulpit (14th cent.) of the refectory, almost the only relic of the monastic buildings. About $^1/_2$ M. along the main London road is *Lord Hill's Column* (133 ft. high; view from the top), set up in 1816 in honour of Viscount Hill (1772-1842), the Peninsular general.

Recrossing the English Bridge, we follow the line of the *Town Walls* (Pl. C, D, 4), passing the only remaining tower. The *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (Pl. C, 4) was built by A.W. N. Pugin in 1856.

Swan Hill descends to the left to *Kingsland Bridge* (Pl. B, 4; toll 1*d.*), beyond which is **Shrewsbury School** (Pl. A, 4), a public school founded by Edward VI. in 1552. Bishop Samuel Butler was headmaster here from 1798 to 1836, and Sir Philip Sidney (statue erected in 1923), Wycherley, Judge Jeffreys, and Charles Darwin were 'Old Salopians'. The buildings are mainly by Sir Arthur Blomfield (1882).

Beyond the Eye and Ear Hospital we reach *New St. Chad's* (Pl. B, 3), a large circular church of 1790-92, with a pagan façade. Opposite is the **Quarry* (Pl. A, 3), a public park with avenues of lime-trees, planted in 1719, and the charming 'Dingle'. The Shrewsbury Floral and Musical Fête is held here on the 3rd Wed. and Thurs. in August. We may follow the walk along the river to the *Welsh Bridge* (Pl. B, 1; 1795), from the other end of which Frankwell, with old houses, ascends to the left to 'The Mount', the house in which Charles Darwin (1809-82) was born.

Recrossing the Welsh Bridge, we return through Mardol to the centre of the town. In Hill's Lane (Pl. B, 2) is Rowley's Mansion (1618). From the *New Market House* (Pl. B, C, 2, 3) Mardol Head leads to Pride Hill and High St. At the beginning of High St. are Owens' Mansion (1592) and Ireland's Mansion. The *Old Market Hall* (Pl. C, 3) is an Elizabethan edifice of 1596; in front is a statue of Lord Clive (p. 257), M.P. for Shrewsbury from 1761 and mayor in 1762, by Marochetti. From the other end of High St., Milk St. leads on the right to a 16th cent. fragment of *Old St. Chad's* (Pl. C, 3), while Fish St. leads on the left to *St. Julian's* and *St. Alkmund's* (Pl. D, 3), rebuilt, except for the towers, in 1750 and 1795 respectively. At the N. end of Fish St. is the picturesque *Butcher Row (Pl. C, D, 2).

Environs. *Battlefield Church*, $3^1/_4$ M. to the N., was built by Henry IV. in 1408 to mark the scene of the battle of Shrewsbury, at which Harry Hotspur was overthrown and slain in 1403. It was on this occasion that

Sir John Falstaff fought "a long hour by Shrewsbury clock". About 1¾ M. to the W. of the town is the decayed *Shelton Oak*, 45 ft. in girth, from which Owen Glendower (p. 506) is said, by an erroneous tradition, to have watched the progress of the contest. — The ruins of *Haughmond Abbey* (open daily, including Sun.; adm. 6*d.*), 4 M. to the N.E., founded for Austin canons by William Fitzalan c. 1135, comprise a chapter-house (with a 16th cent. roof) and refectory of the 12th cent. and an infirmary and abbot's lodging of the 14th. In the wood above the ruins is a charming little 14th cent. well-house. — About 6 M. to the S.E. of Shrewsbury (2½ M. from Upton Magna station, p. 257) lies **Wroxeter,** with the remains of the important Roman city of *Viroconium* (week-days 9-dusk, 1*s.*; guide-book 6*d.*), a 'British Pompeii', forming an enclosure with a circumference of about 3 M. It is believed to have been burned by the West Saxons in 584. The chief remains are the S. wall of the basilica, the foundations of the public baths, and the bases of the pillars of the forum (on the opposite side of the road). There is a small museum at the ruins, but most of the antiquities found here are now in Shrewsbury Museum (p. 258). Wroxeter church is partly built of Roman materials. — Excursions may be made also to *Acton Burnell* (p. 192), *Buildwas Abbey* (p. 228), the *Wrekin* (p. 257), *Stokesay Castle* (p. 191), *Ludlow* (p. 190), etc. Shrewsbury is a convenient starting-point for a visit to *Central Wales* (R. 65, 66).

From Shrewsbury to Crewe, 32½ M., L.M. & S.R. and G.W.R. in ¾-1¾ hr. (6*s.* 10*d.*, 4*s.* 1*d.*). — The train passes close to Battlefield Church (p. 259; left). — 7 M. *Yorton.* At *Clive*, close by, was Clive Hall, the birthplace of William Wycherley (1640?-1716), the dramatist. *Moreton Corbet Castle*, 4½ M. to the E., is a ruined mansion in the Italian style (1606). — 10¾ M. *Wem* (White Horse, 10 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Castle, 7 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*). — 18¾ M. *Whitchurch*, and thence to Crewe, see p. 274.

From the Abbey Station (p. 257) at Shrewsbury the Shropshire & Montgomeryshire Railway runs W. to *Llanymynech* (20 M.; p. 499).

From Shrewsbury to *Hereford*, see R. 25; to *Worcester*, see p. 228; to *Stafford*, see p. 272; to *Llandrindod Wells* and *Swansea*, see R. 65; to *Aberystwyth*, see R. 66; to *Wrexham* and *Chester*, see R. 67.

35. Chester.

Railway Stations. *General* (Pl. F, G, 1; rfmts.), used in common by the L.M. & S.R. and the G.W.R., over ½ M. to the N.E. of the centre of the city; *Northgate* (Pl. D, 1; rfmts.), for the 'Cheshire Lines' and the L. & N.E.R. — Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains.

Hotels (prices raised during the races). **Grosvenor* (Pl. a; D, 3), 68 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*; **Queen* (Pl. b; F, 1), R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Blossoms* (Pl. c; E, 3), 70 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; **Westminster* (Pl. e; F, 1), 60 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, *Washington* (Pl. h; F, 1), R. & B. 8*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.* both unlicensed; *Talbot* (Pl. i; D, 3), 6 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Restaurants. *Bolland's*, Eastgate St., L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Clemence's*, Northgate St. Dee salmon is a speciality of Chester.

Post Office (Pl. D, E, 3). — Theatre. *Royalty* (Pl. F, 2).

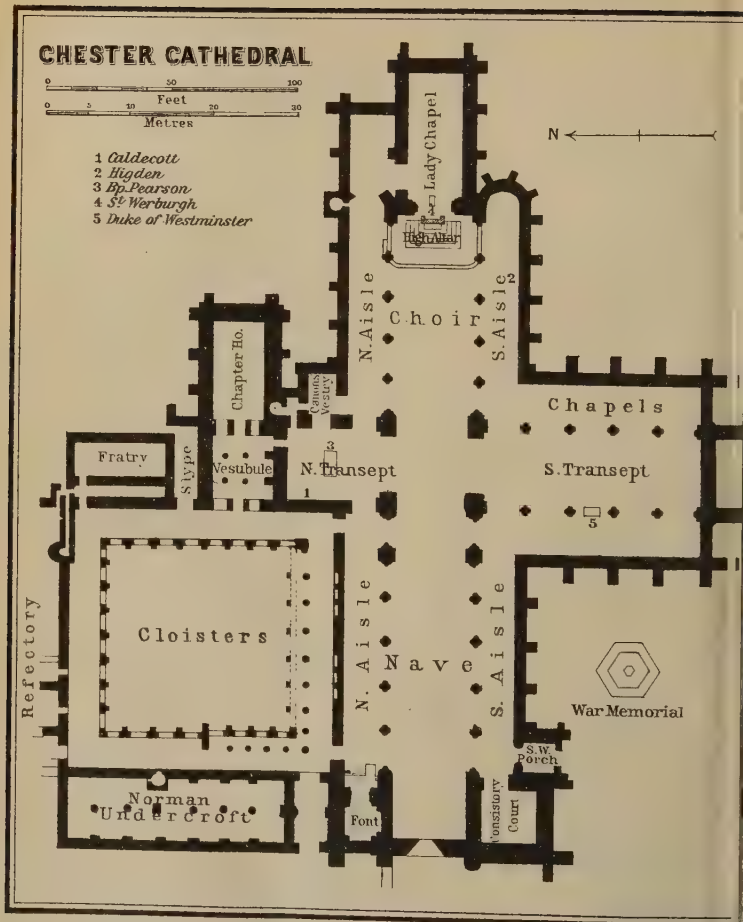
Taxicabs. First mile 1*s.* 6*d.* (3 or 4 pers. 2*s.*), then 9*d.* per ½ M. Double fares at night (12-6).

Tramways from the General Station through the town to *Grosvenor Bridge*, *Eaton Park*, and *Saltney*, etc.— Motorbuses to *Hawarden*, *Mold*, *Wrexham* and *Llangollen*, *Ellesmere Port*, *Flint*, *Rhyl*, *Northwich*, *Holywell*, *Warrington*, *Whitchurch*, *West Kirby*, *Liverpool*, etc.

Steamers, starting near the Suspension Bridge (Pl. E, 4), ply up the Dee in summer to *Eccleston Ferry*, the Iron Bridge at *Eaton*, and *Farndon*.

Wagner & Debes' Geogl Estabt Leipzig.

Based on the Ordnance Survey by permission



Wagner & Debes, Leip

Boating on the Dee. — Swimming Baths, in the Dee, near the Suspension Bridge.

Racecourse (Pl. A, B, 5; p. 262); chief event, the Chester Cup (May).

Chester, a city and busy county town, the headquarters of the Western Command, with 40,794 inhab., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Dee*, 7 M. above its estuary, and is perhaps the most quaint and mediæval-looking town in England. Its shipping trade has been lost through the silting up of the Dee. Monthly markets are held for the sale of Cheshire cheese in the *Cheese Market* (Pl. D, 3), behind the Town Hall.

For four centuries, beginning about A.D. 60, *Deva* or *Deva Legionis*, the fortress upon the Dee, was the headquarters of the famous XXth Legion ('Valeria Victrix'). It was known to the Britons as *Carlegion*, to the Saxons as *Legacaestir*. In 613 Chester was destroyed by Ethelfrid of Northumbria (comp. p. 504), and may then have lain desolate for nearly three centuries, till the Danes found refuge in it in 894 and maintained it for a year against King Alfred. Sixteen years later it was rebuilt by Ethelred of Mercia and his wife Ethelfleda, the 'Lady of the Mercians' (daughter of King Alfred). Chester was the last English city to yield (in 1070) to William the Conqueror, who granted it as a county palatine to Hugh Lupus (Hugh of Avranches, d. 1101; perhaps his nephew) and entrusted him with the task of curbing his Welsh neighbours. The earldom reverted to the crown under Henry III. (1237), and still furnishes a title to the eldest son of the reigning monarch. In the Civil War the citizens held out stoutly for Charles I., but were finally starved into surrender in 1646. Until the 17th cent. the mystery plays of Chester were famous.

Chester still bears traces of its Roman origin, inasmuch as the older part of it forms an oblong, intersected by two main streets at right angles to each other and surrounded by walls, a walk round which forms the best introduction to the city. The present ***Walls**, constructed of red sandstone, are probably not older than the 14th century. On three sides, however, the line of the Roman walls is followed, while the S. wall has been pushed considerably forward. The paved footway on the top of the walls, 4-6 ft. in width, affords a delightful walk of nearly 2 M., with fine views of the city and its surroundings. The gates are modern.

Leaving the General Station (Pl. F, G, 1), we pass through City Road and Foregate St., and reach the walls at (1/2 M.) the *East Gate* (Pl. D, E, 3). We ascend the steps to the right and follow the walls towards the N. (right), obtaining a splendid view (comp. p. 263) of the cathedral. At the N.E. angle of the walls is the *Phœnix Tower* (Pl. D, 2; now a museum, adm. 1*d*.), the most interesting of those still remaining, with an inscription recording that from this point Charles I. witnessed the defeat of his troops on *Rowton Moor* (3 M. to the E.S.E.) in 1645. Skirting the N. wall, part of which seems of earlier workmanship than the rest (possibly Norman), is the Shropshire Union Canal, taking the place of the ancient moat. After crossing the *North Gate* (Pl. C, 2) we reach a watch-tower called *Morgan's Mount* (Pl. C, 2; view), and then, a little farther on, the semicircular *Pemberton's Parlour* or *Goblin Tower*. An opening has been made in the wall for the railway, close to *Bonwaldesthorne's Tower* (Pl. B, 2), at the N.W. angle of the old city. This tower is connected with the outlying *Water Tower* (now a museum, adm. 1*d*.); and in the little garden between them there are some Roman remains (hypocaust, columns, etc.). The Water Tower owes its name to the fact that ships used to be moored to it in the days when the tidal waters

of the Dee washed the walls of Chester. From its top a good view is obtained of the estuary of the Dee and the Welsh mountains. Returning to the wall and proceeding S., we again cross the railway, and, after passing over the *Water Gate* (Pl. B, C, 4), observe below us (right) the picturesque *Roodee* or *Roodeye* (Pl. A, B, 5), where horse-races have been held since at least 1609. Farther on we leave to the right the *Grosvenor Bridge*, which crosses the Dee in a single bold span of 200 ft. and was erected by Thomas Harrison in 1829. Within the walls, at their S.W. angle, is the castle (see p. 266). The wall now skirts the Dee, and at *Bridge Gate* (Pl. D. 5) we pass the picturesque *Dee Bridge*, dating from the 13th century. The 'Mills of Dee', which had stood near here from time immemorial, were pulled down in 1909 to make way for an electric power station. The causeway above the bridge is said to have been constructed by Hugh Lupus to provide them with power. On the left we get a good view, from the Bridge Gate, of the Bear and Billet Inn (see below). [On the opposite side of the river is *Edgar's Field*, containing the so-called *Edgar's Cave*, with a rude Roman (?) sculpture. King Edgar of Mercia received the homage of eight British princes at Chester in 973, and the story goes that he was rowed by them from this point to St. John's Church.] Farther up, the Dee is crossed by a *Suspension Bridge* (Pl. E. F. 4; for foot-passengers). At the point where the wall again turns N. we ascend the *Wishing Steps*. Tradition declares that he who can run up and down these steps seven times without taking breath may count upon the fulfilment of any wish he may form. Farther on we have a view, to the right, of St. John's Church (p. 265). The next part of the wall is the only part which has houses built against it. Crossing the *New Gate* (Pl. F, 4), we regain the East Gate, whence we started.

The unique feature of Chester consists in the ***Rows**, found in the four main streets converging at the market-cross. In Eastgate St., Bridge St., and Watergate St. (Pl. C, D, 3) the Rows appear as continuous galleries or arcades occupying the place of the front rooms of the first floors of the houses lining the streets. These covered passages are approached from the street by flights of steps and contain in some cases a second row of shops, those in Eastgate St. being the most attractive in the city. In part of Northgate St. (Pl. C, 2, D, 2, 3) the rows occupy the ground-floor and recall the arcades often found in mediæval Continental towns. Watergate St. contains the three finest specimens of timber-built houses, in the number of which Chester excels all other English cities. *God's Providence House* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1652 but reconstructed in 1862, is so called from the inscription it bears, which is said to be a grateful commemoration of immunity from the plague. *Bishop Lloyd's House* (Pl. C, 3; 1615; open 10-1 and 2.30-5, Sat. 10-12; adm. 4*d*.) has a richly carved front. Farther on is the *Yacht Inn*, where Swift lodged. *Trinity Church* (Pl. C, 3) contains the tombs of Matthew Henry (1662-1714), the commentator, and Thomal Parnell 1679-1718), the Irish poet. Beyond Nicholas St. we turn down a passage on the left to reach the **Stanley Palace* (Pl. C, 4; 1591), originally the town residence of the Earl of Derby (adm. 6*d*.).

There are vaulted storehouses ('crypts') in the basements of houses in Eastgate St. (No. 34), Watergate St. (No. 11), and Bridge St. (No. 12). At 39 Bridge St. are the remains of a Roman hypocaust. The *Bear & Billet Inn*, at the foot of Lower Bridge St. (Pl. D, 5), was formerly the town mansion of the Earls of Shrewsbury.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D, 3) is built of red sandstone, with a massive central tower, and illustrates various styles of architecture, from Norman to Jacobean. Its dimensions are as follows: length 355 ft., width 75 ft., across the transepts 200 ft., height 78 ft. The Perp. tower (127 ft.) commands a good view. The whole of the church and monastic buildings are open free to visitors from 7 till dusk, on Sun. from 7.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.; donation expected. The services on week-days are at 8, 10, 4.15, and 9; on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, and 6.30. Organ recital on Sun. after the evening service.

The cathedral originated in a Saxon convent of secular canons dedicated to St. Werburgh (died c. 700), daughter of Wulfhere, King of Mercia, and fourth abbess of Ely, whose remains were brought hither by Ethelfleda (p. 261) in 875. The convent was transformed into a Benedictine abbey by Hugh Lupus (p. 261) in 1093, with the aid of St. Anselm, Abbot of Bec and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The abbey was not completed till nearly 200 years after the death of Lupus, and the Norman church which he founded does not seem to have stood more than a century before its re-erection in the Gothic style was undertaken. Parts of the Norman building still exist, however, in the present cathedral. The next oldest portions are the E.E. Lady Chapel and chapter-house (1200-70). The greater part of the choir is of the early-Dec. period (1280-1300), with Geometrical tracery; while the central tower, the W. front, and the upper parts of the nave and S. transept are late-Perp. (c. 1485-90). The abbey-church of St. Werburgh became the cathedral of Chester in 1541, when the present bishopric was founded by Henry VIII. The see of Lichfield (p. 270), however, had been transferred to Chester for a few years in the 11th cent. (see p. 265), and throughout the middle ages the bishops of Lichfield were frequently called bishops of Chester.

A restoration of the entire edifice was carried out after 1868 by Sir George Gilbert Scott and Sir Arthur Blomfield.

Perhaps the best general view of the exterior of the cathedral is obtained from the city wall to the E., whence an interesting study may be made of the different forms of tracery in the windows, from the E.E. of the Lady Chapel to the Perp. clerestory of the S. transept. The W. front contains a fine Perp. window, but its general effect is somewhat poverty-stricken, and it is partly masked by its structural connection with the *King's School*, a fine building (1876) by Sir Arthur Blomfield, on the site of the old bishop's palace. Among the other notable points of the exterior are the Tudor S.W. porch with its parvis, and the apsidal termination of the S. choir-aisle with its steeple-like roof (restored by Scott from ancient indications). — In the corbels on the S. front are grotesque portraits of Gladstone, Beaconsfield, and others.

Interior. Entering by the S.W. porch (early 16th cent.), we find ourselves at the W. end of the Nave. This is the best point for a general view of the interior, the warm colour of the stone producing a very pleasing effect. The elevated W. part of the nave is late-Perp., while the rest of the bays of the nave and also the S. aisle and the S. transept are mainly in the Dec. style. On the wall of the N. aisle are mosaics of Scriptural scenes (1886); at its W. extremity is a fragment of the Norman church, restored as a baptistery, the font in which came from a village near Venice and probably dates from the 6th century. At either end of the aisle is a doorway leading to the cloisters. The fan-vaulting of the

nave is of oak, designed by Scott. The central boss bears the arms of the Prince of Wales (Earl of Chester, p. 261). In the S. aisle is a tablet to George Clarke (1760-1844), governor of New York, and at its W. end is the *Consistory Court*, with Jacobean fittings. — The small North Transept, which we enter by passing under the organ-loft, is mainly Norman work, the lower and earlier portion showing smaller stones and wider joints, though the upper part, including the windows and roof, is Perpendicular. This transept contains the modern monument (Pl. 3) of Bishop Pearson (1613-86), author of the 'Exposition of the Creed', and, on the W. wall, a memorial tablet (Pl. 1) to Randolph Caldecott (1846-86), the artist. — The South Transept is as large as the choir and four times as large as the N. transept. The monks, anxious to extend their church, were unable to build towards the N. on account of the monastery buildings, and could do so towards the S. only by dispossessing the parishioners of St. Oswald's, who had rights in the earlier S. transept. They accordingly gave the parishioners a new church in another part of the town, and built the present transept on the site of the earlier one. Towards the end of the 15th cent., however, the monks were compelled to re-admit the parishioners; and down to 1880 the S. transept was separated by a partition from the rest of the cathedral and used as a parish church. It contains the tomb (Pl. 5) of the 1st Duke of Westminster (1825-99; by F. W. Pomeroy), the chapels and windows of the E. aisle, and the colours of the Cheshire Regiment, including the flag (afterwards present at Bunker Hill; hung above the furthest chapel) in which the body of Wolfe was wrapped when he was killed at the siege of Quebec. At the crossing hangs the Union Jack worn by H.M.S. 'Chester' at the Battle of Jutland.

The early-Dec. architecture of the *Choir is richer and finer than that of the nave. The triforium, only indicated in the nave, is here a distinct feature. The ***Stalls* (late 14th cent.), with their forty-eight misericords, are perhaps the finest specimen of wood-carving of the kind in England, rivalled by those at Lincoln and Beverley alone. The bishop's throne, choir-screen, altar, and pulpit, the rich marble flooring, and the painted oak vaulting are all modern. The candelabra by the altar are Italian cinquecento work. — The N. aisle of the choir contains a few relics of the original Norman building, such as the base of a pier and a capital used as foundation by the later builders; the point where the Norman apse ended is indicated by a line of dark marble in the floor. The E. end of the aisle is late-Perp. (c. 1500). The little *Canons' Vestry*, now entered from this aisle, but originally from the N. transept, is in the Transitional style. The S. aisle now again terminates in an apse, restored by Scott to reproduce the original form of the E.E. choir. In the middle of this aisle is a tomb which tradition describes as that of Emperor Henry V. of Germany (d. 1125), who is really interred in Speyer Cathedral. Farther E. is a tomb (Pl. 2) believed to be that of the monk Ranulf Higden (d. 1364), author of the 'Polychronicon'.

The *Lady Chapel, now entered from the N. choir-aisle by a doorway occupying the place of one of the original windows, is pure E.E. (restored). At its W. end are the reconstructed fragments of the 14th cent. shrine of St. Werburgh (Pl. 4).

The conventual buildings, perhaps the most interesting feature of the cathedral, lie to the N. of the church, instead of occupying the more usual position to the S. The *Chapter House and its vestibule, entered from the N. transept or from the cloisters, are in the E.E. style, and are somewhat earlier than the Lady Chapel, with which they vie in beauty. In the vestibule we note the graceful way in which the mouldings of the pillars run continously up to the vaulting, without the interposition of capitals. The chapter-house, which like other early chapter-houses is rectangular, contains part of the cathedral library and a 13th cent. cupboard with ironwork by Thomas of Leighton (p. 238). The modern glass in the E. window depicts the history of the cathedral.

The *Cloisters are entered also by the Norman door at the E. end of the N. aisle. The style of architecture is Perp., and on the S. and part of the W. side the arcades are double, with 'carrels' used by the monks as studies. In the S. walk (rebuilt), where several of the early abbots are buried, we see the Norman work in the N. wall of the nave, and at its W. end diverges a Norman passage leading to the N.W. front of the cathedral. A window in the S. walk commemorates G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine, who lost their lives on Mount Everest in 1924. In the centre of the garth is the monks' reservoir. A narrow vaulted chamber or undercroft in the late-Norman style extends along the W. walk from N. to S. Steps at the S. end of the W. walk ascend to *St. Anselm's Chapel*, a Norman structure with a Jacobean ceiling and woodwork. The E. walk is bounded by the so-called *Parlour* (restored), the *Slype* (a passage with an elaborate roof, which led to the old infirmary), and the vestibule of the chapter-house. Near the N.E. corner is the staircase leading to the *Dormitory*, which formed the second story of this part of the building. In the N. walk are the monks' lavatory and the fine doorway of the *Refectory, an E.E. structure containing a *Reader's Pulpit, with a staircase in the wall. At the W. end hangs a Mortlake tapestry after Raphael's cartoon of Elymas the sorcerer.

The *Town Hall* (Pl. C, D, 3; 1869) has a tower 160 ft. high. Nearly opposite, to the N. of the King's School (p. 263), is the *Abbey Gateway* (14th cent.), leading into Abbey Square. — We follow Foregate St. as far as Park Road, leading to *Grosvenor Park* (Pl. F, 3, 4), the S. side of which commands a view of the river. The path leading W. from the statue of the 2nd Marquis of Westminster leads straight to St. John's. By the S. wall of the churchyard is the 'Anchorite's Cell', in which, according to a curious legend, King Harold lived as a hermit after the battle of Hastings (p. 36), where he had been wounded but not slain.

St. John's (Pl. E, 4), finely situated above the Dee, dates from the close of the 11th century. Here Peter de Leia, Bishop of Lichfield, set up his throne from 1075 to 1085 (see p. 263), and thus St. John's may claim to rank as the second cathedral in the city. The present building, however, consists of little more than part of the nave of the original collegiate church. The choir and Lady Chapel, now in picturesque ruin, were crushed by the fall of the central tower in 1470; the W. front was destroyed by a similar accident in 1574; and a massive detached tower on the N.W. also fell in 1881. The N. porch, by which we enter, was rebuilt in 1883; the N.E. belfry was erected in 1887.

The *Interior (open 9-12 and 1-6) is an example of simple yet stately Norman architecture. The triforium is Transitional (c. 1190) and dates from a century later than the bays below; the clerestory is E.E. The ruins of the choir exhibit some fine Transitional details (key kept by the sexton, 1 Lumley Place). On the S. side of the chancel is an E.E. 'crypt' or chapter-house, now containing roof-bosses, Celtic crosses, etc.; De Quincey lived as a boy in a former residence built above it. — Near St. John's is the former *Bishop's Palace* (now the Y.M.C.A.).

From the middle of Bridge St. (p. 262) Grosvenor St. leads S.W. to the castle, passing the *Grosvenor Museum* (Pl. D, 4; week-days 10-5; adm. 3*d*., Wed. free), containing Roman altars, coins, and

inscribed stones found in the city (one of the finest collections in Britain from any one site), and other objects of local interest. On the right is an obelisk to the memory of Matthew Henry (p. 262). The equestrian statue in front of the castle is that of Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere (1773-1865), by Marochetti. The **Castle** (Pl. C, D, 6; O.W.; open free on week-days, 10.30-12 and 3-5, on application to the sentry), originally built by Hugh Lupus (p. 261), now consists of a series of buildings (by Thomas Harrison, 1793-1820) used as assize courts, gaol, and barracks. The only relic of the Norman period is *Julius Cæsar's Tower*, on the side next the river (S.W.), which has been recased with red stone. *St. Mary's* (Pl. D, 5), a Perp. church adjoining the castle on the E., contains old monuments.

Eaton Hall, the seat of the Duke of Westminster, is finely situated on the Dee, 4½ M. to the S. of Chester, and may be reached either by motorbus to *Eccleston* village or by river (steamer, see p. 260). The house and gardens are not shown, but the park (374 acres) is always open to the public (no motors). In approaching by steamer we may alight either at *Eccleston Ferry*, about 1½ M. below the hall, and walk through the park, or at the *Iron Bridge*, just above it. The present house, the fourth on the same site, is a magnificent Gothic pile erected by Alfred Waterhouse in 1870-82. In front of it is a bronze statue of Hugh Lupus (p. 261), by G. F. Watts. The return-route may be varied by following the avenue that leads N.W. from the iron gates at the front of the house to (2½ M.) the Overleigh Lodge, a few hundred yards from the Grosvenor Bridge (tram, see p. 260). — *Hawarden* (p. 504), 6¼ M. to the W. of Chester, is reached by motorbus or by railway from Northgate Station.

From Chester to Liverpool. *A.* Viâ Birkenhead, 15¾ M., L.M. & S.R. and G.W.R. in ½-1¼ hr. (to Rock Ferry 2*s.* 9*d.*, 1*s.* 8*d.*). — The line crosses *Wirral*, the peninsular portion of Cheshire (p. 274) between the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey, and commands fine views of the latter. — From (8 M.) *Hooton* branch-lines diverge W. for West Kirby (see p. 366), and E. for Helsby (9 M.: p. 267) viâ (3¾ M.) *Ellesmere Port*, on the Mersey and the Manchester Ship Canal (p. 372), with large dye-works. — 9¾ M. *Bromborough*. A little to the E. is *Eastham* (Ferry, R. & B. 8*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), whence ferry-steamers ply to Liverpool. The Ship Canal enters the Mersey here by means of three large locks. — 11 M. *Spital*. To the right lies **Port Sunlight**, with the soap-works of Lever Bros. (visitors admitted: best at 10.30 or 2.30) and a model village for their workpeople (founded in 1888; 6000 inhab.). The *Lady Lever Art Gallery* (10-5 or 6, Sun. 2-5 or 6), presented in 1922 by Lord Leverhulme (1851-1925), contains paintings and portraits by Allan Ramsay, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Hoppner, Raeburn, Wilson, Morland, Crome, Constable, Etty, Turner (Falls of Clyde), Holman Hunt (Scapegoat, May Morning on Magdalen Tower, p. 216), Burne-Jones (Annunciation, Beguiling of Merlin, Tree of Forgiveness), Millais (Sir Isumbras at the ford, Idyll of 1745, Lingering autumn, portrait of Lord Tennyson), Ford Madox Brown (Cromwell at St. Ives, p. 335), Watts (Una and the Red Cross Knight), Herkomer (The last muster), Leighton (Daphnephoria, Garden of the Hesperides), Orchardson (The young duke), and J. S. Sargent (On his holidays); Chinese porcelain; early Wedgwood ware; furniture (panelled rooms of the Tudor, William and Mary, Queen Anne, and Adam periods); statuary, etc. — Passengers for Liverpool either change at (13¼ M.) *Rock Ferry* for the Mersey Railway (see p. 359), or go on viâ the (14¾ M.) Town Station at *Birkenhead* (p. 366) to (15¼ M.) Woodside Station (rfmts.), whence a ferry-steamer conveys them across the Mersey to the Landing Stage at *Liverpool* (R. 46).

B. Viâ Runcorn, 27 M., L.M. & S.R. in ¾-1 hr. (*3s. 9d., 2s. 3d.*). — 7½ M. *Helsby*, junction for Hooton (p. 266). — Beyond (9¾ M.) *Frodsham* we cross the *Weaver*. — 14 M. *Runcorn*, and thence to Liverpool, see p. 275.

From Chester to Manchester. *A.* Viâ Warrington, 40 M., L.M. & S.R. in 1-1⅔ hr. (*7s. 1d., 4s. 3d.*). — To (9¾ M.) *Frodsham*, see above. — 11½ M. *Halton*, with a ruined castle and a library founded by Sir John Chesshyre in 1733. — 18 M. *Warrington* (Bank Quay; p. 374). — 23¼ M. *Earlestown Junction*, and thence to Manchester, see p. 373.

B. Viâ Northwich, 38¾ M., 'Cheshire Lines' from Northgate Station in 1⅔-2 hrs. (*7s. 1d., 4s. 3d.*). — 10½ M. *Delamere*, in the middle of *Delamere Forest*. — 18 M. **Northwich** (Crown & Anchor, 8 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s. 6d.*, P. 12*s.*), on the Weaver, is the principal town of the Cheshire salt-district, with 18,385 inhab., numerous salt-mines and brine-springs, and a Salt Museum & Free Library. Frequent subsidences, due to the pumping out of the brine, gives a singular appearance to many parts of the town. At *Winnington*, to the W., are the works of Brunner, Mond & Co. (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.). Branch to Sandbach, see p. 275. — About 1½ M. to the W. of (20½ M.) *Plumbley* is the *Church of *Lower Peover*, constructed entirely (except for the tower) of timber and plaster and dating from 1296. — 24 M. **Knutsford** (Royal George, 15 R. from 6*s. 6d.*, B. 3*s. 6d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s. 6d.*; Angel, 12 R. from 6*s. 6d.*, B. or L. 3*s. 6d.*, D. 6*s.*; Rose & Crown, 6 R. from 6*s. 6d.*, B. or L. 3*s. 6d.*, D. 4*s.*), a town of 5499 inhab., is the 'Cranford' of Mrs. Gaskell (née Elizabeth Cleghorn Stevenson; 1810-65), who was brought up by her aunt here at Heath House, in Gaskell Avenue, facing the common), and is buried in the graveyard of the Unitarian chapel, close to the station. She is commemorated by the tower of the council offices (1905). Adjoining the town on the N. is *Tatton Park*, the seat of Lord Egerton of Tatton. *Tabley House*, the seat of Lord de Tabley (1835-95), the poet, is an 18th cent. mansion, 2 M. to the S.W., near which stands *Tabley Old Hall* (14th cent., with a Jacobean façade) on an island in a lake (no adm.). — 31 M. *Altrincham & Bowdon* (Bowdon Hydro, P. from 12*s. 6d.*). — 38¾ M. *Manchester* (Central), see R. 47.

From Chester to *Crewe*, see p. 274; to *Whitchurch*, see p. 274; to *Wrexham* and *Shrewsbury*, see R. 67; to *Barmouth* viâ *Llangollen*, *Bala*, and *Dolgelley*, see R. 68; to *Llandudno*, *Bangor*, and *Holyhead*, see R. 69; to *Mold* and *Denbigh*, see p. 514.

36. From London to Liverpool and Manchester.

Road. *A.* From London to Liverpool, 201 M. To (71 M.) *Daventry*, see p. 230. — 77 M. *Kilsby* (p. 242). — We pass between Hinckley (p. 282; r.) and Nuneaton (p. 268; l.). — 101½ M. *Atherstone* (p. 268); 107 M. *Wilnecote* (r. for Tamworth, p. 269); 117 M. **Lichfield** (p. 269); 124½ M. *Rugeley* (p. 272); 127½ M. *Colwich* (p. 272); 139 M. *Stone* (p. 273); 144½ M. *Trentham* (p. 273); 148 M. *Newcastle-under-Lyme* (p. 273; for the Potteries); 163 M. *Holmes Chapel*; 171 M. *Knutsford* (see above); 183 M. *Warrington* (p. 374); 193 M. *Prescot* (p. 373). — We enter (201 M.) *Liverpool* (R. 46) by Prescot Road and London Road (Pl. E, 1).

B. From London to Manchester (A 6), 186 M. To (20 M.) *St. Albans*, see p. 230. — 25 M. *Harpenden* (p. 275); 30 M. *Luton* (p. 276); 48½ M. *Elstow* (p. 277); 50 M. **Bedford** (p. 276); 52 M. *Clapham* (p. 278); 63½ M. *Rushden* (p. 278); 64½ M. *Higham Ferrers* (p. 278); 66½ M. *Irthlingborough* (p. 241); 68½ M. *Finedon* (p. 278); 74½ M. *Kettering* (p. 278); 78½ M. *Rothwell* (p. 279); 85½ M. *Market Harborough* (p. 279). [An alternative route (82 M.) to Market Harborough runs viâ (32½ M.)

Dunstable (p. 276), and thence viâ *Woburn* (41 M.; p. 238), *Newport Pagnell* (49½ M.; p. 239), **Northampton** (64½ M.; p. 240), and *Brixworth* (71 M.; p. 242).] — We enter (100½ M.) **Leicester** (p. 280) by London Road (Pl. F, 4) and leave it by Great Central St. (Pl. D, 2, 3) and Abbey Gate (Pl. D, 1). — 111½ M. *Loughborough* (p. 282); 117½ M. *Kegworth* (p. 283). — We enter (129 M.) **Derby** (p. 283) by London Road (Pl. B, C, 3, 4). Thence to (186 M.) *Manchester*, see p. 289.

Besides the two main railway-lines described below the following alternative routes may be found convenient: by the G.W.R. to Liverpool viâ Birmingham, Shrewsbury, and Chester (see R. 31a, 34, 67, and p. 266), and by the L. & N.E.R. to Manchester viâ Sheffield (see R. 38b or 38c and p. 384).

A. Viâ Rugby, Lichfield, and Crewe.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Euston to *Lichfield* (Trent Valley), 116¼ M. in 2½-3 hrs. (24*s.* 4*d.*, 14*s.* 7*d.*); to *Liverpool* (Lime Street), 192¼ M. in 3¾-5¾ hrs. (41*s.* 3*d.*, 24*s.* 9*d.*), to *Manchester* (London Road or Victoria), 188¾ M. in 4-4½ hrs. (38*s.* 7*d.*, 23*s.* 2*d.*). Passengers for America are taken on in special boat-trains to the Riverside Station (p. 359) at Liverpool.

From London to (82¾ M.) *Rugby* (in Warwickshire, p. 242), see R. 31b.

97 M. **Nuneaton** (rfmts.; Newdegate Arms, T.H., 19 R., R. & B. from 9*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), a town of 41,894 inhab., with iron-mines and wool, ribbon, hat, and artificial silk factories, has the churches of St. Nicholas (E.E. and Perp.) and St. Mary, the latter a remnant of an important nunnery-church.

Robert Burton (1577-1640), author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy', was born at *Lindley Hall*, 3 M. to the N., and Michael Drayton (1563-1631), the poet, at *Hartshill*, 2½ M. to the N.W.

From Nuneaton to Loughborough, 26½ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1¼-1¾ hr. (5*s.* 7*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*). — 4¼ M. *Stoke Golding* has an early-Dec. double-naved church with fine tracery (c. 1275-90). — 8 M. *Market Bosworth*. Dr. Johnson was usher at the grammar school here in March-July 1732. *Bosworth Field*, where Richard III. was defeated and slain by the Earl of Richmond in 1485, lies 2 M. to the S. — At (10¼ M.) *Shackerstone* diverge the trains for Ashby de la Zouch (10¾ M.; p. 282). — We enter the Leicestershire coalfield and skirt the W. slopes of Charnwood Forest (p. 282). — 17¼ M. *Coalville East*, comp. p. 282. — 18¾ M. *Whitwick*. About 1 M. to the E. is *Mount St. Bernard*, a Cistercian abbey founded in 1835 (shown on written application to the Superior). — Close to (20 M.) *Grace Dieu Halt* are the scanty ruins of *Grace Dieu Priory*, an Augustinian nunnery founded in 1236, and of the Tudor manor-house in which Francis Beaumont (1584-1616), the dramatist, was born. — 26½ M. *Loughborough*, see p. 282.

For 'George Eliot's Country' and the line from Nuneaton to *Coventry*, see p. 245. — From Nuneaton (Abbey Street Station, 1¼ M. from the main or Trent Valley Station) to *Birmingham* and to *Leicester*, see p. 282; other trains to Leicester start from the Trent Valley Station.

102¼ M. *Atherstone* (Red Lion, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*) is situated on Watling Street. About 1 M. to the W. are the remains of *Merevale Abbey*, founded for Cistercians in 1148 (apply at the gatehouse; contribution expected). At *Fenny Drayton*, 3 M. to the E., is an obelisk indicating the site of the cottage in which George Fox (1624-91), founder of the Quakers, was born.

At (110 M.) **Tamworth** (Castle, 15 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Peel Arms, R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), an old town of 8032 inhab. on the *Tame*, we enter Staffordshire. The castle (week-days 9-dusk, and on Sun. afternoons from March to Oct.; adm. 9*d.*), which stands on a mound raised by Ethelfleda (p. 261) in 913, was erected by the Marmions and incorporates a Tudor manor-house, now a museum. The fine late-Dec. church, dedicated to St. Editha (daughter of King Edgar; d. 984), has a double spiral staircase in the tower and three chancel-windows by Madox Brown. The Town Hall (1701) and almshouses (1678) were built by Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital in London.

In the market-place is a statue of Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850), M.P. for Tamworth from 1830 onwards, who lived at *Drayton Manor*, 2 M. to the S., and is buried in the church of *Drayton Bassett*. — The High Level station at Tamworth is on the line from *Bristol* to *Derby* (p. 197).

Staffordshire, or *Staffs*, containing the Black Country and the Potteries, with their coalfields and iron deposits, is the third most important industrial county in England, surpassed only by Yorkshire and Lancashire. Five-sixths, however, of the county is rural, and Cannock Chase and the moorlands to the N. of the Trent are very attractive.

$116^1/_4$ M. **Lichfield.** — Railway Stations (both L.M. & S.R.). *Trent Valley*, on the main line, $1^1/_2$ M. to the E. of the city; *City*, for Birmingham, Walsall, Burton, Derby, etc.

Hotels. **George*, the scene of Farquhar's 'Beaux' Stratagem', 45 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, *Swan*, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*, both in Bird St.

Post Office, Bird St.

Lichfield (i.e. Luitcoit, the grey wood, Latinized into Licitfelda), a city of 8393 inhab., has a fine cathedral and many associations with Dr. Johnson, the son of a Lichfield bookseller.

On the way from the Trent Valley Station to the city, we pass *St. Michael's*, where Johnson's father, mother, and brother are buried, with a Latin epitaph composed by him (in the central aisle, 3rd bay). The churchyard is 7 acres in area. In Tamworth St., straight on, is *Red Court*, a large house on the left, built by Lucy Porter, Johnson's stepdaughter. Farther on is the market-place, in which are a heavy statue of *Dr. Samuel Johnson* (1709-84), by R. C. Lucas (1838), with bas-reliefs of scenes from his life, and a statue of *James Boswell* (1740-95), by Percy Fitzgerald (1908). The register of *St. Mary's* contains the entry of Johnson's baptism. At the corner of the market-place is **Dr. Johnson's Birthplace**, with a memorial tablet and three pillars in front. The house now contains a museum of relics, MSS., portraits, etc., and a library (week-days 10-4 or 6, 6*d.*).

The adjacent *Three Crowns Inn* entertained Johnson and Boswell when they visited Lichfield in 1776, and here Johnson expatiated in praise of Lichfield and its inhabitants, "the most sober, decent people in England, the genteelest in proportion to their wealth, and spoke the purest English". The Johnson Society supps here (or in the Guildhall) on Johnson's birthday (Sept. 18th). The adjoining house was the birthplace of Elias Ashmole (1617-92; p. 220).

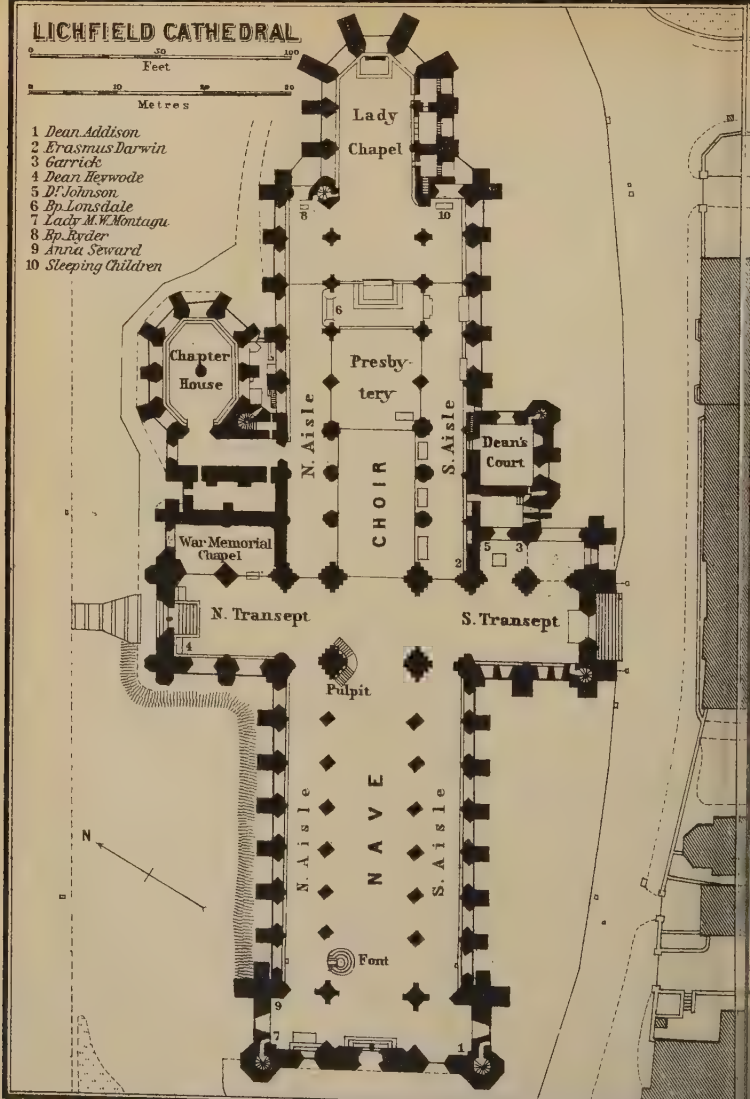
In Dam St., which leads from the market-place to the cathedral, are the site of the infant school attended by Johnson and the house where Robert Greville, 2nd Lord Brooke, was killed in 1643 by a bullet from the cathedral tower.

From the end of Market St., which runs W. from the market-place, St. John St. leads S. to *St. John's Hospital* (refounded in 1495), with eight massive brick chimneys, opposite which, behind the Rural Council House, is the *Old Grammar School* (rebuilt and school removed), where Ashmole, Addison, Johnson, and Garrick were educated. Bird St. continues St. John St. N. to the cathedral close, passing (r.) the *Minster Pool* and the *Garden of Remembrance* (war memorial) and (l.) the *Free Library & Museum*, in the gardens of which is a statue, by Lady Scott, of Commander E. J. Smith, captain of the 'Titanic' (d. 1912). Adjacent is the *Probate Court*, on the site of Garrick's early home. On the right, just beyond the corner of the close, is a house occupied by Erasmus Darwin (p. 271) from 1756 to 1781.

The *Cathedral, a building of red sandstone, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Chad and situated in a small but picturesque close, is mainly an E.E. and Dec. edifice of 1200-1370. It is sometimes styled the 'Queen of English Minsters', and though surpassed by other cathedrals in age, size, and grandeur of site, it has yet a good claim to the title in the exquisite symmetry, proportion, and picturesqueness of its general effect.

The headquarters of the immense diocese of Mercia was removed from Repton (p. 197) to Lichfield in 669 by St. Chad or Ceadda (d. 672), the fifth bishop. The see was moved to Chester (p. 263) for a few years in 1075, and subsequently the right of electing the bishop was exercised alternately by the canons of Lichfield and the monks of Coventry (p. 244). St. Chad's church was at Stowe (p. 271). A church, dedicated to St. Peter, was built at Lichfield in 700, but there is no trace left of this, or (above ground) of the Norman church that succeeded it. The oldest part of the building is the lower part of the W. half of the choir, erected c. 1198; the transepts followed in 1220-40; the nave dates from c. 1250, and the W. front from c. 1280; while the Lady Chapel and presbytery belong to the beginning of the 14th century. The close was surrounded by a wall (the moat is still in existence), and in 1643 the cathedral was defended against the Parliamentarians, who battered down the central tower and demolished many carvings, monuments, and windows. In the 18th cent. the building underwent an iconoclastic restoration at the hands of James Wyatt and in the 19th a more satisfactory one under Sir George Gilbert Scott.

The most conspicuous features are the three stone spires (the 'Ladies of the Vale') and the W. front. The central steeple is 250 ft., and those at the W. end 192 and 190 ft. high. The **West Front, dating from c. 1280, is one of the most graceful and harmonious in England; and it has an advantage over such a front as that of Peterborough in its organic connection with the rest of the building. It has niches for 113 statues, now almost all filled with modern figures, though six of the originals remain. The ironwork on the central door is by Thomas of Leighton (p. 238). The doorway of the N. transept is a fine piece of E.E. work. The clerestory windows are of the rare 'spherical triangle' type. — The main dimensions are: length (interior) 403 ft.; width of nave and aisles 67 ft.; width across transepts 149 ft.; height 80½ ft. The daily services are at 8, 10 (10.30 in winter and on Sun.), and 4. We enter by the W. portal.



Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The *Interior (open free from 7.30 to 5 or 7, Sun. 2.30-4 and, in summer, 6.15-7.15; donation voluntary) is worthy of the exterior; its proportions are very harmonious and pleasing, while the reddish hue of the stone gives an impression of richness and warmth. The NAVE is in the early-Dec. style, with a beautiful triforium and clustered pillars with unrestored capitals. At the W. end of the N. aisle are a tablet to the memory of *Lady Mary Wortley Montagu* (1689-1762; Pl. 7) and a monument (Pl. 9) erected by *Anna Seward* (1749-1809), the 'Swan of Lichfield', to her parents, with an inscription by Sir Walter Scott. At the W. end of the S. aisle is a monument to *Dean Lancelot Addison* (1632-1703; Pl. 1), father of the essayist, and in the wall of the aisle are two semi-effigies. — The TRANSEPTS are E.E., with Perp. insertions. In the aisle of the S. transept are busts of *Dr. Johnson* (Pl. 5) and *Garrick* (Pl. 3; both buried in Westminster Abbey) by Westmacott; and in the N. transept is the skeleton-effigy of *Dean Heywode* (1492; Pl. 4).

The *CHOIR, which deflects palpably towards the N., was erected about 1200; but the E. half, forming the presbytery, was rebuilt in 1325, when the clerestory of the W. part was altered also. The junction of the E.E. and Dec. styles is easily distinguishable. The reredos and choir-screen were designed by Scott. The stalls were carved by Samuel Evans of Ellastone (p. 290), a cousin of George Eliot and said to have been the original of Seth Bede. On the N. side of the high altar is a recumbent effigy of *John Lonsdale* (bishop 1843-67; buried at Eccleshall, p. 274), by G. F. Watts. At the E. end of the S. aisle is a celebrated monument, the **Sleeping Children* (Pl. 10) of Prebendary Robinson, by Chantrey (1817); and at the corresponding place in the N. aisle is the kneeling figure of *Henry Ryder* (bishop 1824-36; Pl. 8), also by Chantrey. A medallion in the S. aisle commemorates *Erasmus Darwin* (1731-1802; Pl. 2), botanist and grandfather of Charles Darwin. — At the E. end of the choir is the *LADY CHAPEL, built about 1324, and terminating in a polygonal apse (paralleled in England in only three other churches). The *Stained Glass Windows, representing scenes from the Passion, date from 1532-39 and were brought in 1802 from the abbey of Herkenrode, near Liége; the two westernmost windows are likewise old Flemish work. The ten figures of virgin saints and martyrs are modern (1895). The altarpiece was carved at Oberammergau. Behind the reredos of the choir are exhibited photographs of 'St. Chad's Gospels' (Irish work; c. 721). — An archway in the N. choir-aisle opens on the vestibule of the CHAPTER HOUSE, a decagonal room of c. 1240, with a ribbed roof supported by a central shaft. A room above contains the LIBRARY (rarely shown), among the treasures of which are St. Chad's Gospels, an illuminated MS. of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales', and Dr. Johnson's copy of 'South's Sermons' (1694), used in the compilation of his dictionary. — To the S. of the choir is the sacristy, now also the CONSISTORY COURT, over which is a gallery (1337) opening into the *Chapel of St. Chad's Head.*

The *Deanery*, the early home of Joseph Addison, and the *Bishop's Palace* (1687), once occupied by Anna Seward, are on the N. side of the close, and on the S. is a *Theological College.*

To the N.E. of the cathedral lies *Stowe Pool*, along which a pretty walk leads to *Stowe* and the church of St. Chad, containing mural tablets on the S. side of the chancel, to Lucy Porter (d. 1786; p. 269) and to Catherine Chambers (d. 1767), servant to Johnson's parents. Adjacent is St. Chad's Well. — At *Edial*, 3 M. to the W. of the city, Johnson made an unsuccessful effort to establish a school, with Garrick as one of his pupils. — *Wall*, the site of the Roman *Etocetum*, is situated 2 M. to the S.W., on Watling Street. Remains of earthworks, a fragment of Roman wall, the bath, and a leaden water-pipe are still visible.

From Lichfield to *Birmingham*, see p. 251 to *Derby* and to *Walsall*, see p. 284.

At (121 M.) *Armitage* we enter the valley of the upper *Trent*. — 124¼ M. *Rugeley* (Shrewsbury Arms, R. 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.).

About 8 M. to the N. lies *Abbots Bromley*, famous for its 'horn dance', held on the first Mon. after Sept. 4th; at *Hoar Cross* (Meynell Ingram Arms, P.R.H.A., 3 R. at 4*s*., B. 2*s*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*.), 3 M. to the E. of this, is the beautiful church of the Holy Angels, designed by G. F. Bodley (1876).

A branch-line runs S. from Rugeley to *Walsall* (15¼ M.; p. 256) viâ (7¼ M.) *Cannock*. ***Cannock Chase** is a fine expanse of moorland 25 sq.M. in area, the S. portion of which is marred by coal-pits.

From (127¼ M.) *Colwich* diverges on the right a branch for Stone (11¾ M.; p. 273), used by some of the expresses from London to Manchester. — On the right is *Shugborough Hall*, property of the Earl of Lichfield and birthplace of Adm. Lord Anson (1697-1762; buried in Colwich church); on the N. side of the park the Trent is crossed by the picturesque old *Essex Bridge*.

133½ M. **Stafford** (rfmts.; Swan, 24 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Station, T.H., 21 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; Vine, 20 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), the pleasant county town, with 28,632 inhab., is situated on the *Sow*. Its chief industry is bootmaking, and Sheridan, who was its M.P. from 1780 to 1806, gave the toast: "May the trade of Stafford be trod underfoot by all the world." Victoria Road, crossing the river, leads direct to *St. Mary's*, a fine collegiate church with an octangular tower, a Transitional nave (1189), and a Norman font. In the N. aisle is a bust of Izaak Walton (1593-1683), who was baptized in this church (the house in Eastgate St. in which he was born has been pulled down). Close by, at the corner of St. Mary's Gate, is the half-timbered *High House* (1555), where Charles I. and Prince Rupert lodged in 1642. Nearly opposite is *St. Chad's*, a restored Norman church. To the right in Greengate St. are the *Swan Hotel*, where George Borrow was an ostler in 1825; *Chetwynd House* (1745; now the post office), where Sheridan frequently stayed; and the *Royal Brine Baths*.

About 1 M. to the W. of the station, on the Newport road, is *Stafford Castle*, a pseudo-antique structure of 1815, commanding an extensive view (open after 11 a.m.; adm. 4*d*.). Part of the old keep is extant.

From Stafford to Shrewsbury, 29¼ M., L.M & S.R. in ¾-1¼ hr. (6*s*. 1*d*., 3*s*. 8*d*.). — 11½ M. *Newport* (Royal Victoria, 13 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), in Shropshire (p. 190), with the Harper Adams Agricultural College. — About 1½ M. to the E. of (15 M.) *Donnington* are the beautiful ruins of *Lilleshall Abbey*, founded for Austin canons in 1150 (apply at the estate office, Lilleshall Hall). — 18¾ M. *Wellington*, and thence to Shrewsbury, see p. 257.

From Stafford to Manchester viâ Stoke-on-Trent and Macclesfield, 53½ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1¾-2½ hrs. (11*s*. 6*d*., 6*s*. 11*d*.). This line crosses the **Potteries**, an ugly district devoted to the manufacture of earthenware and porcelain of every description. North Staffordshire is rich in coal and iron, but all the raw materials are brought from elsewhere: china-clay from Cornwall (p. 153), ball clay from Dorset, flints from Norfolk (p. 319) and Normandy, felspar from Derbyshire and Norway, and bones from South America. Visitors are admitted to many of the

'pot-banks'. The Potteries consist of six towns (Stoke-on-Trent, Hanley, Burslem, Tunstall, Fenton, and Longton), united since 1910 to form the city of Stoke-on-Trent, with a population of 278,900. The pottery industry here dates from the 16th cent., but owes its modern importance to Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95), who, to quote his epitaph at Stoke, "converted a rude inconsiderable manufactory into an elegant art and an important part of national commerce". Other famous potters were Josiah Spode (1754-1827), Herbert Minton (1793-1858), and William Copeland (1797-1868). Descriptions of the 'Five Towns' are found in the novels and stories of Mr. Arnold Bennett, himself a native of the district.

Our line diverges from the main line to Crewe at (5¼ M.) *Norton Bridge* (p. 274). — At (9¼ M.) *Stone* (Crown, 10 R., P. 14*s.* 6*d.*) we are joined by the line from Colwich (p. 272). Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent (1735-1823) is buried in the churchyard. — 13¼ M. *Trentham* (hotel, 6 R., R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*). — 16 M. **Stoke-on-Trent** (rfmts.; *North Stafford, by the station, T. H., 84 R., R. & B. from 10*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; American Consulate, Lloyd's Bank Buildings, Wolfe St.; Thos. Cook & Son, 20 Glebe St.), the railway centre of the Potteries. In front of the station is a statue of Josiah Wedgwood, and St. Peter's contains monuments to him and to Josiah Spode. Stoke is connected by railway, trams, and motorbuses with **Hanley** (Grand, T. H., 93 R., R. & B. from 10*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Victoria, T. H., 14 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*; Ash Hall, at *Bucknall*, 3½ M. to the E., P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*, with golf-course; Thos. Cook & Son, 11 Upper Market Square), the largest of the 'Five Towns', and **Burslem**, the 'Mother of the Potteries' and birthplace of Josiah Wedgwood. There are collections of pottery in the public library & museum at Stoke, the museum at Hanley, the Wedgwood Institute at Burslem, the library at Longton (p. 285), and the Victoria Institute at *Tunstall*. From Stoke to Derby and to Crewe, see p. 284; branches run N.E. to Leek (12¼ M.; p. 285), and S.W. to Market Drayton (17¼ M.; p. 257) viâ (2 M. *Newcastle-under-Lyme* (Castle, 18 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; Borough Arms, 18 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*). — 17 M. *Etruria* owes its origin to the pottery opened here by Josiah Wedgwood in 1769 and its name to the erroneous belief that the ancient vases copied by him had been found in Etruria. At the Wedgwood works (week-days, except Sat., 6*d.*; guides start at 10.30, 11.30, 2.30, and 3.30), which are carried on by his descendants, there is an interesting museum; his home, Etruria Hall, is used as the offices of the Shelton Iron, Steel, and Coal Co.

Beyond (22 M.) *Harecastle* (Lawton Hall, R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), junction for Crewe (see p. 285), we enter Cheshire (p. 274). — 24½ M. *Mow Cop*, a hill on the right (1091 ft.), crowned by an artificial ruin (1760). A memorial church in the village marks the site of the first Primitive Methodist camp-meeting in 1807, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne. The moated **Old Moreton Hall* (adm. 6*d.*; teas provided), 1¾ M. to the N.W. of the station, is one of the finest specimens of black-and-white timbered architecture (1540). — 27¾ M. *Congleton* (Bull's Head, 11 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Lion & Swan, R. 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 14*s.*), a town of 11,764 inhab., with picturesque old inns, manufactures silk, fustian, and cigars. — 35¾ M. **Macclesfield** (Macclesfield Arms, 18 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), an old town of 33,846 inhab., is the centre of the silk industry, established here in 1756. To the E. extends the wild moorland known as *Macclesfield Forest* (road to Buxton, see p. 292). *Gawsworth*, 3½ M. to the S.W., is a most picturesque village, with an interesting church, rectory, and hall. Railway from Macclesfield to Derby, see p. 285. — 38¼ M. *Prestbury* has a fine church (St. Peter's) with a Norman chapel and an old vicarage. — 43¾ M. *Bramhall*. *Bramhall Hall, 1 M. to the N., is another specimen of black-and-white architecture, dating in part from the 15th century. — 45¼ M. *Cheadle Hulme*, and thence to Manchester, see p. 275.

From Stafford to *Wolverhampton* and *Birmingham*, see p. 251; to *Uttoxeter* and *Derby*, see p. 285.

139 M. *Norton Bridge*, where the Stoke-on-Trent line diverges (see p. 273). At *Shallowford*, $^3/_4$ M. from the station, is Izaak Walton's farm of *Halfhead*, bequeathed by him to the town of Stafford. The farmhouse has been rebuilt; a picturesque old cottage belonging to it and used as a museum (open daily, including Sun., 10-1 and 3-6, 6*d.*; closed on Tues. and Fri. mornings) was burnt down in 1927, but is to be rebuilt. The castle at *Eccleshall* (Royal Oak, R. & B. 7*s.*), 3 M. to the W., built in 1315 and restored in 1695, was the residence of the bishops of Lichfield until 1867. — 150$^1/_4$ M. *Madeley.*

We now enter **Cheshire**, the chief physical features of which are the moorlands in the N.E. (Macclesfield Forest and Longdendale, pp. 273, 384) and the Wirral peninsula (p. 266) on the N.W. From the Norman Conquest until 1237 Cheshire was a county palatine, within which the earls exercised sovereign jurisdiction on behalf of the king (comp. p. 261). The chief industries are the production of cheese and salt and the manufacture of cotton (at Stockport, p. 275) and silk (at Macclesfield, p. 273). In the N. the county includes many residential suburbs for Liverpool and Manchester. Cheshire is noted for its numerous examples of timber-and-plaster ('black-and-white' or 'magpie') architecture.

158 M. **Crewe** (rfmts.; *Crewe Arms, owned by the L.M. & S.R., 26 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Royal, 42 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 46,477 inhab. and an important railway junction, owes its existence to the locomotive works of the L.M. & S.R. *Crewe Hall* (Marquis of Crewe) was burnt down in 1866 and rebuilt by Edward Barry.

From Crewe to Chester, 21$^1/_4$ M., L.M. & S.R. in 25-50 min. (4*s.* 5*d.*, 2*s.* 8*d.*), a section of the main line to Holyhead (comp. R. 69). — 10$^1/_2$ M. *Beeston Castle*, on a hill 1$^1/_4$ M. to the W. of the station, was built in 1220 and dismantled in 1646 (open on Mon., Wed., Fri., and Sat.). *Bunbury*, 1$^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of the station, has a fine Perp. church with the monument of Sir Hugh Calverley (d. 1393), companion-in-arms of the Black Prince. — 21$^1/_4$ M. *Chester*, see R. 35.

From Crewe to Oswestry (Welshpool), 32 M., G.W.R. in 1$^1/_4$-2 hrs. (11*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.* 11*d.*). — 4 M. *Nantwich* (Brine Baths, 50 R., from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a town of 7296 inhab., with medicinal brine-baths, old timbered houses, and a Perp. church. To Wellington, see p. 257. — 13$^3/_4$ M. **Whitchurch** (Swan, 20 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Victoria, 10 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), in Shropshire (p. 190), is the junction for Shrewsbury (see p. 260) and for Chester (20 M.; p. 260). St. Alkmund's (1713) contains the tomb of John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, killed at Castillon near Bordeaux in 1453. — 24$^1/_2$ M. *Ellesmere* (Bridgwater Arms, 14 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 3*d.*, D. 4*s.*), junction for Wrexham (see p. 504), is a picturesque little town with several meres. — At (30 M.) *Whittington*, with the scanty ruins of a castle, we cross the line from Shrewsbury to Chester (p. 503). — 32 M. **Oswestry** (Wynnstay, T.H., 27 R., R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Queen's, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*), an interesting old town with 9790 inhabitants. St. Oswald's contains monuments of the Yale family (p. 504). At Old Oswestry, 1 M. to the N., is a British camp with a triple line of ramparts. From Oswestry to Welshpool (Aberystwyth), see p. 499; to Llangynog, see p. 499; to Gobowen (Chester), see p. 503. Motorbuses run to Llanfair Caereinion (p. 499) and to Welshpool, etc.

From Crewe to *Wellington*, see p. 257; to *Shrewsbury*, see p. 260; to *Derby* viâ *Stoke-on-Trent*, see p. 284; to *Preston*, *Lancaster*, and *Carlisle*, see R. 50a.

The Railway from Crewe to Liverpool crosses the *Weaver* beyond (165¼ M.) *Winsford*, with salt-works. On the left is *Vale Royal* (Lord Delamere), on the site of a Cistercian abbey founded by Edward I. in 1277. — Beyond (169¼ M.) *Acton Bridge* we cross the Weaver again and diverge to the left from the trunk-line to the N. (p. 393). — 179¼ M. *Runcorn*, a port and industrial town of 18,393 inhab., with chemical works, is connected with Widnes (p. 374) by a transporter-bridge (toll 1*d.*, motor-cycle 4*d.*, with side-car 5*d.*, motor-car 8*d.*). To Chester, see p. 267. The railway crosses the Manchester Ship Canal (p. 372) and the *Mersey* by an iron viaduct 2 M. long. — 181½ M. *Ditton Junction*, and thence to (192¼ M.) *Liverpool* (Lime Street), see p. 374.

The Railway from Crewe to Manchester diverges to the right from the trunk-line to the N. — 162½ M. *Sandbach* (Wheatsheaf, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d*) has a Perp. church and two Saxon Crosses in the market-place. A branch runs hence to Northwich (8¾ M.; p. 267) viâ (3½ M.) *Middlewich*, with salt-mines and chemical works. — 171¼ M. *Alderley Edge* (Queen's, R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*). The 'edge' is a rocky ridge (c. 650 ft.) commanding fine views. — At (180½ M.) *Cheadle Hulme* we are joined by the line from Stafford viâ Stoke and Macclesfield (p. 272).

183 M. **Stockport** (rfmts.; White Lion, 15 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 2*s.* 6*d.*; George, R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), a cotton and hat manufacturing town of 123,315 inhab., situated on the slope of the *Mersey* valley. It has a Perp. church (St. Mary's); a statue, in St. Peter's Square, of Richard Cobden, M.P. for Stockport in 1841-47; Vernon Park, with a museum and picture-gallery; and several old houses. Tiviot Dale Station, see p. 374.

188¾ M. *Manchester* (London Road), see R. 47.

B. Viâ Bedford, Leicester, and Derby.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from St. Pancras to *Bedford*, 49¾ M. in ¾-1½ hr. (10*s.* 2*d.*, 6*s.* 1*d.*); to *Leicester*, 99 M. in 1¾-3¼ hrs. (20*s.* 2*d.*, 12*s.* 1*d.*); to *Derby*, 128½ M. in 2½-3¾ hrs. (26*s.* 6*d.*, 15*s.* 11*d.*); to *Liverpool* (Central), 218½ M. in 4¾-6 hrs. (41*s.* 3*d.*, 24*s.* 9*d.*); to *Manchester* (Central or Victoria), 190 M. in 4-5½ hrs. (38*s.* 7*d.*, 23*s.* 2*d.*).

From London to (20 M.) *St. Albans*, in Herts (p. 237), see Baedeker's 'London and its Environs'. — At (24¾ M.) *Harpenden* (Railway, R. & B. 8*s.*) are a co-educational school (St. George's) and the *Rothamsted Experimental Station*, founded in 1843 by Sir John Bennet Lawes for the purpose of agricultural research and carried on in conjunction with Sir Joseph Gilbert (visitors shown round on application to the secretary).

Mackerye End, an old house 2 M. to the N.E., was the subject of one of the 'Essays of Elia'. — A branch-line runs S.W. to (8 M.) *Hemel Hempstead* (Midland Hotel), a town of 13,832 inhab., which has a Norman church with a leaded spire (Boxmoor station, see p. 238). From Harpenden to Hatfield, see p. 300.

We now enter **Bedfordshire,** or *Beds*, a small county in the basin of the Ouse, "slow winding through a level plain Of spacious meads with cattle sprinkled o'er". Straw-hat making at Luton and engineering at Bedford are the chief industries. Bedfordshire is the county of Bunyan and Cowper.

30¼ M. **Luton** (rfmts.; George, R. 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; Red Lion, T.H., 19 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), situated on the infant *Lea* (or *Lee*), in a gap in the Chilterns, is a prosperous town of 57,077 inhab., with straw-hat and felt-hat factories and engineering works. The straw-plait is now imported from Japan, China, and Italy. The parish church contains fine sedilia, a chapel built by Lord Wenlock in 1461, and a Dec. font-canopy 20 ft. high.

From the L. & N.E.R. station, which adjoins the L.M. & S.R. station, trains run S.E. to *Hatfield* (see p. 300), and W. to *Leighton Buzzard* (12½ M.; p. 238) viâ (4½ M.) **Dunstable** (Old Sugar Loaf, 16 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; Saracen's Head, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), a straw-hat making town of 8894 inhab., at the foot of the Dunstable Downs. The *Priory Church is a relic of a house of Austin canons founded by Henry I. in 1131. Its W. front is a curious mixture of Norman, E.E., and Perp. architecture, and the nave is a fine example of Norman; the choir and transepts were pulled down at the Dissolution. To the W. of the town are the earthworks of *Maiden Bower* and *Totternhoe Castle*. Hall Farm, at *Whipsnade*, 3 M. to the S., was purchased by the Zoological Society of London in 1927 for development as a zoological park.

41¾ M. *Ampthill* (White Hart) lies on an attractive greensand ridge. The picturesque Oxford Hospital (1690), in the fields near the station, is an almshouse for Oxford college servants. The church contains the monument of Richard Nicolls (1642-1672), first English governor of New York. *Ampthill Park* contains ancient oaks, an avenue of limes, and a cross marking the site of the castle where Catherine of Aragon resided in 1531-33 during the proceedings for her divorce, which was pronounced in Dunstable church. About 1 M. to the N. of the town are the ruins of *Houghton Towers*, possibly Bunyan's 'House Beautiful', built for the Countess of Pembroke (p. 104) in 1615 and ascribed to Inigo Jones.

49¾ M. **Bedford.** — Railway Stations (both L.M. & S.R.). *Midland Road* (rfmts.), on the W. side of the town; *St. John's*, on the S. side, for the trains to Bletchley and to Cambridge.

Hotels. **Swan*, by the bridge, 50 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; **Embankment*, 15 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 5*s.*; *Bridge*, on the S. side of the bridge, 25 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Lion*, T.H., High St., 24 R., R. & B. from 8*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Midland Waverley*, private, near the station, P. 14*s.*

Cabs. One person 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2 pers. 2*s.*, 3 or 4 pers. 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5 or 6 pers. 3*s.* Double fares at night (12-6). Each package carried outside 2*d.* — Motorbuses to *Luton*, *Leighton Buzzard*, *Biggleswade*, *Hitchin*, *Huntingdon*, *St. Ives*, etc.

Theatre. *County*, close to the Midland Road Station. — Post Office, Dame Alice St. — Boating on the Ouse.

Bedford, with 40,247 inhab., is a residential county town on the *Ouse*, with engineering and chocolate works, and is chiefly interesting for its Bunyan and Howard associations and for its schools.

The schools of Bedford were founded by Sir William Harper or Harpur (d. 1573), Lord Mayor of London in 1561-62, who in 1552 endowed a school in his native town with land in Holborn. The Harpur Trust now controls four great schools, with over 2500 pupils: **Bedford School**, one of the largest public schools in England (about 850 boys), now housed in buildings (1891) to the N. of St. Peter's; the *Modern School for Boys* (700 pupils), established in 1792, in Harpur St.; and the *Girls' High School* (500 pupils), in Bromham Road, and *Girls' Modern School* (500 pupils), in St. Paul's Square, both designed by Basil Champneys. The trust manages also almshouses in Dame Alice St.

Near the bridge over the Ouse (1813) is *St. Paul's*, with the brass of Sir William Harper in the S. aisle. In St. Paul's Square is a fine statue, by Alfred Gilbert (1890), of John Howard (1726-90), the prison reformer, who was high sheriff of Bedfordshire. A pleasant walk may be taken on the embankment skirting the Ouse, past the war memorial (by C. S. Jagger), to *Russell Park*. — At the N. end of the High St. are a statue of John Bunyan, by Boehm, presented by the 9th Duke of Bedford in 1874, and *St. Peter's*, with Saxon masonry in its tower. In Mill St., to the E. of High St., is the *Howard Congregational Church*, founded on the initiative of John Howard in 1772. Farther on is the *Bunyan Meeting*, founded in 1650 and built in 1849-50 on the site of the barn in which John Bunyan ministered from 1672 till his death in 1688. On the bronze doors, given by the 9th Duke of Bedford in 1876, are ten scenes from the 'Pilgrim's Progress' by Frederick Thrupp. In the vestibule is the old door from the county gaol, and in the parlour (apply at Howard House) are Bunyan's chair, cabinet, jug, and staff, and early editions and foreign versions of his works. Adjacent is Howard House, owned and occasionally occupied by John Howard from 1765 to 1789 (tablet).

John Bunyan (1628-88), son of an Elstow tinsmith (see below) and set to his father's trade, joined in 1653 a dissenting body that met in Bedford under John Gifford and was chosen deacon in 1655 and travelling preacher in 1657. In 1660 he was arrested and sentenced to a short term of imprisonment for "devilishly and perniciously abstaining from coming to church to hear divine service, and for being a common upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles". Refusing to discontinue his unlicensed preaching, he was kept in prison (with an interval of a few weeks in 1666) until 1672 in the county gaol (taken down in 1801) at the corner of High St. and Silver St. It was during a subsequent six months' imprisonment in 1675-76, in the lock-up or town gaol on the old bridge (removed in 1765), that he wrote the first part of the 'Pilgrim's Progress'. He is buried in Bunhill Fields, London.

About $1^1/_4$ M. to the S. of the bridge, on the Luton road, is **Elstow** ('St. Helen's Stow'), Bunyan's birthplace. The site of the cottage where he was born is in the fields, 1 M. to the E. One of the first cottages on the right is erroneously claimed to be that occupied by him after his marriage. The Norman and E.E. church (open 10-4) is a relic (nave and aisles) of a Benedictine abbey of nuns founded in 1078 by Judith, Countess of Huntingdon, widow of Waltheof (p. 385), and contains two windows with scenes from the 'Pilgrim's Progress' and the 'Holy War'. In the Perp. detached bell-tower Bunyan practised the art of bell-ringing; the grooves worn by the rope in the stone archway under which he stood, in dread lest the bell should fall on him, are still to be seen. The vestry is the former chapter-house, with a groined roof supported by a pillar of Purbeck marble.

The village-green, with its 16th cent. moot-hall and the stump of an old cross, acquires interest when we remember Bunyan's account of the sudden awakening of his conscience while he was playing tip-cat here one Sunday afternoon.

Clapham church, 2 M. to the N. of Bedford, has a Saxon tower.

From Bedford (Midland Road) a branch-line runs W. to *Northampton* (21½ M.; p. 210), viâ (10½ M.) **Olney** (pron. 'owny'; Bull, R. & B. from 6*s*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., P. 12*s*.), a picturesque little Buckinghamshire town on the Ouse. In the market-place is the *Cowper Museum (open on week-days, 1*s*.; apply at the Cowper School in High St.), in the house occupied from 1767 to 1786 by William Cowper (1731-1800), the poet, and Mrs. Unwin. Here 'John Gilpin' and 'The Task' were composed. In the garden is the poet's summer-house. The *Church, with its fine spire, is an admirable example of the early-Dec. style (1325). John Newton, curate-in-charge of Olney in 1764-80, was joint composer with Cowper of the 'Olney Hymns' (his study in the vicarage may be viewed). Newton's grave is in the S.E. corner of the churchyard, his remains having been transferred hither in 1893 from St. Mary Woolnoth in London. In 1786 Cowper and Mrs. Unwin removed to a house (with iron railings in front) at *Weston Underwood*, 1½ M. to the S.W., where they remained until 1795.

The first station on the branch-line from Bedford to *Hitchin* (16¼ M.; p. 300) is (3 M.) *Cardington*, with John Howard's house (Howard Villa, near the church) and the Royal Airship Works. — From Bedford (St. John's Station) to *Cambridge* and *Bletchley* (Oxford), see p. 239.

We cross the Ouse six times, and beyond (56¾ M.) *Sharnbrook* we enter Northamptonshire (p. 239). — 62¾ M. *Irchester* has a beautiful Dec. church-spire.

65 M. **Wellingborough** (*Hind, 22 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.), on the *Nene*, a town of 20,365 inhab., with boot factories, iron mines, and foundries, has a fine Perp. church (All Hallows; quaint misericords) and an interesting unfinished modern church (St. Mary's; 1906) by J. N. Comper.

A branch-line runs E. to (4 M.) *Rushden*, a bootmaking town of 13,511 inhab., with a graceful Dec. church, and (5¼ M.) *Higham Ferrers* (Green Dragon, 4 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 9*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*.), the birthplace of Archbishop Chichele (p. 30), who built a school and a bede-house, in the churchyard, and a college, of which a gateway and other ruins survive. The beautiful church is in the E.E and Dec. styles, with sculptures over the W. door and a fine rood-loft and misericords.

From the London Road Station at Wellingborough (1 M. to the S. of the town) to *Northampton* and to *Peterborough*, see p. 211.

68¼ M. *Finedon*, 1¾ M. to the S.E., has a good Dec. church and the ancient Bell Inn.

72 M. **Kettering** (rfmts.; Royal, 40 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), a bootmaking and ironworking town of 29,692 inhab., has a late-Perp. church with a graceful spire and an art-gallery presented to the town by Sir Alfred East (1849-1913; adjoining the public library).

Weekley, 1¾ M. to the N.E., has an E.E. church containing the tombs of the Montagus, and a charming almshouse (1611) and school (1624). Close by is *Boughton House*, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. *Warkton* church, near Weekley, has a fine Perp. tower and contains monuments of the 2nd Duke and Duchess of Montagu (d. 1749, 1751), by Roubiliac, and of the 3rd Duchess, by Van Gelder.

From Kettering to Cambridge, 47¾ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1¾-2 hrs. (9*s.* 5*d.*, 5*s.* 8*d.*). — 9¼ M. *Thrapston* (p. 241). — 12¼ M. *Raunds* has an E.E. and Dec. church with a notable spire. *Stanwick* church, 1½ M. to the S.W., has an octagonal *Tower (c. 1240) and spire, considered the finest in the county. — 17½ M. *Kimbolton* is 2¼ M. to the S. of the station. *Kimbolton Castle* (Duke of Manchester), where Catherine of Aragon died in 1536, was rebuilt by Sir John Vanbrugh. — At (25 M.) *Buckden* (Lion, T.H., 10 R., R. & B. from 8*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; George, 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*) are the ruins (c. 1490) of a palace of the Bishops of Lincoln. — 27½ M. *Huntingdon East*, see p. 301; thence to Cambridge, see p. 335.

From Kettering to Nottingham viâ Melton Mowbray, 51½ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1-2¼ hrs. (10*s.* 8*d.*, 6*s.* 5*d.*). Some of the Scotch expresses follow this route. — 5 M. *Geddington*, 2 M. from the station, has a fine Eleanor Cross (p. 308; O.W.) and an interesting Dec. church. — 11 M. *Gretton*. About 2½ M. to the S.E. are the ruins of **Kirby Hall* (open daily, including Sun.), built by John Thorpe in 1570 and altered by Inigo Jones in 1638-40. — We cross a viaduct over the *Welland* and enter **Rutlandshire**, the smallest county in England (152 sq. M.). — At (18½ M.) *Manton*, 3½ M. from Uppingham (p. 243; omnibus), we join the line from Peterborough (p. 282). — 22 M. **Oakham** (Crown, 22 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*) is the county town, with 3327 inhabitants. The sole relic of the castle (apply at the door on the left of the passage) is a late-Norman banqueting hall (comp. p. xlvii), now used for the assizes, with carved capitals and a large collection of horse-shoes given by kings, queens, and peers passing through the town. Of interest also are the church, containing quaintly carved capitals; the old grammar school in the churchyard, founded by Archdeacon Johnson (p. 243) in 1584; and the butter cross, with the stocks. — Beyond (27¼ M.) *Whissendine*, with a fine church, we enter Leicestershire (see below). — 29½ M. *Saxby*, junction for Bourne (see p. 348). — 33¼ M. **Melton Mowbray** (Harboro', 12 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Bell, 14 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; George, 10 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 9*d.*, L. 3*s.*), a town of 9187 inhab., is the metropolis of fox-hunting in winter, and is noted also for its pork pies and Stilton cheese. The large parish church has aisled transepts and a Galilee porch (p. 435). From Melton to Leicester and to Peterborough, see p. 282; from the L. & N.E.R. station to Leicester and to Grantham, see p. 282; to Market Harborough and to Nottingham, see p. 280. — The line now crosses the *Leicestershire Wolds*, a steep and well-wooded range of hills. — 51½ M. *Nottingham*, see p. 298.

75½ M. *Glendon & Rushton*. In the grounds of *Rushton Hall* (adm. on written application), a Renaissance mansion built by John Thorpe for Sir Thomas Tresham in 1595, is a curious 'triangular lodge' (comp. p. 241). About 2 M. to the S.W. is *Rothwell* (Red Lion), a town of 4368 inhab., with a market-house begun by Tresham in 1575 and completed as a library in 1895, the Jesus Hospital (1590), and a fine church containing misericords and a bone-crypt.

We now enter **Leicestershire**, a part of the central plateau, with attractive scenery in Charnwood Forest (p. 282) and the Wolds (see above). It possesses an important coalfield and flourishing industries (hosiery, boots, elastic), but it is best known for its grass-lands, the paradise of the fox-hunter (p. xxvi). The raising of sheep and the production of Stilton (p. 302) and the red Leicester cheese are the chief branches of agriculture. The names of many of the villages in the E. part of the county end in 'by', an evidence of Danish occupation.

83 M. **Market Harborough** (Angel, 18 R., Three Swans, 10 R., Peacock, 6 R., at all three R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*-3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*),

a town of 8577 inhab. on the *Welland*, is a noted hunting centre. In the market-place are the old grammar school (1618), supported by wooden pillars, and the church of St. Dionysius (Dec. and Perp.).

From Market Harborough to *Northampton*, see p. 242; to *Rugby* and to *Peterborough*, see p. 243. — A branch of the L. & N.E.R. runs E. via *Melton Mowbray* (23¼ M.; p. 279), *Harby & Stathern* (31 M.; p. 282), and *Radcliffe-on-Trent* (41¼ M.) to *Nottingham* (46 M.; p. 298).

95¼ M. *Wigston Magna*, with 8590 inhab. and two fine church-steeples (other stations, see pp. 243, 282).

99 M. Leicester. — Plan, see p. 284. — Railway Stations. *London Road* (Pl. F, 4; rfmts.). for the L.M. & S.R.; *Central* (Pl. D, 2; rfmts.), for the L. & N.E.R.; *Belgrave Road* (Pl. F, 1), for the L. & N.E.R. to Melton and Grantham.

Hotels. **Grand* (Pl. a; F, 3), 120 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Bell* (Pl. b; F, 3), T.H., 59 R., R. & B. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Royal* (Pl. c; E, 3). R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; *Stag & Pheasant* (Pl. d; F, 3), R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*; **Wyvern* (Pl. i; F, 4), 70 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Wellington* (Pl. e; F, 3), R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*; *White Hart* (Pl. f; E, 3).

Cabs. First mile 1*s.* 6*d.*, then 3*d.* per ⅛ M.: each passenger over two 6*d.*; each package carried outside 3*d.*; double fares at night (11.30-7).

Tramways, see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *Ashby, Burton, Loughborough, Coventry, Uppingham, Market Harborough, Nuneaton*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. F, 3). — *Thos. Cook & Son*, Gallowtree Gate (Pl. E, F, 3).

Theatres. *Opera House* (Pl. E, 3); *Theatre Royal* (Pl. E, 3). — Music Halls. *Palace* (Pl. E, 2); *Pavilion* (Pl. F, 2).

Racecourse at *Oadby*, 2½ M. to the S.E.

Leicester (pron. 'lester'), a county town and city, on the *Soar*, is an ancient place with 234,190 inhab., built largely of red brick. It is the chief seat of the hosiery trade, and has important manufactures of boots, elastic webbing, etc.

Leicester occupies the site of the important Roman town of *Ratæ Coritanorum*, of which numerous interesting relics are preserved. It was the seat of the East Mercian bishopric from 680 until 869, soon after which it became one of the five boroughs of the Danelaw (p. 298). In 1239 it fell to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, a great benefactor of the town. Richard III. spent the night before Bosworth Field (p. 268) at a Leicester inn, and his body was brought back here for burial in the Grey Friars' church; on the dissolution of the monasteries, however, his remains were thrown into the Soar (tablet on a house adjoining Bow Bridge, beyond Pl. D, 3). The town was captured by Prince Rupert in 1645 after a three days' siege, at which John Bunyan was present (though it is uncertain on which side). Leicester was the birthplace of Thomas Cook (1808-92), who organized his first railway excursion, from Leicester to Loughborough and back, in 1841.

In the centre of the city is the *Clock Tower* (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1868, with statues of Simon de Montfort, William Wyggeston, Sir Thomas White (p. 244), and Alderman Gabriel Newton, four benefactors of Leicester. High St. leads W. to **St. Nicholas*, the oldest church in the city, with a Norman tower, a Saxon nave, and Roman tiles in the clerestory. Close to its W. end stands the **Jewry Wall* (O.W.), 75 ft. long and 25 ft. high, the chief Roman relic in Leicester, perhaps part of a town-gate. The 'Peacock Pavement', one of the fourteen Roman tessellated pavements found in Leicester, may be

inspected at 50 St. Nicholas St., and there is another beneath the railway to the N. (in Blackfriars St.).

Of the *Castle* (Pl. D, 4) nothing now remains save the keep-mound and part of the great hall and the cellar, now incorporated in the 18th cent. *County Hall*, where the assizes are held (apply to the keeper in the castle yard). The church of **St. Mary de Castro* was built in 1107 as a collegiate chapel, to which were added a large chancel in the richest late-Norman style and, in the E.E. period, a wide parochial nave, on the S. side of the collegiate nave, and a curiously sited, massive tower and spire. The E.E. font, the Norman sedilia in the chancel, and the E.E. sedilia in the S. nave should be noted. The ruined *Turret Gateway* leads to the *Newarkes*, in which are the *Trinity Hospital*, an almshouse founded in 1331 and rebuilt in 1901 (pretty chapel), and *William Wigston's Chantry House*, to be opened as an historical museum.

Beyond the fine *Magazine Gateway* (1322) we turn to the left in Southgates, then to the right by Peacock Lane. We then enter the passage skirting the W. side of the graveyard of *St. Martin's* (Pl. E, 3), a collegiate church in the E.E. and Perp. styles, extremely irregular in plan; in 1927 it became the cathedral of the new diocese of Leicester. Adjacent on the W. is the half-timbered **Old Town Hall*, dating from the late 14th cent. and originally built for the guild of Corpus Christi. The mayor's parlour contains a fine chimney-piece and panelling.

We proceed E. to the *Market Place* (Pl. E, 3), in which is the *Market Hall & Corn Exchange*, with an outside staircase. In Horse-fair St., to the S., is the *Town Hall*, by F. J. Hames (1875), with a clocktower. In front is a striking Boer war memorial. — The pleasant New Walk leads to the *City Museum & Art Gallery* (Pl. F, 4; 10-dusk. Sun. 2-5), the Roman antiquities in which include tessellated pavements and a milestone. The natural history and ethnographical collections are well arranged, and among the paintings are G. F. Watts's Fata Morgana, two views of Venice by Turner, and a portrait of Lord Fisher by Augustus John. Farther S., in De Montfort Square, is a statue of Robert Hall (1764-1831), the Baptist divine, who ministered at the Harvey Lane Chapel (Pl. D, 3) from 1807 to 1825. New Walk then crosses Victoria Road, in which, to the right, are the *De Montfort Hall*, the *War Memorial Arch* (by Sir Edwin Lutyens, 1925), the *Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland University College*, founded in 1921 and now part of the new East Midlands University (p. 299), and *Wyggeston Grammar School*.

On the N. side of the city is the pretty *Abbey Park*, with the **Abbey**, a house of Austin canons founded in 1143 and famous as the scene of Cardinal Wolsey's death in 1530. His tomb has disappeared, and practically nothing remains of the monastic buildings except the boundary walls, the existing ruins being those of the Elizabethan Cavendish House, burnt by the Royalists on their retreat from Naseby (p. 242).

On the road to Ashby de la Zouch. 6 M. to the N.W.. is *Bradgate Park*, with the scanty ruins (apply at the estate office, Newtown Linford) of the house where Lady Jane Grey (1535-54), the 'nine days' queen', was born and where she was found by Roger Ascham immersed in Plato while the rest of the family were hunting. About 2 M. to the N. are the picturesque 14th cent. ruins of *Ulverscroft Priory*, founded for Austin canons in 1134 (apply at the farmhouse). This excursion may be extended to Bardon Hill, Mount St. Bernard, Grace Dieu, and other points in the rugged *Charnwood Forest* (comp. below and p. 268).

From Leicester to Burton-upon-Trent, 31 M., L.M. & S.R. in 1-1½ hr. (6*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 11*d.*). — At (5¾ M.) *Kirby Muxloe* is a ruined castle begun by Lord Hastings in 1480 (O.W.: week-days 9.30-6.30 or 10-dusk, 6*d.*). — 8¼ M. *Desford*. — 14¾ M. *Bardon Hill* (902 ft.). 1½ M. to the E. of the station, commands a splendid prospect. — 16¼ M. *Coalville*, a modern town of 20,468 inhab., with brick-works, is the centre of the Leicestershire coalfield. From Coalville East to Loughborough and to Nuneaton, see p. 268. — 21¼ M. **Ashby de la Zouch** (pron. 'zoosh'; Royal, 40 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Queen's, 11 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 4983 inhabitants. The *Castle (open on week-days from March to Oct., 9.30-1 and 2.30-7; 6*d.*), built by Lord Hastings after 1460 and slighted by the Parliamentarians, gave a night's lodging to Mary Queen of Scots in 1569 but is more familiar from the rôle it plays in 'Ivanhoe'. The late-Perp. church contains a 15th cent. effigy of a pilgrim (N. aisle), a finger-pillory for disturbers of divine service (by the font), and the tomb of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707-91), Wesley's friend (modern inscription in the chancel and bust by Rysbrack in the Hastings Chapel). From Ashby to Nuneaton viâ Shackerstone, see p. 268; to Derby, see p. 284. — 31 M. *Burton*, see p. 197.

From Leicester to Birmingham, 39½ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1-1¾ hr. (8*s.* 1*d.*, 4*s.* 10*d.*). — 4 M. *Wigston* (Glen Parva), see p. 280. — 14½ M. *Hinckley* (George, 10 R., R. & B. 8*s.*, L. 3*s.*), a hosiery town of 13,644 inhabitants. — 19½ M. *Nuneaton* (Abbey Street), see p. 268. — 29¼ M. *Whitacre*, and thence to Birmingham (New Street), see p. 197.

From Leicester to Peterborough, 52 M., L.M. & S.R. in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (10*s.* 3*d.*, 6*s.* 2*d.*). — We diverge from the main line at (4¾ M.) *Syston* (see below). — 15 M. *Melton Mowbray*, 18¾ M. *Saxby*, 26¼ M. *Oakham*, and 30 M. *Manton*, see p. 279. — 40 M. *Stamford*, and thence to Peterborough, see p. 303.

From Leicester to Grantham, 41½ M., L. & N.E.R. from Belgrave Road Station in 1½ hr. (7*s.* 8*d.*, 4*s.* 7*d.*). — 18¼ M. *Melton Mowbray* (p. 279). We cross the Wolds (p. 279) and enter the beautiful *Vale of Belvoir*. — 26 M. *Harby & Stathern*, junction for Market Harborough and for Nottingham (see p. 280). — 29¾ M. *Redmile* is the nearest station to Belvoir Castle (2¼ M.; p. 304). — 34¼ M. *Bottesford* (p. 305). — 41½ M. *Grantham*, see p. 304.

For the main line of the L. & N.E.R. from Leicester to *Rugby* and *London*, and to *Nottingham* and *Sheffield*, see R. 38b. — From Leicester to *Rugby* by a branch of the L.M. & S.R., see p. 243.

Beyond Leicester we descend the valley of the *Soar*. — 105¾ M. *Syston*, junction for Melton and Peterborough (see above). — 109 M. *Barrow-on-Soar & Quorn* (comp. p. 297), with cement works.

111½ M. **Loughborough** (King's Head, T.H., 11 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Bull's Head), a town of 25,874 inhab., manufactures hosiery and has engineering works, a technical college, and Messrs. Taylor's bell foundry. In Queen's Park is a war memorial tower, designed by Walter Tapper (1923; 150 ft. high), with a carillon of forty-seven bells, the largest of which weighs over

four tons. There are two other stations, one for the L. & N.E.R. (p. 297) and another for the line to Nuneaton (p. 268). — 116¼ M. *Kegworth* has a late-Dec. church. — We cross the *Trent*.

We now enter **Derbyshire,** which comprises the mountainous and highly picturesque Peak District (R. 37) in the N., comparatively flat, grazing country in the S., and a coal and iron district in the E.

At (119¾ M.) *Trent* (rfmts.) the trunk-line splits up, the Derby and Manchester trains diverging on the left, the trains for Chesterfield and Sheffield keeping straight on (R. 38a), and the trains for **Nottingham** (126½ M.; p. 298) diverging on the right.

128½ M. **Derby.** — Railway Stations. *L.M. & S.R.* (Pl. D, 3; rfmts.); *Friargate* (Pl. A, 2; rfmts.), for the L. & N.E.R.

Hotels. **Midland* (Pl. a; D, 4), owned by the L.M. & S.R., 59 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Friary* (Pl. b; A, 2), 30 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Royal* (Pl. c; B, 2), 41 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* — *St. James's Restaurant*, St. James's St. (Pl. B, 2), L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*

Taxicabs. First mile 1*s.* 4*d.*, then 3*d.* per ⅛ M. Each additional person beyond three 6*d.*; each package carried outside 2*d.* — Tramways, see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *Nottingham*, *Loughborough*, *Repton*, *Burton*, *Uttoxeter*, *Ashbourne*, *Matlock*, *Tutbury*, *Ashby*, etc.

Theatres. *Grand* (Pl. B, 3); *Hippodrome* (Pl. A, B, 2); *Pavilion*, Normanton. — Post Office (Pl. A, B, 2).

Racecourse (Pl. D, 1); chief race, the Derby Cup (Nov.).

Derby (pron. 'darby'), the county town, with 129,836 inhab., is situated on the W. bank of the *Derwent*. Its manufactures include silk, cotton, elastic webbing, hosiery, lace, iron, motor-cars, chemicals, porcelain, and ornaments of Derbyshire spar. The L.M. & S.R. has extensive works here.

The Roman station of *Derventio* was on the opposite bank of the river, at Little Chester. Derby was one of the five boroughs of the Danelaw (p. 298). The first silk-mill in England was erected here in 1715 by John Lombe. In 1745 *Swarkeston Bridge* (nearly ¾ M. long), over the Trent, 5 M. to the S., was the southernmost point reached by the outposts of Prince Charles Edward in 1745 on his march to London. — Joseph Wright ('Wright of Derby'; 1734-97), the painter, and Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) were born at Derby.

Midland Road, with the railway war memorial, and London Road lead from the L.M. & S.R. station (Pl. D, 3) to (¾ M.) the centre of the town. In front of the Royal Infirmary (Pl. C, 3) is a monument to Florence Nightingale (1820-1910), by Lady Feodora Gleichen (1914). *St. Peter's* (Pl. B, 2) is a curvilinear Dec. church, with Norman fragments. From St. Peter's St. we follow Victoria St. to the left to Wardwick. The *Public Library & Museum* (Pl. A, 2) contains panelling from Exeter House, where the Young Pretender lodged in 1745, and communicates with the *Art Gallery*, which includes paintings by Joseph Wright (see above) and a noteworthy collection of Derby ware. At the beginning of Friar Gate is *St. Werburgh's* (rebuilt by Sir Arthur Blomfield in 1892), where Dr. Johnson married Mrs. Porter in 1735. We pass through Sadler Gate into the *Market Place* (Pl. B, 2), with a war memorial by A. G. Walker (1924). Iron Gate

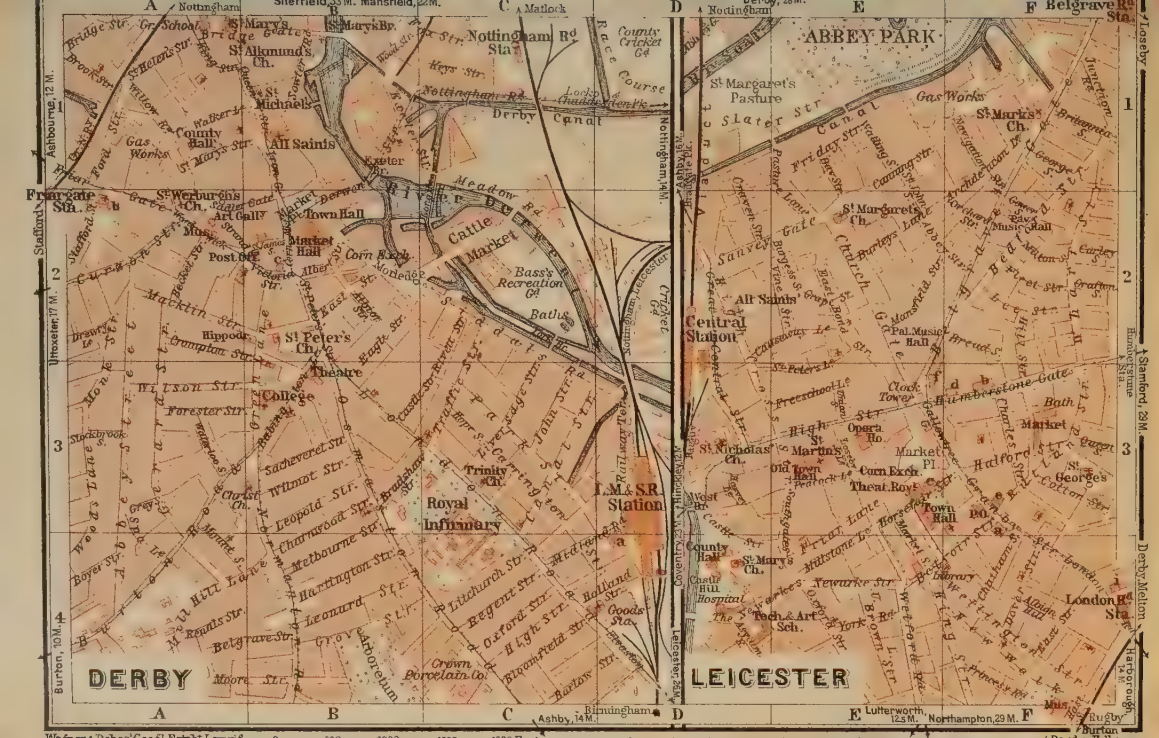
leads N. to **All Saints** (Pl. B, 1), the cathedral of the new diocese of Derby (1927). It has a Perp. *Tower (1509-27), 174 ft. in height, 'the pride of Derby'; the body of the church, rebuilt by James Gibbs in 1735, contains the tomb of 'Bess of Hardwick' (p. 307; S. wall), a wooden effigy of a canon (1515), a curious incised slab (1450), monuments by Roubiliac, Chantrey, and Nollekens, and iron screens. Doles of bread are distributed here on Sun. morning. Queen St. goes on to *St. Alkmund's*, with a spire 215 ft. high, and the Rom. Cath. church of *St. Mary*, built by A. W. N. Pugin in 1838. Adjacent is *Derby School* (Pl. A, 1), which claims to date from 1137. From this point Bridge Gate descends to *St. Mary's Bridge* (Pl. B, 1), at the beginning of which are the remains of the chapel of *Our Lady of the Brigg* (1326-30).

In Osmaston Road are the works of the *Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Co.* (Pl. C, 4; week-days, except Sat., 9.30-12 and 2-4.30, adm. 6*d.*; sale-rooms open 9-5, Sat. 9-12). The present company was established in 1877 to revive the manufacture of Derby porcelain, originally founded by William Duesbury in 1750. — The *Arboretum* (Pl. B, 4) contains a statue of F. Henry Royce, the motor engineer, by Derwent Wood (1923), and a headless cross said to have been used as a pay-table between the townsmen and the country-people during the plague of 1665. The Rolls-Royce works are in Nightingale Road, off the Osmaston Road, farther S.

About 2½ M. to the N.E. is the beautiful church of *Breadsall*, burnt by the suffragettes in 1914 but since restored; 2 M. farther on is *Morley* church, with numerous brasses and monuments and stained glass (1492) from *Dale Abbey*, a house of Premonstratensian canons founded in 1200, the scanty ruins of which are 3 M. to the S.E. — *Kedleston*, the seat of Marquis Curzon (1859-1925), built by Robert Adam in 1761, is 4 M. to the N.W. of Derby. The church contains the fine tombs of the Curzons.

From Derby a branch-line of the L.M. & S.R. runs S. to *Ashby de la Zouch* (16¼ M.; p. 282) viâ (7 M.) *Melbourne*, with an early-Norman *Church, and (8¾ M.) *Tonge*, on a hill near which is *Breedon* church, a relic of an Austin priory (1144), with a s ılptured frieze from an earlier building. — Another branch of the L.M. & S.R. runs S.W. from Derby to *Walsall* (33¼ M.; p. 256) viâ *Burton-on-Trent* (11 M.; p. 197) and *Lichfield* (21¾ M.; p. 269).

From Derby to Crewe viâ Stoke-on-Trent, 51 M., L.M. & S.R. in 1½-1¾ hr. (10*s.* 5*d.*, 6*s.* 3*d.*). — The line ascends the valley of the *Dove*. — 11½ M. *Tutbury* has a ruined castle, which served on four occasions as the prison of Mary Queen of Scots. The Norman church, a relic of a Benedictine priory, has a magnificent W. doorway. Branch-line to Burton (5½ M.; p. 197). — 19¼ M. **Uttoxeter** (sometimes pron. 'uxeter'; rfmts.; White Hart, 15 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 14*s.*), a town of 5361 inhabitants. Dr. Johnson's father (p. 269) had a bookstall in the market, at which his son on one occasion refused to attend; many years later he did penance on the spot by standing bareheaded in the rain (bas-relief on the conduit). Railway to Macclesfield or to Stafford, see p. 285; to Ashbourne, see p. 290. — 25¼ M. *Leigh. Checkley* church, 3 M. to the N., has three Saxon cross-shafts (outside the S. porch) and a large Dec. chancel with old stalls and stained glass. — 28½ M. *Cresswell* is the junction for (3¾ M.) *Cheadle* (Wheatsheaf, 7 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*). — Near (30¼ M.) *Blythe Bridge* is *Caverswall Castle*,


DERBY
LEICESTER
ABBEY PARK
Nottingham
Sheffield, 33 M.
Matlock
Belgrave Sta.
Ashbourne, 12 M.
Stafford
Uttoxeter, 17 M.
Nottingham, 14M.
Loseby
Stamford, 29M.
Burton, 10M.
Ashby, 14M.
Birmingham
Lutterworth, 12.5 M.
Northampton, 29 M.
Derby, Melton
Rugby
Burton
St Mary's Ch.
St Marys Bp
St Alkmund's Ch.
St Michaels
Nottingham Rd Sta.
County Cricket Gd
Race Course
Derby Canal
County Hall
Gas Works
All Saints
Exeter Br.
Friargate Sta.
St Werburgh's Ch.
Art Gall.
Town Hall
Meadow Rd
Cattle Market
Market Hall
Post Off.
Corn Exch.
Bass's Recreation Gd
Cricket
Baths
Hippodr.
St Peter's Ch.
Theatre
College
Trinity Ch.
Royal Infirmary
L.M.& S.R. Station
Goods Sta.
Crown Porcelain Co.
Arboretum
St Margaret's Pasture
Gas Works
St Marks's Ch.
St Margaret's Ch.
Music Hall
All Saints
Central Station
Pal. Music Hall
Clock Tower
Humberstone Gate
High St
Opera Ho.
St Nicholas' Ch.
St Martin's
Market Pl.
Old Town Hall
Corn Exch.
Theat. Roy.
Halford St
St George's
West Br.
Town Hall
P.O.
County Hall
St Mary's Ch.
Castle Hill
Hospital
Tech. & Art Sch.
London Rd Sta.
Harborough
Bridge St
Brook St
Sadler Gate
Queen St
Full St
Iron Gate
Irongate
Victoria St
Albert St
Wardwick
Macklin St
Curzon St
Stafford St
Wilson St
Forester St
Stockbrook
Sacheverel St
Wilmot St
Leopold St
Chapel St
Charles St
Bradshaw St
Chamwood St
Melbourne St
Harrington St
Leonard St
Belgrave St
Moore St
Full Hill Lane
Wood Lane
Duffield Rd
Boyer St
Bridge Gate
Exeter Bridge
Nottingham Rd
Keys St
Slater St
Meadow Rd
Cattle Market
Bath St
Duke St
Castle St
Friargate
Liverpool St
Litchurch St
Regent St
Oxford St
High St
Bloomfield St
Ballard St
Barlow St
Midland Rd
Railway Ter.
Canal
Friday St
Gas Works
Canal St
Slaney St
Gallowtree Gate
Burgess St
Vine St
Granby St
Bedford St
Wellington St
Millstone Ln
Horsefair St
Great Lane
Gravel St
Charles St
Halford St
Granby St
Belgrave Gate
Princess Rd
Newarke St
Duns
Abbey Meadows
Abbey Pk Rd
Abbey Lane
Aylestone Rd
Upperton Rd
Infirmary Sq
Infirmary Rd
Regent St
Duke St
Castle St
Friargate
Liverpool St
Litchurch St
Regent St
Oxford St
High St
Bloomfield St
Ballard St
Barlow St
Midland Rd
Railway Ter.
Goods Sta.
Crown Porcelain Co.
Arboretum
Moore St
Belgrave St
Grove St
Leonard St
Harrington St
Melbourne St
Chamwood St
Leopold St
Chapel St
Wilmot St
Sacheverel St
Forester St
Wilson St
Stockbrook
Macklin St
Curzon St
Stafford St
Bridge St
Brook St
Sadler Gate
Queen St
Full St
Iron Gate
Irongate
Victoria St
Albert St
Wardwick
Bridge Gate
Exeter Bridge
Nottingham Rd
Keys St
Slater St
Meadow Rd
Cattle Market
Bath St
Duke St
Castle St
Friargate
Liverpool St
Litchurch St
Regent St
Oxford St
High St
Bloomfield St
Ballard St
Barlow St
Midland Rd
Railway Ter.
Canal
Friday St
Gas Works
Canal St
Slaney St
Gallowtree Gate
Burgess St
Vine St
Granby St
Bedford St
Wellington St
Millstone Ln
Horsefair St
Great Lane
Gravel St
Charles St
Halford St
Granby St
Belgrave Gate
Princess Rd
Newarke St
Duns
Abbey Meadows
Abbey Pk Rd
Abbey Lane
Aylestone Rd
Upperton Rd
Infirmary Sq
Infirmary Rd
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Duke St
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Sacheverel St
Forester St
Wilson St
Stockbrook
Macklin St
Curzon St
Stafford St
Bridge St
Brook St
Sadler Gate
Queen St
Full St
Iron Gate
Irongate
Victoria St
Albert St
Wardwick

Based on the Ordnance Survey by permission
Glossop
Pendstone
Whitfield
Charlesworth
Bradfield
Dunkirk
Broadfield
Agden Hill
Lower Bradfield
Worrall
Wadsley
Coombar
Abbots Chair
Chunal
Hey Ridge
Snake Inn
Back Tor
Derwent Edge
Dunnsworth
Crawshaw
Lodge
Rowarth
Little Hayfield
Holling Head
Birch Vale
Hayfield
The Peak
Derwent
Lady Bower
Stanninton
Lady Booth
Hallam Moors
White Ho.
Edale
Win Hill
Fulwood
Ringinlow
Ecclesall
Bierlow
New Mills
South Up Booth
Barber Booth
Lose Hill
Castleton
Bamford
Brookfield
Stanedge Edge
Hathersage
Chapel-en-le-Frith
Hope
Brough
Shatton
Bradwell
Bore
Taxal
Peak Forest
Little Hucklow
Great Hucklow
Grindlow
Evam
Bamford Edge
Totley
Brown Edge
Peacock Inn
Tideswell
Foolow
Middleton Dale
Stoney Middleton
Wardlow
Calver
Curbar
Millthorpe
Moorhall
Buxton
Fairfield
Wormhill
Miller's Dale
Longstone Edge
Bakewell
Nelson's Mon.
Moorhay
Great Longstone
Cliffon
Wadshelf
Taddington
Edensor
Chatsworth
Cutthole Hill
Chelmorton
Sheldon
Ashford
Flash
Earl Sterndale
Monyash
Youlgreave
Beeley
Beeley Moor
Moor Hall
Haddon Hall
Rowsley
Whitfield
Longnor
Harding Booth
Arbor Low
Stanton
Newtown
Lady Edge
Sheen
Middleton
Parwich
Darley
Darley Moor
Harrington
Wensley
Elton
Winster
Matlock
Matlock Bk.
Upper Elkstone
Warslow
Bonsall
Cromford
Onecote
Butterton
Wetton
Alstonefield
Alsop-en-le-Dale
Ballidon
Brassington
Middleton
Wirksworth
Grindon
Carsington
Tissington
Bradbourne
Alderwasley
Waterfall
Ipstones
Calton
Kniveton
Hognaston
Kirk Ireton
Blore
Okepower
Fenny Bentley
Atlow
Mappleton
Cotton
Weaver Hills
Ashbourne
Bradley
Turnditch
Mayfield
Chaddle, 3 M.
Rocester
Sudbury, 9 M.
Derby, 11 M.
Statute Miles
1 : 340,000
Kilometres
Manchester
Stockport
Macclesfield
Leek
Stoke
Warrington
Glossop

built by Matthew Cradock (d. 1641), first governor of the Massachusetts Company. — The line now crosses the Potteries (see pp. 272, 273), passing (333/4 M.) *Longton*, (343/4 M.) *Fenton*, (36 M.) **Stoke-on-Trent**, (371/4 M.) *Etruria*, and (421/4 M.) *Harecastle*. — 51 M. *Crewe*, see p. 274.

From Derby to Stafford, 333/4 M., L. & N.E.R. from Friargate Station in 1 1/2 hr. (6*s.* 11*d.*, 4*s.* 2*d.*). — To (191/4 M.) *Uttoxeter*, see p. 284. — 253/4 M. *Chartley*, with the remains of a castle (c. 1220) and a park once famous for its wild cattle. Chartley Hall, where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in 1586, was burnt down in 1781. — 273/4 M. *Ingestre*, seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury. — 333/4 M. *Stafford*, see p. 272.

From Derby to Macclesfield, 513/4 M., L.M. & S.R. in 2 1/4-2 3/4 hrs. (10*s.* 8*d.*, 6*s.* 5*d.*). — To (191/4 M.) *Uttoxeter*, see p. 284. — 233/4 M. *Rocester*. Railway to Ashbourne and Buxton, see p. 290. — Our line ascends the ***Churnet Valley**, skirting the W. edge of the Peak District (R. 37). — 241/2 M. *Denstone*, with a public school (opened in 1873). — At (271/4 M.) *Alton* is *Alton Towers*, a former seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, now a popular resort. About 2 1/2 M. to the S. are the extensive ruins of *Croxden Abbey*, founded for Cistercians in 1179 (adm. on written application). — 381/4 M. **Leek** (Red Lion, 8 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*), a silk-spinning town of 17,213 inhabitants. The church has four Saxon crosses. Outside the town on the N. are remnants of *Dieulacresse Abbey*, founded for Cistercians in 1214. About 5 M. to the N., on the road to Buxton (12 M.; p. 291), are the *Roaches* (1500 ft.), picturesque jagged hills of millstone grit. Railway to Stoke-on-Trent, see p. 273; to Hulme End, see p. 291. — 401/4 M. *Rudyard Lake* (hotel, R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*), an attractive reservoir constructed in 1793 (2 M. long; boating). — At (431/4 M.) *Rushton* is the 'Chapel in the Wilderness', constructed mainly of timber (c. 1350). — 513/4 M. *Macclesfield*, see p. 273.

From Derby to *Birmingham*, *Worcester*, *Cheltenham*, *Gloucester*, and *Bristol*, see R. 26; to *Nottingham* viâ *Trent*, see p. 283; to *Nottingham* and *Grantham*, see p. 305.

From Derby viâ *Matlock* and the *Peak District* to (182 1/4 M.) *Stockport* (Tiviot Dale), see R. 37 a. Here trains for (190 M.) *Manchester* (Central or Victoria) diverge to the right, while those for (218 1/2 M.) *Liverpool* (Central) go on to (196 M.) *Glazebrook*, where they join the line from Manchester (see p. 374).

37. The Peak District.

The hilly district generally known as the ***Peak**, and forming the S. end of the Pennine Chain, includes the highlands in the N.W. of Derbyshire and parts of the adjacent counties. It may be said, roughly, to extend from Ashbourne (p. 290) on the S. to Glossop (p. 384) on the N., and from Buxton (p. 291) on the W. to Chesterfield (p. 295) on the E., comprising an area 30 M. long and 22 M. broad. The district belongs partly to the millstone grit, and partly to the limestone formation. The highest summits are *Kinderscout* (2088 ft.; p. 293), on the N.; *Axe Edge* (1810 ft.), near Buxton; and *Mam Tor* (1700 ft.; p. 293). In spite of the name, the hills have rounded and not pointed summits, and there is nothing in the scenery that can be called mountainous. The 'edges', or low cliffs near the summit of the hills, are a peculiar feature. The so-called High Peak, in the N. part of the district, consists mainly of a series of bleak moorland hills or plateaux.

The chief centres of attraction are the rocky and wooded valleys of the Dove (p. 290), the Derwent (at Matlock, p. 287), and the Wye (p. 288); the modern mansion of Chatsworth (p. 288); and the Castleton caverns

(p. 293). All these may be visited, rather hurriedly, in four days. 1ST DAY: From Derby by train to *Cromford*, 15¼ M.; from Cromford by road to *Matlock*, 2 M.; from Matlock by train to *Rowsley*, 4¼ M.; from Rowsley to *Haddon Hall* (no adm.) on foot, 1½ M.; from Haddon to *Edensor* by road, 6 M.; from Edensor to *Chatsworth*, ½ M. [Or from Haddon to Edensor on foot, 3½ M., leaving Chatsworth for next day.] — 2ND DAY: From Edensor or Chatsworth to *Eyam* and *Castleton* by road, 16 M.; visit the caverns; if time allows, ascend *Mam Tor*. — 3RD DAY: From Castleton by train to *Chapel-en-le-Frith* and *Buxton*, 23 M.; from Buxton through *Cheedale* to *Miller's Dale* on foot, 6 M.; back to Buxton by train. [Or we may go on by train from Miller's Dale to *Bakewell*, and walk or drive thence to (11 M.) *Alstonefield*.] — 4TH DAY: From Buxton to *Alsop-en-le-Dale* by train, 15½ M.; thence by road to the *Dove Holes*, 1½-2 M.; through *Dovedale* by footpath to *Thorpe Cloud*, 3 M.; from Thorpe Cloud to *Ashbourne* and *Derby* by railway, 33¼ M.

A. From Derby to Manchester viâ Matlock.

RAILWAY. L.M. & S.R. to *Matlock*, 16 M. in ½-1 hr. (3*s.* 7*d.*, 2*s.* 2*d.*); to *Buxton*, 37 M. in 1-2 hrs. (7*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 8*d.*); to *Manchester* (Central), 61½ M. in 1¼-2 hrs. (12*s.* 1*d.*, 7*s.* 3*d.*).

ROAD (A 6), 61 M. We leave Derby by King St. (Pl. A, 1). — 4½ M. *Duffield* (see below); 7½ M. *Belper* (see below); 10 M. *Ambergate* (see below); 15 M. *Cromford* (see below); 16 M. **Matlock Bath** (p. 287); 22 M. *Rowsley* (p. 287). — We ascend the valley of the Wye (p. 288). — 23½ M. *Haddon Hall* (p. 287); 25 M. *Bakewell* (p. 288); 26½ M. *Ashford* (p. 289); 37 M. **Buxton** (p. 291); 44 M. *Whaley Bridge* (p. 292); 54½ M. *Stockport* (p. 275). — We enter (61 M.) *Manchester* (R. 47) by Downing St. (Pl. H, 6).

Derby, see p. 283. We ascend the valley of the Derwent. — 5¼ M. *Duffield*, with the foundations of a great Norman keep (N.T.).

A branch-line runs hence to (8½ M.) **Wirksworth**, an ancient market-town, formerly the centre of the Low Peak lead-mining district. 'Barmote' courts are still held at the Moot Hall (1814), where the miners' standard dish (1513) is preserved. The fine church (13-14th cent.) contains a curious sculptured stone (Saxon work of c. 700).

7¾ M. *Belper* (a corruption of 'beau lieu'; Lion, R. 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 12,125 inhab., with cotton-mills established in 1775-76 by Jedediah Strutt. — The scenery improves beyond (10¼ M.) *Ambergate*, junction for Chesterfield (14½ M.; p. 295) viâ Wingfield (3½ M.; p. 287). — 12½ M. *Whatstandwell*. On the right rises *Crich Stand*, with a view-tower and the Sherwood Foresters' war memorial. — At (15¼ M.) *Cromford* (Greyhound, P.R.H.A., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*) Sir Richard Arkwright built his first cotton-mill in 1771.

The direct road to (1½ M.) Matlock turns to the right a few hundred yards from the station. — A pleasant détour may be made by proceeding through the village and along the Wirksworth road to the (1½ M.) *Black Rocks*, a good point of view. We then follow the road to (½ M.) Middleton Cross, turn to the right, and at the (1½ M.) further end of *Middleton* follow the road slanting down the hill to (½ M.) *Rider Point*. Here we turn to the right and descend the 'Via Gellia' (named after the Gell family) to (1 M.) the Pig of Lead Inn, whence we proceed to the left to (½ M.) *Bonsall*, a quaint village with a market-cross, and (1½ M.) Matlock Bath.

16 M. *Matlock Bath;* 17¼ M. *Matlock*.

Matlock. — Hotels. At Matlock Bath: **Royal Hotel & Baths*, 120 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; *New Bath*, with swimming-bath and gardens, 50 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; *Temple*, 20 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; *Devonshire*, 9 beds, R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*.; *Bath Terrace*, R. & B. 6*s*.; *Peveril*, temperance, P. 10*s*. At Matlock: *Crown*, commercial, R. & B. 7*s*., P. 12*s*. — Hydros at Matlock Bank: *Smedley's*, 260 R., P. from 13*s*.; *Rockside*, 100 R., P. from 13*s*. 6*d*.; *Chatsworth*, 100 R., P. from 10*s*. 6*d*.; *Oldham & Prospect*, 75 R.; *Lilybank*, 55 R.; *Jackson House*, 31 R.

Baths at the *Royal* and *New Bath Hotels; Fountain Baths*, at Matlock Bath.

Motorbuses to *Bakewell* and *Buxton*, *Wirksworth* and *Ashbourne*, *Chesterfield*, *Alfreton*, etc. — Motor Coaches to *Chatsworth*, *Dovedale*, etc.

Cable Tramway from Matlock Station up to Matlock Bank.

Matlock, with 8880 inhab., is composed of two adjacent watering-places, Matlock and Matlock Bath, which were amalgamated in 1927. The former, much the larger and more important place, situated at the N. entrance to the ravine, is divided into two portions: *Matlock Bridge*, by the river, and *Matlock Bank*, on the hillside. Matlock Bath is far more picturesque, being situated in the depths of the narrow ravine of the Derwent, on the E. bank of which rises a noble array of limestone cliffs. The springs (68° Fahr.), now of little repute, were discovered in 1698, but Matlock owes its fame as the 'metropolis of hydropathy' to John Smedley, who opened the first hydropathic establishment in 1850.

On the E. of the ravine, opposite Matlock Bath, is the **High Tor*, a limestone rock rising 400 ft. above the river and commanding a splendid view. At the top, on the side furthest from the river, is the *Fern Cave*, a fissure 150 ft. deep. At the foot, reached also by a foot-bridge, is the *High Tor Grotto*, with interesting crystals (adm. 4*d*.). — On the W. side of the river rise the wooded *Heights of Abraham* with a tower commanding a beautiful view. Still higher is the *Masson* (1100 ft.). — Matlock is noted for its petrifying wells (in the main street) and for its numerous caves, which are mostly abandoned lead-workings. Of the latter the most interesting are the *Cumberland Cave*, behind the New Bath Hotel, and the huge *Rutland Cavern*, halfway up the Heights of Abraham (adm. 6*d*. to each).

About 7 M. to the S.E. are the ruins of ***Wingfield Manor** (adm. 6*d*., Sun. 1*s*.; railway station, see p. 286), begun by Lord Cromwell in 1440 and long the residence of the Earls of Shrewsbury. Mary Queen of Scots spent two periods of confinement here (1569 and 1584-85).

19¼ M. *Darley Dale*. In the churchyard is the oldest yew in the country (33 ft. in girth). About 2½ M. to the S.W. is *Winster*, with an old market-house (N.T.). On the Rowsley road, about 1½ M. to the N. of Winster, are (r.) the *Rowtor Rocks* (entrance through the Druid Inn) and (l.) the fortress-like *Robin Hood's Stride* and *Cratcliff Tor*, at the base of which is a hermitage with a 14th cent. crucifix carved in the rock.

21½ M. *Rowsley* (*Peacock, 12 R. from 9*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*.) is situated at the confluence of the Derwent and the Wye. ***Haddon Hall** (no adm.), 1¾ M. to the E., beautifully placed on a slope above the Wye, is an ideal specimen of a baronial mansion, the residence of the Duke of Rutland.

From the Avenels, its Norman owners, Haddon passed in the middle of the 12th cent. to the Vernon family, who retained possession of it for four hundred years. It came to its present owners by the marriage of Dorothy Vernon (d. 1584), heiress of the last male Vernon, with Sir John Manners. The building encloses two courtyards at different levels. The N.E. tower and part of the chapel are late-Norman, the banqueting hall and most of the adjoining block date from the 14th, the E. range from the 15th, and the S. or garden front from the 16th century.

To the W. of Rowsley are the picturesque dales of the *Lathkil* and the *Bradford*, which unite at (3 M.) *Alport Bridge*. *Youlgreave* church, in the latter, contains interesting monuments, glass by Burne-Jones and Morris, and a 12th cent. font with a projecting stoup.

The railway now ascends the ***Valley of the Wye**, which should be explored, if possible, on foot.

24¾ M. **Bakewell** (*Rutland Arms, frequented by anglers, 22 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Castle & Commercial), the 'Badequelle' of Domesday, is a delightfully situated town of 3062 inhabitants. The *Church contains a 13th cent. font and monuments of the Vernon and Manners families, including Sir George Vernon (d. 1567), "the king of the Peak", and Dorothy Vernon and her husband (see above). In the churchyard is a fine Saxon cross, and the porch contains Saxon and Norman incised slabs.

About 3¼ M. to the E. of Bakewell (2½ M. by the old road over the hill) is ***Chatsworth**, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, a striking contrast to Haddon, the one being as redolent of modern as the other of mediæval state. This huge Palladian mansion, 560 ft. in length, was built by William Cavendish, the first duke, in 1687-1706 from the designs of William Talman, on the site of an earlier edifice to which Mary Queen of Scots was brought as a prisoner on five separate occasions. The N. wing was added by Wyatville in 1820-40. Visitors are generally admitted on Tues., Wed., and Thurs. in summer, 11-3.30 (fee 1*s.*).

The North Entrance Hall contains two paintings by *Landseer* (Laying down the law, Bolton Abbey in the olden time). The Painted Hall (60 ft. long) is adorned with frescoes by *Verrio* and *Laguerre* (life of Julius Cæsar). The Chapel has cedar panelling, pear-wood carvings by *Samuel Watson*, a reredos of Derbyshire marbles, an altarpiece (Incredulity of St. Thomas) by *Verrio*, statues of Faith and Hope by *C. G. Cibber*, and a ceiling-painting of the Ascension. — The state apartments, on the third floor, are adorned with wood-carvings, Derbyshire spar and marbles, and paintings by *Verrio*. In the China Room is an early 16th cent. painting of the consecration of Becket as archbishop. The Old State Bedroom, hung with stamped leather, has a ceiling-painting (Aurora chasing Night). The ceiling of the Music Room represents Phæthon and Apollo; behind a door is an illusive painting of a fiddle by *Verrio*. The State Drawing Room contains tapestries. The State Dining Room, with fine wood-carving and a painted ceiling (Pantheon of Olympus), contains the coronation chairs of George III. and Queen Charlotte and a case with Limoges enamels and Henry VIII.'s rosary. The corridors on the third floor form the *Sketch Gallery of about 650 drawings by *Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Titian, Correggio, Rubens, Rembrandt, Dürer, Holbein, Claude*, etc. — We descend to the First State Landing, on which is the largest vase of 'Blue John' (p. 293) in existence. We then pass through the Picture Gallery, now hung with

Brussels tapestry of the early 17th century. In a little room beyond the Oak Staircase are wonderful wood-carvings (point-lace, woodcock, etc.). The Sculpture Gallery contains works by *Canova* (Napoleon, Napoleon's mother, and Endymion), *Schadow* (Girl spinning), etc. In the adjoining Orangery are a Venus by *Thorwaldsen*, the Swan Song by *Schwanthaler*, etc.

The formal Gardens contain artificial cascades, fountains, surprise waterworks, etc. The Emperor Fountain throws a jet 265 ft. high.

The *Deer Park, 10 M. in circumference, watered by the Derwent, is one of the finest in the country (crossed by a public road and by a public footpath from Edensor to Baslow). On a height behind the house is the Elizabethan *Hunting Tower*, commanding a beautiful view. Queen Mary's Bower, a low square tower near the bridge over the Derwent, was a favourite haunt of the captive queen.

On the W. side of the park lies the model village of *Edensor*, the church of which, rebuilt by Sir George Gilbert Scott in 1867, contains monuments of the Cavendishes, a memorial window to Lord Frederick (p. 455), and a brass plate to the memory of John Beaton (d. 1570), steward of Mary Queen of Scots.

At the N. end of the park, 4 M. from Bakewell, lies **Baslow** (*Grand, 100 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*, with golf-course; Peacock, 7 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; Devonshire Arms, 7 R., B. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), a summer resort.

26 M. *Hassop.* — 27¼ M. *Great Longstone* is the station for *Ashford*, 1 M. to the S., the church of which contains five 'virgin crants', paper garlands that used to be carried before maidens' coffins. — 28½ M. *Monsal Dale* (Monsal Head, D., R., & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*).

31¼ M. *Miller's Dale* (rfmts.) is the junction for **Buxton** (5¾ M.; p. 291). The scenery here is spoilt by quarries. About 2½ M. to the N. is *Tideswell* (inns), with a Dec. *Church of the 14th cent., containing the brass of Bishop Pursglove (d. 1579).

36 M. *Peak Forest*, the highest station on the line (985 ft.), with quarries. We then pass through the Doveholes Tunnel (2984 yds. long) and emerge into a manufacturing district. — 39½ M. *Chapel-en-le-Frith* (i.e. 'in the forest') has another station on the Buxton line (p. 292). — 41¾ M. *Chinley* (rfmts.) is the junction of the Sheffield line (p. 293), and farther on an alternative route to Manchester (Central) diverges to the left. — 45¼ M. *New Mills* (comp. p. 292) is the junction for (3 M.) *Hayfield*, a starting-point for Kinderscout (p. 293). — 48¼ M. *Marple. Mellor* church, 2 M. to the E., contains a Norman font and the oldest wooden pulpit in England (14th cent.). — 53¾ M. *Stockport* (Tiviot Dale), see p. 275. — 61½ M. *Manchester* (Central), see R. 47.

B. From Derby to Manchester viâ Ashbourne and Buxton.

Railway, 78¼ M. (no through-trains). L.M. & S.R. to *Ashbourne*, 30½ M. in 1¼-1¾ hr. (4*s.* 2*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*). Thence to *Buxton*, 22¼ M. in 1-1¼ hr. (4*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 10*d.*). Thence to *Manchester* (London Road), 25½ M. in ¾-1¼ hr. (4*s.* 10*d.*, 2*s.* 11*d.*).

Road (A 52 to Ashbourne, A 515 to Buxton, then A 6), 57 M. We leave Derby by Friar Gate (Pl. A, 1, 2). — 13 M. *Ashbourne* (p. 290). —

The road passes near *Alsop-en-le-Dale* (18 M.; see below), *Hartington* station (23 M.; see below), and *Parsley Hay* (24½ M.; p. 291). — 33 M. **Buxton**, and thence to Manchester, see p. 286.

From Derby viâ *Uttoxeter* (where we change) to (23¾ M.) *Rocester*, see p. 285. — 26¼ M. *Norbury & Ellastone.* Norbury has a *Church with a 14th cent. chancel, contemporary heraldic glass, the Fitzherbert monuments, and two Saxon crosses. Ellastone has been identified with Hayslope, the scene of 'Adam Bede'; Robert Evans (p. 245) is buried in Ellastone churchyard. At *Wootton Hall*, 1 M. to the N., Rousseau wrote the first part of his 'Confessions' (1766-67). *Wootton Lodge*, 1½ M. to the S.W. of the hall, is a beautiful Jacobean mansion.

30½ M. *Ashbourne* (Station, 8 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Green Man, P. 12*s.*) is a picturesque town of 4147 inhab. on the edge of the Peak District. The *Church (13th cent.), with its graceful spire (212 ft.), contains the Cockayne monuments and the touching monument to Penelope Boothby, by Thomas Banks (1791).

33¼ M. *Thorpe Cloud* is the station for the lower end of **Dovedale** (pron. 'dŏvedale'), a narrow limestone valley hemmed in by fantastic rocks and interspersed with woods.

From the station we follow the road W. to (¼ M.) the Dog and Partridge Hotel (8 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*) and (¼ M.) the Peveril of the Peak Hotel (22 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), through the grounds of which a path leads direct to the stepping stones. A preferable approach is by the road to the picturesque village of *Thorpe*, which descends to (1 M.) a bridge over the Dove. Just beyond the bridge is the gate (r.) leading to the Izaak Walton Hotel (P. from 15*s.*). A little farther on is *Ilam* village, with two Saxon crosses and a church containing a rude Norman font and the shrine of St. Bertram. In the grounds of Ilam Hall the river Manifold comes to light again after having run underground from Thor's Cave (p. 291). We return to the bridge and ascend Dovedale on the E. bank of the stream, which here separates Derbyshire from Staffordshire (p. 269). On the right rises *Thorpe Cloud* (942 ft.; *View). From (½ M.) *Sharplow Point* we have a fine view in both directions. Farther on we have the *Tissington Spires* on the right and the *Twelve Apostles* and the *Church* on the left. At (½ M.) *Reynard's Cave* (above, on the right), which is worth visiting, the valley contracts. The *Lion's Head* rock is, for once, well named. At the *Dove Holes*, two large caverns, the scenery completely changes, and from this point to Beresford Dale (5 M.; see below) the Dove flows between bare hills. From the Dove Holes a footpath to the right strikes across the hills to (40 min.) Alsop station; or from the hamlet of *Mill Dale*, 1 M. farther on, we follow the road to the right (to the station; 1½ M.).

34½ M. *Tissington* is noted for its custom of 'well-dressing' on Ascension Day. — 37¼ M. *Alsop-en-le-Dale* (900 ft.; *New Inns, 15 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*) is the station for the N. end of Dovedale. We enter a bleak upland district. — 42 M. *Hartington* (*Charles Cotton, 10 R. from 3*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. 10*s.*), a resort of anglers, lies in the valley 1½ M. to the W.

About 1 M. to the W. is **Beresford Dale*, a ravine ¼ M. long, with the famous *Fishing House* of Izaak Walton and his friend and biographer Charles Cotton. Cotton's home, Beresford Hall, was pulled down in 1860.

From *Hulme End*, 2 M. to the W. of Hartington village, a light railway descends the pretty valley of the *Manifold*. — 1 M. *Ecton*, with deserted copper-mines. — The finest rock scenery is at (3½ M.) *Thor's Cave* (rfmts.), near which the Manifold disappears from view (see p. 290). Its valley is worth exploring (to Ilam, 4 M.; no footpath). — Beyond (4¾ M.) *Beeston Tor* we ascend the valley of the *Hamps*, which likewise disappears in summer. — At (8¼ M.) *Waterhouses* we change for the ordinary-gauge railway to *Leek* (9¾ M. farther; p. 285).

The line now reaches its culminating point (1250 ft.). — About 1 M. to the E. of (43¾ M.) *Parsley Hay* is *Arbor Low*, a stone circle 120 yds. in diameter (O.W.). — 46 M. *Hurdlow*, station for *Longnor* (Cheshire Cheese, 6 R. from 3*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Crewe & Harpur, P. 10*s*.), an angling resort 3 M. to the W. — 49¼ M. *Hindlow*. *Chelmorton* (1175 ft.), 2½ M. to the E., has the highest church in England. — 52¼ M. *Higher Buxton*.

52¾ M. **Buxton**. — Hotels. **Palace*, near the station, 200 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*., P. from 20*s*.; *St. Ann's*, in the Crescent, 72 R. from 8*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., P. from 21*s*.; *Savoy*, overlooking the gardens, 30 R. from 7*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.; *Crescent*, 50 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., P. from 15*s*.; *Grove*, opposite St. Ann's Well and the baths, 24 R., P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.; **Old Hall*, facing the entrance to the gardens, 39 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; *George*, R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; *Clarendon*, P. from 10*s*. 6*d*.; *White Lion*, 10 beds, R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*.; *Lee Wood*, on the Manchester road, R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; *Brunswick*, Hardwick Square, *Bedford*, St. John's Road, both private, under the same management, P. from 10*s*. 6*d*. — Hydros. **Buxton*, 240 R., R. & B. from 10*s*. 6*d*., P. from 15*s*.; *Haddon Hall & Oliver's*, P. from 14*s*.

Cabs. First mile 1*s*. 6*d*., then 4½*d*. per ¼ M.; each passenger beyond two 6*d*. Each package carried outside 3*d*. Double fares at night (12-6).

Motorbuses to *Macclesfield, Stockport, Ashbourne, Rudyard Lake, Matlock, Glossop, Castleton* (Sat. and Sun.), etc. — Motor Coaches in summer to *Chatsworth, Dovedale*, etc.

Post Office, Quadrant. — Information Bureau in the Colonnade.

Theatres. *Opera House; Hippodrome*. — Concerts at the *Pavilion*.

Buxton (anciently 'Buckstones'), with 15,651 inhab., is the highest town of any size in England (c. 1000 ft.). In spite of its excessive rainfall, low temperature, and comparative lack of sunshine, Buxton is a leading summer resort (season July-Sept.), thanks to the curative powers of its waters and to its dry and bracing air. Winter sports are occasionally possible. The nine radio-active thermal springs (82° Fahr.) are efficacious in gout, rheumatism, sciatica, neuritis, cardiac and skin diseases, etc. The water, used mainly externally, is bluish and charged with nitrogen and carbon dioxide. There are also chalybeate springs, prescribed for anæmia.

Lower Buxton is the fashionable quarter, with the baths and the leading hotels. Its chief feature is the *Crescent*, built by the 5th Duke of Devonshire in 1780-84, with the luxurious *New Natural Baths* (1923), with three swimming baths and the chalybeate spring, at its W., and the *Hot Baths* (1912) at its E. end. In front is *St. Ann's Well*, where the water is drunk. Behind the last rises St. Ann's Cliff, with the war memorial, at the upper end of which is the *Town Hall*,

containing a museum of local prehistoric and Roman antiquities (10-1 and 3-5; closed on Thurs. afternoon). Beyond this again lies Higher Buxton, the oldest part of the town (railway station, see p. 291). — To the W. of the Crescent are the *Buxton Gardens*, through which flows the infant Wye, with a concert-pavilion, boating lake, bandstand, reading room, etc. The large domed building near the Palace Hotel is the *Devonshire Hospital*, originally built as a riding school, with a dome 154 ft. in diameter, said to be the widest in the world.

At the end of the Broad Walk, which skirts the S. side of the gardens, begins the path to (1 M.) *Poole's Cavern* (adm. 6*d.*), containing fine stalactites but vulgarized by gas-lighting. — Walks may be taken to *Solomon's Temple*, a view-tower 1/2 M. beyond Poole's Cavern; *Diamond Hill*, 1 1/2 M. to the S., named from the quartz crystals found on it; *Corbar Woods*, 1/2 M. to the N.W.; *Deepdale*, with a cavern, 3 1/2 M. to the S.E.; and the *Roaches* (p. 285). — In the beautiful *Dane Valley*, 9 M. to the S.W., is a rocky chasm called *Lud Church* (adm. by permit from the Swythamley Estates Co., Macclesfield; fee to caretaker 3*d.* each).

From Buxton through Cheedale to Miller's Dale, 6 M. We leave Lower Buxton by Spring Gardens and follow the Bakewell road through *Ashwood Dale*. On the right we pass (1 M.) *Sherwood Dell* and the cliff called the *Lover's Leap*. At a point 3 3/4 M. from Buxton, after passing under the railway 3-4 times, we diverge to the left by a well-marked track and cross the *Wye* by a bridge near the junction of the main line with the Buxton branch. We then follow closely the left bank of the river, keeping to the lower paths, and not crossing the flat wooden bridge a little lower down. After about 1/2 hr. the stream sweeps to the left and we cross it by a plank-bridge. We then again pass under the railway, recross the river, and reach the entrance to ***Cheedale**, a narrow valley flanked by fantastic and well-wooded walls of limestone rock. *Chee Tor* (fine view) rises boldly on the right to a height of 300 ft. The path is rather rough and very miry after rain. Farther on we pass through a small wood, cross a side-valley, and reach a wooden bridge, which we cross if we wish to climb Chee Tor. If not, we follow the left bank to (1/4 hr.) *Miller's Dale* (p. 289).

A fine moorland road (motorbuses) runs W. from Buxton to *Macclesfield* (12 M.; p. 273), passing the *Cat & Fiddle Inn* (5 M.; 1690 ft.).

From Buxton to *Miller's Dale* (Bakewell, Matlock, Derby, Manchester, etc.), see p. 289; to *Sheffield* (Dore & Chinley Line), see below.

We leave *Combs Moss* (1614 ft.) on the left. — 58 M. *Chapel-en-le-Frith* (South Station; comp. p. 289). — 61 3/4 M. *Whaley Bridge*, at the entrance of the *Goyt Valley*. — 64 1/4 M. *New Mills* (Newtown Station; comp. p. 289). — 72 1/2 M. *Stockport* (p. 275). — 78 1/4 M. *Manchester* (London Road), see R. 47.

C. From Manchester to Sheffield viâ Edale.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Manchester (Central) to *Hope*, 30 1/4 M. in 1-1 1/2 hr. (5*s.* 7*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*); to *Sheffield*, 45 M. in 1 1/4-2 1/4 hrs. (8*s.* 7*d.*, 5*s.* 2*d.*). This route, the 'Dore & Chinley Line', affords access to the High Peak; passengers from *Buxton* (viâ Peak Forest, p. 289) join it at Chinley. — For the L. & N.E.R. route viâ Penistone, see p. 384.

Road. *A.* Viâ Glossop (A 57), 37 1/2 M. We leave Manchester by Downing St. (Pl. H, 6). — 7 M. *Hyde;* 13 1/2 M. *Glossop* (p. 384); 20 M. *Snake Inn* (p. 294); 26 1/2 M. *Ashopton* (p. 294). — We enter (37 1/2 M.) *Sheffield* (p. 384) by Glossop Road (Pl. A, B, 4).

B. Viâ **Castleton** (A 625), 45½ M. — To (17 M.) *Whaley Bridge*, see p. 286. — 21 M. *Chapel-en-le-Frith* (p. 289); 28 M. **Castleton** (see below); 29½ M. *Hope* (see below); 32 M. *Bamford* (p. 294); 33½ M. *Hathersage* (p. 294). — We enter (45½ M.) *Sheffield* (p. 384) by Ecclesall Road (Pl. A, B, 4, 6).

C. Viâ Woodhead, 40½ M. — To (7 M.) *Hyde*, see p. 292. — 10½ M. *Mottram-in-Longdendale;* 18½ M. *Woodhead* (p. 384); 27 M. *Langsett;* 32½ M. *Deepcar* (p. 384); 34½ M. *Wharncliffe* (p. 384); 35½ M. *Oughty Bridge* (p. 384). — We enter (40½ M.) *Sheffield* (p. 384) by Infirmary Road (Pl. B, C, 1).

Manchester, see R. 47. Thence to (19¾ M.) *Chinley*, see p. 289. — We pass through the Cowburn Tunnel (2 M. 182 yds. long) and emerge in the bleak and sequestered vale of **Edale,** watered by the *Noe*. — 25½ M. *Edale* (Church, 8 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*., P. 12*s*.) lies amid grand scenery.

The hills to the N. belong to the plateau of **Kinderscout** (2088 ft.), the highest part of the Peak, which is preserved as a grouse moor (no right of way to the summit; danger from mists and bogs). The best walk across it is due N. viâ *Grindslow* to the Snake Inn (4 M.; p. 294), and thence W. by a public path viâ *Ashop Head* (1670 ft.) and the *Kinder Reservoir* to Hayfield (6½ M.; p. 289); or N.W. viâ *Upper Borth, Edale Head House, Jacob's Ladder*, and *Edale Cross* (1750 ft.) to (7½ M.) Hayfield.

The hills on the S. side of Edale are *Lord's Seat* (1818 ft.), *Mam Tor* (1700 ft.; fine view), *Back Tor*, and *Lose Hill* (1563 ft.). Walkers from Edale to Castleton (3½ M.; see below) cross the ridge between Mam Tor and Back Tor. The name 'Shivering Mountain' is given to Mam Tor from the liability of its S. face to disintegration from frost.

30¼ M. *Hope* gives its name to the beautiful *Hope Valley.*

About 2 M. to the W. (omnibus) is **Castleton** (Nag's Head, Castle, P. 10*s*. 6*d*., both plain), romantically situated at the head of the valley and a good centre for excursions. The church has a fine Norman chancel-arch, and in the vestry is an old library of 600 volumes. Perched on a steep rocky height 260 ft. above the village is *Peak Castle*, founded in 1068 by William Peveril, the natural son of William the Conqueror (the 'Peveril of the Peak' of Scott's novel, which has little local interest). Here, in 1157, Henry II. received the submission of Malcolm IV. of Scotland. The great keep, 60 ft. high, with walls 8 ft. thick, dates from 1176-77. — Castleton is famous for its three limestone caverns, the most celebrated of which is the ***Peak Cavern,** which extends for ½ M. into the hill (2 pers. 5*s*., 3 pers. 6*s*., 5 pers. 7*s*. 6*d*., 10 or more pers. 1*s*. each; closed on Sun.); its arched entrance (42 ft. high) is imposing, and among its features of interest are the Great Cave (200 ft. long, 150 ft. wide, and 100 ft. high), Roger Rain's House (nearly 200 ft. high), the Great Victoria Cavern, of unknown height, and a subterranean river called the Styx. About ¾ M. to the W. is the **Speedwell Mine* (open daily, including Sun., from Easter till the end of Oct.; in winter by appointment with A. Ollerenshaw; adm. 1*s*. each for a party of ten or more) in which we descend to a canal ½ M. long, driven into the hill by miners in an unsuccessful search for lead; we traverse it in a boat and reach a vast cavern, where the water is precipitated into an abyss of unknown depth. The height of the roof also has not been gauged. The best route from the Speedwell to the Blue John Mine is through the **Winnats* ('windgates'), a turf-grown mountain-pass, 1 M. long, flanked with tall limestone rocks. The **Blue John Mine* (same charges as for the Speedwell Mine), perhaps the most interesting of the three, is the only place where 'Blue John' ('bleu-jaune'), a beautiful amethystine spar, is found. — Near *Bradwell*, 2 M. to the S. of Hope station, is the **Bagshaw Cavern* (guide W. H. Revell, Netherside; adm. 1*s*. each, minimum 3*s*. 6*d*.; open on Sun. also till 4 p.m.), with fine crystallizations and stalactites.

At (32 M.) *Bamford* (Marquis of Granby, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*) we reach the valley of the *Derwent.*

About 3 M. to the N. is *Ashopton* (inn), beautifully situated at the junction of the Derwent and the *Ashop.* Higher up the Derwent valley are (3 M.) reservoirs for the towns of Sheffield, Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester. — From Ashopton a road ascends the fine valley of the Ashop to Glossop (13 M.; p. 384), passing (6½ M.) the *Snake Inn* (R. 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), near the rugged 'edge' of Kinderscout.

33¾ M. *Hathersage* (George, 6 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), in a beautiful situation, manufactures pins and needles. The 14th cent. church contains brasses of the Eyre family; in the churchyard is the reputed grave of 'Little John', Robin Hood's lieutenant (comp. p. 306). Hathersage has been identified with the Morton of 'Jane Eyre'. About 1½ M. to the E. is the *Carl Wark*, an earthwork and stone fort. — The line now runs through a finely wooded part of the Derwent valley. — 35¾ M. *Grindleford* (Maynard Arms, 19 beds, R. & B. 8*s.*, P. 15*s.*).

About 3 M. to the S.W. (motorbus) lies **Eyam** (pron. 'eem'; Bull's Head), memorable for its terrible visitation by the plague in 1665-66, which carried off 259 out of its 350 inhabitants. The rector, William Mompesson, persuaded the people to confine themselves to the village, and held services in Cucklet Dell (key at the Hall; adm. 2*d.*), at an arched rock known as Cucklet Church (commemorative service on the last Sun. in Aug.). The churchyard contains a Saxon cross and the tomb of Katharine Mompesson, the rector's wife, one of the victims. The dead were generally buried where they lay, and some of their tombstones are still to be seen in the fields round Eyam.

We now leave the Derwent valley and pass through the *Totley Tunnel* (3 M. 950 yds.), the second longest tunnel in England (comp. p. 115). — 40¾ M. *Dore & Totley*, and thence to Sheffield, see p. 295.

38. From London to Sheffield.

Road. *A.* Viâ Oakham and Nottingham (A 6 to Kettering, B 668 to Oakham, A 606 to Nottingham, A 60 to Mansfield, A 617 to Chesterfield, then A 61), 161½ M. — To (74½ M.) *Kettering*, see p. 267. — 83½ M. *Rockingham* (p. 243); 88½ M. *Uppingham* (p. 243); 94½ M. **Oakham** (p. 279); 105 M. *Melton Mowbray* (p. 279). — We enter (123½ M.) **Nottingham** (p. 298) by Trent Bridge and Arkwright St. (Pl. B, C, 6) and leave it by Mansfield Road (Pl. A, B, 1, 2). — 137½ M. *Mansfield* (p. 306); 149½ M. *Chesterfield* (p. 295). — We enter (161½ M.) *Sheffield* (p. 384) by London Road (Pl. C, D, 7, 8).

B. Viâ Stamford and Grantham (A 1, the Great North Road, formerly *Ermine Street*, to Newark, A 616 to Budby, A 6009 to Worksop, then A 57), 163½ M. — To (11 M.) *Barnet*, see p. 230. — 19½ M. *Hatfield* (p. 300); 25 M. *Welwyn* (p. 300); 31½ M. *Stevenage* (p. 300); 37½ M. *Baldock* (p. 301); 45 M. *Biggleswade* (p. 301); 55 M. *Eaton Socon* (r. for St. Neots); 61 M. *Buckden* (p. 279); 74½ M. *Stilton* (p. 302); 75½ M. *Norman Cross* (p. 302; r. for Peterborough); 83½ M. *Wansford* (p. 242); 89½ M. **Stamford** (p. 303); 103 M. *Colsterworth* (p. 304); 107 M. *Great Ponton* (p. 304); 110½ M. **Grantham** (p. 304); 124½ M. **Newark** (p. 305). — Beyond (137 M.) *Ollerton* (p. 308) we cross Sherwood Forest and the Dukeries. — 140 M. *Budby* (p. 308). — 146 M. *Worksop* (p. 307). — We enter (163½ M.) *Sheffield* (p. 384) by Attercliffe Road (Pl. F, 1).

A. Viâ Bedford and Leicester.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from St. Pancras to *Sheffield*, 158¼ M. in 3¼-3½ hrs. (32*s.* 9*d.*, 19*s.* 8*d.*). Some of the expresses run viâ Melton Mowbray and Nottingham (comp. p. 279).

From London viâ *Leicester* to (119¾ M.) *Trent*, see pp. 275-283. — Our line ascends the valley of the *Erewash* (coal-mines and ironworks), which divides Derbyshire (p. 283) from Notts (p. 297). — 120½ M. *Long Eaton* (19,503 inhab.), with lace-factories, railway-carriage works, and *Trent College*, a boys' school opened in 1866. — 122½ M. *Stapleford & Sandiacre.* Stapleford has a 9th cent. churchyard cross, and Sandiacre church has a 14th cent. chancel. — At (125 M.) *Trowell* we join an alternative main line, coming in from Nottingham (12 M.; comp. above). — 126¼ M. *Ilkeston Junction*, for (¾ M.) *Ilkeston* (Rutland, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), a mining and lace-making town of 32,269 inhab. (L. & N.E.R. station, see p. 305). — 129¾ M. *Langley Mill & Eastwood.*

Eastwood, a mining village, was the birthplace of Mr. D. H. Lawrence, and the surrounding district provides the setting of most of his novels. The road from Nottingham viâ Watnall, Moor Green (on the outskirts of Eastwood), and Underwood to Annesley (12 M.) gives the landscape of 'The White Peacock', 'Sons and Lovers', and 'Women in Love'.

135¾ M. *Alfreton.* At *Swanwick*, 2 M. to the S., is 'The Hayes', a hotel for religious, philanthropic, or educational conferences.

146 M. **Chesterfield** (rfmts.; Station, 64 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Portland, 15 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a manufacturing town of 61,236 inhabitants. The 14th cent. church, containing the Foljambe monuments, has a famous spire (228 ft.), twisted 7 ft. 10 in. out of the perpendicular, probably owing to the warping of the woodwork beneath the leaden casing. George Stephenson (1781-1848) lived at Tapton House, 1 M. to the N.E., and is buried in Trinity Church.

From Chesterfield to *Ambergate*, see p. 286; from Friargate Station (L. & N.E.R.) to *Nottingham* and to *Sheffield*, see p. 300; from Market Place Station (L. & N.E.R.) to *Lincoln*, see R. 39 b.

Some of the expresses follow a loop-line to the right viâ (6½ M.) *Eckington*, with a late-Norman church, rejoining the main line to the North at Rotherham (16 M.; p. 386). — Our line passes through the Bradway Tunnel (2027 yds.). — 154 M. *Dore & Totley*, junction for Chinley, Buxton, and Manchester (see p. 294). — 154¾ M. *Beauchief* church is a relic of a Premonstratensian abbey founded in 1183, the foundations of which have been excavated. — 158¼ M. *Sheffield*, see p. 384.

B. Viâ Rugby, Leicester, and Nottingham.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. from London (Marylebone) to *Leicester* (Central), 103 M. in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (20*s.* 2*d.*, 12*s.* 1*d.*); to *Nottingham* (Victoria), 126½ M. in 2¼-3 hrs. (25*s.* 8*d.*, 15*s.* 5*d.*); to *Sheffield* (Victoria), 164¾ M. in 3-3¾ hrs. (32*s.* 9*d.*, 19*s.* 8*d.*).

Besides the line described below the L. & N.E.R. has an alternative, slightly longer route out of London, owned jointly with the G.W.R. and running viâ Beaconsfield, High Wycombe, and Princes Risborough (see p. 231). The two lines reunite at Calvert (see below).

From London to (21¾ M.) *Chalfont & Latimer*, in Bucks (p. 231), see Baedeker's 'London and its Environs'. The line enters the Chilterns (p. 231). — 23¾ M. *Amersham* (Crown, T.H., 8 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Griffin, unlicensed, 10 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), with a market-hall (1682) and almshouses (1657). The church contains monuments of the Drake family. Stocks Place, at *Coleshill*, 2 M. to the S., was the birthplace of Edmund Waller, the poet (1606-87). — 29 M. *Great Missenden* (Buckingham, unlicensed, 4 R., R. & B. 7*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*). About 3 M. to the W. is the church of *Great Hampden*, containing a monument (1755) to John Hampden (1594-1643), the patriot, who is buried here, and the tablet he erected to his wife, with a charming inscription. Hampden House (Earl of Buckinghamshire), his residence after 1619, was rebuilt in 1754. — 33½ M. *Wendover* (Red Lion, 10 R., P. 15*s.*), with half-timbered houses. About 2¼ M. to the S.W. is *Chequers Court*, an historic mansion of 1566, presented to the nation by Lord Lee of Fareham in 1917 as a country residence for the Prime Minister. *Halton*, 2 M. to the N. of Wendover, is the chief training centre of the Royal Air Force. The railway now descends into the fertile *Vale of Aylesbury*.

38¼ M. **Aylesbury** (Bell, T.H., 15 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Bull's Head, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), the county town of Bucks, with 12,114 inhab. and an E.E. church, is noted for its ducks and dairy produce. In the market square are statues of Hampden (see above) and Beaconsfield (p. 231). The King's Head is a 15th cent. inn (N.T.). Railway to Princes Risborough, see p. 232; from the L.M. & S.R. station to Cheddington, see p. 238.

43 M. *Waddesdon*. — From (44¼ M.) *Quainton Road* the Metropolitan trains go on to Verney Junction (6¼ M.; pp. 223, 239), while a branch diverges for Brill (6¼ M.; p. 232). — Short of (48¾ M.) *Calvert* we are joined by the alternative route viâ High Wycombe (see above). We enter Northants (p. 239). — 59¼ M. *Brackley* (Crown, 8 R., R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*) has another station on the L.M. & S.R. (p. 239). Magdalen College School, incorporating the old chapel of St. John's Hospital, was founded by William of Waynflete (p. 216) in 1447. — Between (62½ M.) *Helmdon*, with another station on the L.M. & S.R. (p. 242), and (66 M.) *Culworth* lies Sulgrave, on the left of the railway (c. 2½ M. from each).

At *Sulgrave* (luncheon and tea rooms, open in summer, opposite the manor-house), a picturesque, stone-built Northamptonshire village, is ***Sulgrave Manor**, the home for seventy years of George Washington's ancestors (open 11-4 or 6 daily, including Sun., but closed on Sat.; adm. 1*s.*).

The property of St. Andrew's Priory at Northampton from 1090 until the Dissolution, it was bought in 1539 by Lawrence Washington (d. 1583), twice mayor of Northampton (p. 240), who made a fortune in the wool trade. The present manor-house was built or remodelled by him, and it was occupied by his son Robert Washington (d. 1620) and his grandson Lawrence Washington (d. 1616). Owing to their failing fortunes, the Washingtons sold the manor in 1610 and settled at Brington (p. 242). Lawrence's son, the Rev. Lawrence Washington of Purleigh (p. 311), was the father of the John and Lawrence Washington who emigrated to Virginia c. 1656-57, the former of whom became the great-grandfather of the first President of the United States. — Sulgrave Manor was purchased in 1914 by the British Peace Centenary Committee to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent, and a fund for its maintenance was raised in 1924 by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America and other American organizations. Its control is in the hands of the Sulgrave Manor Board (1 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W. 1). Restored by Sir Reginald Blomfield and opened in 1921, it is a small but charming Tudor house, retaining its mullioned windows, beamed ceilings, open fireplaces, oak doors, and Jacobean staircase. The W. wing was pulled down in 1789. Above the S. porch are the Washington arms, generally but perhaps erroneously considered to be the origin of the 'stars and stripes'. The chief rooms are the hall, with an oak screen and armorial glass (reproduced from the originals now in Fawsley church, see below, and at Weston Manor House, close by), and the great bedchamber, with its open roof. The house contains old furniture and Washington relics, including a portrait by Gilbert Stuart, a copy of Houdon's bust, and a chair from Mount Vernon. The *Church* contains the tombstone of Lawrence Washington (d. 1583) and his wife, with mutilated brasses (E. end of S. aisle).

69 M. *Woodford & Hinton* (rfmts.; Hinton Gorse, P. 8*s.* 6*d.*) is the junction for Stratford-on-Avon viâ Byfield (see p. 242), while a branch-line to Banbury (11¼ M.; p. 232) is an important connecting link between the L. & N.E.R. and G.W.R. systems. — About 2 M. to the E. of (71½ M.) *Charwelton* is *Fawsley*, with the Tudor manor-house of the Knightleys and a church containing their monuments and stained glass from Sulgrave (see above). — From the Catesby Tunnel (1 M. 1237 yds. long) we emerge in Warwickshire (p. 232).

83¼ M. **Rugby** (Central; rfmts.), see p. 243.

We soon enter Leicestershire (p. 279). — 90 M. *Lutterworth* (Denbigh Arms, 12 R., Hind, 8 R., at both R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; L.M. & S.R. station, see p. 243). John Wycliffe (d. 1384) was rector here for about the last ten years of his life (modern memorial). The church contains an old fresco of the Last Judgment and a number of doubtful Wycliffe relics. His body was disinterred in 1428 and thrown into the river Swift. About 5 M. to the W. is *Newnham Paddox*, seat of the Earl of Denbigh.

103 M. **Leicester** (Central; rfmts.), see p. 280.

Near (108 M.) *Rothley* is *Rothley Temple*, where Lord Macaulay (1800-59) was born. — 111 M. *Quorn & Woodhouse* (comp. p. 282). — 113 M. *Loughborough* (Central), see p. 282.

We now enter **Nottinghamshire**, or *Notts.*, the most interesting feature of which is Sherwood Forest (p. 306). The Trent, which intersects it, is navigable. Nottingham is its only large town. The coal-measures on the W. side of the county are important.

The church of (117½ M.) *East Leake* contains a shawm (trumpet formerly used by the bass singer). About 3 M. to the N. is *Gotham*, famous for its 'wise men' (who tried to make a hedge round a cuckoo, etc.), and 3 M. to the N.E. is the picturesque village of *Bunny*, rebuilt by Sir Thomas Parkyns (1663-1741).

126½ M. **Nottingham.** — Railway Stations. *Victoria* (Pl. B, 3; rfmts.), for the L. & N.E.R.; *L.M. & S.R.* (Pl. B, C, 5; rfmts.); *London Road* (Pl. C, D, 5), a secondary station of the L. & N.E.R.

Hotels. **Victoria Station* (Pl. a; B, 3), 250 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.*; **Black Boy* (Pl. c; B, 4), 80 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *George* (Pl. b; C, 4), unlicensed, 70 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Albert*, Derby Road (Pl. A, 3), 40 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Flying Horse* (Pl. i; B, 4), T.H., 24 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; *County* (Pl. e; B, 3), R. from 8*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Portland* (Pl. f; B, 5), unlicensed, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; *Welbeck* (Pl. w; B, 3), commercial, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Taxicabs. First mile 1*s.* 3*d.*, then 3*d.* per ⅕ M.; each person in excess of two 3*d.*; each package carried outside 3*d.*; fare-and-a-half at night (12-6). — Tramways, see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *Derby*, *Loughborough*, *Mansfield*, *Newark*, *Ashby*, *Hucknall*, etc. — Steamers ply in summer from Trent Bridge (beyond Pl. C, 6) to *Colwick Park*, a popular place of amusement, with a racecourse.

Theatre. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. A, B, 3). — Music Halls. *Empire* (Pl. B, 3); *Hippodrome* (Pl. A, 3). — Concerts, etc., at the *Albert Hall*. — County Cricket Ground at Trent Bridge (beyond Pl. C, 6).

Post Office (Pl. B, 3). — *Thos. Cook & Son*, 16 Clumber St. (Pl. B, 3, 4). — *Royal Automobile Club*, Burton Buildings, 7 Parliament St. (Pl. B, 3). — American Consulate, 1 High St.

Nottingham, the county town, a city of 266,400 inhab., is the metropolis of the lace and hosiery industry, with numerous machine-works. It is situated on a group of sandstone hills sloping down to the *Trent*, which is navigable hence to the Humber for 120-ton barges.

Nottingham was captured by the Danes in 868 and became the chief of the five boroughs of the *Danelaw* or *Danelagh* (the others being Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, and Stamford). After the Norman Conquest the town was divided into two parts, a Norman and an English borough. Roger de Mortimer, paramour of Queen Isabella, was surprised in the castle by Edward III. in 1330; David II. (p. 437) and Owen Glendower (p. 472) were imprisoned within its walls. In 1642 Charles I. unfurled his standard at Nottingham, but in the following year the town was captured and held by Colonel Hutchinson, whose wife has left an account of episodes in the Civil War. The prosperity of Nottingham dates from the invention in 1589 of the stocking-frame, by William Lee, curate of Calverton. Here, in 1768, James Hargreaves (p. 377) erected the first cotton-mill in the world (tablet in Bow St., off Wollaton St., Pl. A, 3). Nottingham was a centre of the Luddite riots of 1811-16, when the starving weavers attempted to improve their position by the destruction of machinery.

Paul Sandby (1725-1809), the water-colour painter, Thomas Sandby (1721-98), the architect, the poets Henry Kirke White (1785-1806; son of a butcher in the Shambles; tablet on his residence at 17 Weekday Cross) and Philip James Bailey (1816-1902), author of 'Festus' (tablet in Weekday Cross), and 'General' Booth (1829-1912), founder of the Salvation Army (tablet in Notintone Place, Sneinton), were natives of Nottingham, and William Howitt (1792-1879) kept a chemist's shop here. Byron lived while at school in 1798-99 at Newstead House (tablet), at the top of St. James St. (Pl. A, B, 4).

Based on the Ordnance Survey, by permission

Geogr. Estab. Leipzig

The **Castle** (Pl. A, 4, 5) occupies the summit of a rock, 133 ft. high (fine view). The old castle, destroyed by Parliament in 1651, was succeeded in 1674 by the Renaissance palace of the Duke of Newcastle, which was burned down during the Reform riots of 1831. In 1878, however, it was restored and opened by the corporation as a **Museum and Art Gallery* (open 10-6 or 8.30, Fri. 10-4 or 6, Thurs. and Sat. 10-8 or 8.30, Sun. 2-5; adm. free, Fri. 6*d.*).

This comprises a fine collection of Græco-Italian antiquities from Nemi, near Rome (300-150 B.C.), presented by Lord Savile; Roman finds from Margidunum (p. 305); armour and ironwork; Wedgwood and other pottery; alabaster carvings of the Nottingham school (14-15th cent.); textiles and lace; carriages; the MS. of Lucy Hutchinson's memoirs and other documents. On the upper floor are the paintings, water-colours (including works by Paul Sandby), and engravings. For a fee of 3*d.* the visitor is shown the dungeons and 'Mortimer's hole', by which Edward III. is said to have gained access to the castle in 1330. In the grounds is a statue of Captain Albert Ball, V.C. (d. 1917), who destroyed forty-three German aeroplanes and one balloon. — No. 64 Castle Gate (tablet) was the residence in 1705-11 of Marshal Tallard, who was taken prisoner at Blenheim.

The **Market Place** (Pl. B, 4) is the largest in England (5½ acres); most of the houses here and in the adjoining streets have projecting upper stories supported by pillars. A famous 'Goose Fair' is held here on the first Thurs. of October and the two succeeding days. — At the E. end is the imposing new *Exchange*, in course of erection.

Among the churches of Nottingham are *St. Mary's* (Pl. C, 4; late 15th cent.); the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (Pl. A, 3), by A. W. N. Pugin (1842-44); and the *High Pavement Chapel* (Pl. B, C, 4; stained glass by Burne-Jones and Holliday), which Byron attended as a boy and where Coleridge preached a charity sermon in 1796. — *University College* (Pl. A, B, 3), dating from 1880, has been united with Leicester University College (p. 281) to form the *East Midlands University*, buildings for which, by P. Morley Horder, are under construction in *Highfields Park*, near the S.W. boundary of the city. The park (220 acres), presented to the city by Sir Jesse Boot, contains sports-grounds, a boating-lake, and a large open-air swimming bath. — In the *Arboretum* (Pl. A, 2) are statues of Fergus O'Connor (1794-1855), the Chartist, M.P. for Nottingham in 1847-52, and of Samuel Morley (1809-86), hosiery manufacturer and philanthropist; in front of the School of Art is a statue of Richard Parkes Bonington (1801-28), the painter, a native of *Arnold*, near Nottingham.

Among the factories of Nottingham are the hosiery works of I. & R. Morley (Pl. B, C, 4); the hosiery and lace factories of the Nottingham Manufacturing Co. (Pl. C, 5); the machine-works of Messrs. Blackburn (Pl. C, 6); Player's tobacco factory (beyond Pl. A, 3); the works of Boots Ltd., the chemists (in Station St., Pl. B, C, 5); the Raleigh cycle works; and the colour-printing works of Thomas Forman & Sons. The largest lace warehouse is that of Thomas Adams & Co. (Pl. C, 4).

About 2 M. to the W. is *Wollaton Hall*, the former seat of Lord Middleton, built in 1580-87 from the designs of John Thorpe, with noted gardens, a deer-park of 790 acres, and a fine avenue of limes. It was bought by the corporation in 1924 and is open free. Wollaton church

contains the Willoughby tombs and a fine antiphonal. The new church at *Lenton*, close by, contains a sculptured Norman *Font. — *Clifton*, 3½ M. to the S.W. of Nottingham, is a picturesque village with the grove immortalized by Kirke White and a church containing effigies and brasses.

The L.M. & S.R. route from Nottingham to *Mansfield* (17 M.; p. 306) passes *Hucknall* (8½ M.; see below) and *Newstead* (10½ M.; 1¼ M. from Newstead Abbey, p. 306).

From Nottingham to Lincoln, 33 M., L.M. & S.R. in 1-1¼ hr. (6*s.* 11*d.*, 4*s.* 2*d.*). — 9½ M. *Thurgarton* church preserves portions (tower and part of the nave, with a beautiful W. doorway; 13th cent.) of a priory of Austin canons founded in 1187. The Trent is very pretty at *Hoveringham* (Old Elm Tree, R. 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), 1½ M. to the S. — 13½ M. *Rolleston Junction* (for Southwell, see p. 305). — 17 M. *Newark* (p. 305). — 33 M. *Lincoln*, see p. 348.

From Nottingham to *Trent*, *Derby*, *Bedford*, *Leicester*, and *London*, see R. 36b; to *Melton Mowbray* and *Kettering*, see p. 279; to *Market Harborough*, see p. 280; to *Ollerton* (Sherwood Forest), see below; to *Grantham* and to *Derby*, see p. 305.

Beyond Nottingham our line traverses a mining district. — 134¼ M. *Hucknall.* or *Hucknall Torkard* (16,835 inhab.). Byron (p. 307) is buried in the church, beneath a marble tombstone given by the King of Greece. A branch diverges here for Mansfield (10½ M.; p. 306), Edwinstowe (17¼ M.; p. 308), and Ollerton (18¾ M.; p. 308). — At (146¾ M.) *Heath*, in Derbyshire (p. 283), a loop-line diverges to the left for Chesterfield (152 M.; p. 295), regaining the main line at (152¾ M.) *Staveley Town*, with ironworks and a church containing monuments of the Frechevilles. — At (159¾ M.) *Woodhouse*, in Yorkshire (p. 430), we are joined by the line from Retford (p. 306). — 164¾ M. *Sheffield* (Victoria), see p. 384.

C. Viâ Peterborough, Grantham, and Retford.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. from King's Cross to *Peterborough* (North), 76¼ M. in 1½-3 hrs. (15*s.* 10*d.*, 9*s.* 6*d.*); to *Grantham*, 105¼ M. in 2-3½ hrs. (21*s.* 11*d.*, 13*s.* 2*d.*); to *Retford*, 138½ M. in 2¾-4¾ hrs. (28*s.* 11*d.*, 17*s.* 4*d.*); to *Sheffield* (Victoria), 161½ M. in 3½-5¾ hrs. (32*s.* 9*d.*, 19*s.* 8*d.*).

From London to (17¾ M.) *Hatfield*, see Baedeker's 'London'.

Branch-lines diverge E. for *Hertford* (9½ M.), W. for *St. Albans* (5¾ M.; p. 275), and N.W. for *Luton* (15 M.; p. 276) viâ (7½ M.) *Wheathampstead* and (9½ M.) *Harpenden* (p. 275).

20¼ M. *Welwyn Garden City* (pron. 'wellin'; the second of its kind, see p. 301), founded in 1919. — 22 M. *Welwyn* (Wellington, 3 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 3*s.*; Cowper Arms, T.H., 4 R., R. & B. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.*). The church contains the tomb of Edward Young (1683-1765), author of 'Night Thoughts', who was rector from 1730. Mr. Bernard Shaw's country home is at *Ayot St. Lawrence*, 2½ M. to the W. of Welwyn. — 25 M. *Knebworth.* Knebworth House (Earl of Lytton) was the home of Lord Lytton (1803-73), the novelist. — 28½ M. *Stevenage* (Cromwell, unlicensed, 8 R., P. 14*s.* 6*d.*).

32 M. **Hitchin** (rfmts.; Sun, 16 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Cock, 16 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*), an interesting old town of 13,525 inhab., with lavender-water factories.

Offley church, 3 M. to the S.W. of Hitchin, contains a fine series of monuments and busts by Joseph Nollekens (1737-1823).

From Hitchin to Cambridge, 26 M., L. & N.E.R. in 40-60 min. (5*s.* 5*d.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*). — 2½ M. **Letchworth** (Letchworth Hall, 1½ M. to the S., 18 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, Garden City, near the station, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*, both unlicensed), the first 'garden city' in England, with 10,313 inhab., was founded in 1903 on the initiative of Sir Ebenezer Howard and largely from the plans of Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin. ts industries are of some importance (printing, motor-engineering, etc.). — 4¾ M. *Baldock* (Rose & Crown, 8 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; George & Dragon, 9 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*). — 12¾ M. *Royston* (Bull, 9 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*; Old Crown, 6 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*). Near the post office is the curious Royston Cave, discovered in 1742, containing carved figures and reliefs of the 13-14th cent. (adm. 1*s.* for 1 or 2 pers., then 3*d.* each; closed on Sun.). — 26 M. *Cambridge*, see R. 41.

From Hitchin to *Bedford*, see p. 278.

We enter Bedfordshire (p. 276). — 41 M. *Biggleswade* (Swan, 14 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.*). — 44 M. *Sandy* (Greyhound, 4 R. from 2*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 3*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.*), on the line from Bletchley to Cambridge (p. 239).

Huntingdonshire, or *Hunts*, which we now enter, is a small, purely rural county drained by the Ouse, with no large town. One-seventh of its area, in the N.E., belongs to the Fen District (p. 347).

51¾ M. *St. Neots* (New Inn, 10 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *White Horse, at *Eaton Socon*, 1 M. to the S.E., 6 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), on the *Ouse*, with a fine Perp. church and paper-mills. It derives its name from St. Neot, a Cornish hermit (d. 877?), whose remains were removed hither.

58¾ M. *Huntingdon North* (rfmts.). **Huntingdon** (*Old Bridge, 21 R. from 8*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; George, with a galleried courtyard, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 16*s.* 6*d.*), the county town, with 4194 inhab., was the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658), who was the nephew of Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchingbrooke and M.P. for the town from 1628 to 1640. All Saints, in the market-place, contains the register of St. John's (demolished), in which his birth and baptism are recorded. Opposite is the old grammar school, where he was educated under Dr. Thomas Beard and where Samuel Pepys was a later pupil; the building incorporates the doorway and arches of St. John's Hospital, founded by King David I. of Scotland (Earl of Huntingdon). Thence High St. leads N. to Cromwell House, the successor of the house in which Cromwell was born, and S. past a house occupied by Cowper and the Unwins in 1765-67 (tablet; comp. p. 278) to St. Mary's and the old bridge (c. 1300) crossing the Ouse to Godmanchester (p. 335).

To the W. of the station is *Hinchingbrooke*, the lovely seat of the Earl of Sandwich, built in 1560 by Sir Henry Cromwell and sold to the Montagus in 1644. Near *Brampton* church, 1 M. to the W., is the old home of the Pepys family, the residence and probable birthplace of Samuel Pepys (1633-1703; visitors admitted). — From Huntingdon East to *Kettering*, see p. 279; to *St. Ives* (Ely) and *Cambridge*, see p. 335.

We cross the E. edge of the Fens (p. 347). — 69¼ M. *Holme.*

A branch runs E. from Holme to (5$^3/_4$ M.) *Ramsey* (Lion, 3 R.), with a late-Norman church. A fine gatehouse is the sole relic of the Benedictine abbey, the site of which is now occupied by Ramsey Abbey, seat of Lord de Ramsey. From Ramsey East a branch runs to Somersham (7 M.; p. 335). — *Stilton*, 3$^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of Holme, on the Great North Road (p. 294), used to be the market for the famous cheese of that name. A monument at *Norman Cross* (hotel, P.R.H.A., 9 R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*.), 1 M. to the N., commemorates the French prisoners incarcerated here during the Napoleonic wars. — At *Little Gidding*, 7 M. to the S.W. of Holme, was the Anglican community founded by Nicholas Ferrar (1592-1637) and described in 'John Inglesant'.

76$^1/_4$ M. Peterborough. — Railway Stations (L. & N.E.R.; rfmts. at both). *North*, St. Leonard's St., on the W. side of the town; *East*, Bridge End, on the S. side of the river, used also by the L.M. & S.R. trains. Motorbuses ply between the two stations.

Hotels. **Great Northern*, at the North Station, owned by the L. & N.E.R., 27 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; **Angel*, Narrow St., 30 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; **Grand*, Wentworth St., 26 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; *Crown & Railway*, London Road, 15 R. from 3*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; *Saracen's Head*, Broad Bridge St., 10 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.; *Bull, City*, R. & B. 6*s*. 6*d*., both in Westgate.

Post Office, Cumbergate. — Cabs. First mile 1*s*. 6*d*., then 6*d*. per $^1/_4$ M.; each additional person beyond two 6*d*.; each package carried outside 2*d*. — Motorbuses to *Whittlesey* and thrice weekly to *Crowland*, *Ramsey*, *Oundle*, *Stilton*, *Castor*, etc.

Peterborough, an ancient city with 35,533 inhab., situated on the *Nene*, is a modern-looking place, with railway-works, brickfields, and factories. The liberty or 'soke' of Peterborough is an administrative county distinct from the rest of Northants (p. 239).

Cowgate leads E. from the North Station to the market-place, passing *St. John's*, an early-Perp. church of 1402. The *Town Hall* dates from 1671. In Park Road, $^1/_4$ M. from the market-place, is the *Museum* (adm. 3*d*.), with objects made by the prisoners at Norman Cross (see above). We enter the Minster Close by the *Western Gateway* (originally Norman); to the left is the chancel of the *Becket Chapel* (c. 1370). In front of the W. front of the cathedral are two other gateways, that on the right, the *Knights' Gateway* (c. 1302), leading to the *Bishop's Palace*, that on the left, *Kirkton's Gateway* (1515), to the *Deanery* (formerly the prior's house).

The ****Cathedral**, dedicated to SS. Peter, Paul, and Andrew, is one of the most important Norman churches in England. The elaborate ** *West Front*, however, with its recessed arches (81 ft. high), gables, rose-windows, parvis (1370), and its thirty original statues, is an E.E. addition (c. 1200-22) and forms a screen in front of the original W. wall. The cathedral is 475 ft. long externally, 81 ft. wide, and 81 ft. high; the transept is 202 ft. long; the central tower is 161$^1/_2$ ft. high, the S.W. spire 171 ft., and the N.W. spire 168 ft. Services on week-days at 10 and 5.30 (Sat. at 3), on Sun. at 8.15, 11, 3.30, and 6.30. The cathedral is open from 9 a.m. till evening service (adm. to the transepts and choir 6*d*., to the Saxon foundations 6*d*., to the triforium and tower 6*d*.).

The monastery of *Medehamstede* founded on this site by Peada (d. 656), under-king of the South Mercians, soon became one of the most important Benedictine abbeys. The first church was destroyed by the Danes in 870, the second was burnt down in 1116. The oldest part now standing is the choir, consecrated in 1140. The transepts date from 1155-77, the late-Norman nave (p. xlix) from 1177-93, and the W. transepts, in the Transitional style, from 1193-1200 (see p. lii). The series of uniform Dec. windows was added throughout the church in the 14th cent., and the retro-choir or 'new building' dates from 1483-1500. The N.W. tower, behind that of the W. front, was added c. 1265-70. The fine central tower, which was erected in the 14th cent., was rebuilt by J. L. Pearson in 1884-86, and the W. front and other parts have been restored since 1897. — In 1541 the last abbot of Peterborough, John Chambers, became the first bishop.

The interior gives an impression of unusual lightness for Norman architecture. In 1643 it suffered severely from the iconoclasm of Cromwell's soldiers. The effect of the important clerestory and triforium of the NAVE is remarkably good. The wooden panels of the *Ceilings in the nave and transepts are all original Norman work, probably the earliest of the kind in England. But when the central tower was rebuilt in the 14th cent., pointed arches were substituted for round E. and W. (not N. and S.) of the crossing, which involved raising the ceiling of the nave in the centre. From this period dates the painting of the panels in the nave. To the N. of the W. door is a portrait of *Old Scarlett* (d. 1594), the sexton who buried Catherine of Aragon and Mary Queen of Scots. A tablet on the 6th pier on the S. side commemorates *Nurse Cavell* (p. 322), who was at school in the cloisters. — On the E. side of the NORTH TRANSEPT are two blocked arches leading to the site of the Lady Chapel. The carved Saxon coffin-lids were discovered beneath the floor of the transept in 1888. — The foundations of the second Saxon church, below the SOUTH TRANSEPT, are shown to visitors. — The Norman *CHOIR has an apsidal termination, standing within the Perp. 'new building', which has fine stone fan-vaulting. The wooden roof of the choir dates from the 14th century. The stalls, bishop's throne, pulpit, and mosaic pavement are modern. The brass lectern below the crossing is a fine specimen of 15th cent. work. Behind the high altar is a Saxon shrine known as the 'Monks' Stone'. In the N. choir-aisle is the grave of *Queen Catherine of Aragon* (1485-1536), and in the S. aisle is the former resting-place of *Mary Queen of Scots* (1542-87), whose remains were removed in 1612 by her son James I. to Westminster Abbey. Both monuments were destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers; the existing memorials are modern, subscribed for by 'Catherines' and 'Marys'. The five effigies of abbots (1193-1295), in the local Alwalton marble, are of special interest. — On the S. side of the nave are the remains of the CLOISTERS, known as the Laurel Court.

Fletton, a S. suburb of Peterborough, is famous for its bricks. — Excursions may be made from Peterborough to *Crowland* (p. 346; 8½ M. to the N.E.), *Castor* (p. 242), *Fotheringhay* (p. 242), etc.

On the L.M. & S.R. from Peterborough to *Leicester* (see p. 282; trains from the East Station, calling at the North Station) are (6¼ M.) *Helpston*, birthplace of John Clare (1793-1864), the peasant poet, and (12¾ M.) **Stamford** (George, 40 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Stamford, 26 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), a highly picturesque stone-built town of 9881 inhab., situated on the N. or Lincolnshire bank of the *Welland*. It was one of the five towns of the Danelaw (p. 298), and never recovered from being sacked by the Lancastrians in 1461. Of its four fine churches St. Mary's has a noble tower (E.E.) and spire (Dec.), and a chapel with a roof powdered with stars (1467); All Saints (E.E., with Perp. tower) contains numerous brasses; St. John's (Perp.) has 15th cent. glass; and St. George's has curious nave-arcades. In a field to the S.E. are the remains of the Benedictine priory-church of St. Leonard. The gateway in St. Paul's St., a relic of Brasenose College

(p. 212), is a reminder of the fact that from the 13th to the 15th cent. Stamford rivalled Oxford and Cambridge as a seat of learning. The most interesting of the almshouses of Stamford (known as 'Callises' from their founders, the wool merchants of the staple of Calais) is Browne's Hospital, in Broad St. St. Martin's Church, in *Stamford Baron*, on the S. side of the river, contains the tomb of William Cecil, Lord Burghley (1520-98), Queen Elizabeth's minister. In a large park 1 M. to the E. is ***Burghley House**, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, built by Lord Burghley in 1553-87 and decorated with carvings by Grinling Gibbons and frescoes by Verrio and Laguerre. It contains a fine collection of paintings, tapestries, bronzes, etc. (shown on Tues., Thurs., Sat., and bank holidays, 10-12.30 and 2-4.15; adm. 1*s.*; no motors). From Stamford to Seaton, see p. 243; from the Water St. station (L. & N.E.R.) to Essendine and to Wansford, see below and p. 242.

From Peterborough East to *Northampton*, see p. 241; to *Rugby*, see p. 243; to *March* and *Ely*, see p. 347. From Peterborough North to *King's Lynn* and *Yarmouth*, see R. 43; to *Boston* (Lincoln) and *Grimsby*, see R. 45.

Beyond Peterborough we quit the Fen District. — 88½ M. *Essendine* is the junction for Stamford (4 M.; p. 303) and for Bourne (6½ M.; p. 348). We enter Lincolnshire (p. 347). — 97 M. *Corby*. Woolsthorpe Hall (now a farmhouse), at *Colsterworth*, 4 M. to the W., was the birthplace of Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727). — 102 M. *Great Ponton* has a beautiful church-tower (1519). The manor-house at *Boothby Pagnell*, 2½ M. to the E., is one of the oldest domestic buildings in England (late 12th cent.).

105¼ M. **Grantham** (rfmts.; *George, 72 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; *Angel & Royal, T.H., 33 R., R. & B. from 9*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), a red-brick town of 20,070 inhab., with machine works. *St. Wulfram's, E.E. and Dec., has a steeple 281 ft. high, good tracery, and two old libraries, one with seventy chained books. At the *Angel Inn (14-15th cent.) King John held a court in 1213, and Richard III. signed the death-warrant of the Duke of Buckingham in 1483. On St. Peter's Hill is a statue of Newton (see above), who attended the King's School, in the old buildings (1528) of which his name, carved on a window-ledge, is still to be seen. The market-cross dates from the 14th century.

Belton House (Lord Brownlow), 2 M. to the N., was built by Wren in 1689.

Belvoir Castle (pron. 'beever'), seat of the Duke of Rutland, rebuilt in 1808-16 by James Wyatt, is 7 M. to the W. of Grantham and 2½ M. from Redmile station (p. 282). It contains a valuable collection of *Paintings, miniatures, armour, tapestries, furniture, and china (shown on Mon., Thurs., and Sat. 12-4; adm. 1*s.*). The altarpiece in the chapel is by *Murillo* (Holy Family). Among the choicest works in the picture-gallery (beginning to the left on entering) are the following: *N. Poussin*, The Seven Sacraments; *W. van de Velde*, Sea-pieces; *Le Nain*, French peasants; *Jan Steen*, *Saying grace; *Ribera*, Martyrdom of St. Andrew; *Jacob van Ruisdael*, Landscape; *Reynolds*, Portrait-group; *A. Cuyp*, Cattle; *Teniers*, Flemish proverbs (and eight other works); *Rubens*, Hercules and Antæus; *Gainsborough*, Horses at pasture; *Weenix*, Dogand game; *C. Netscher*, Duet; *Lucas van Leyden* (?), Last Supper; *Jan van der Heyde*, Two views of towns; *Rembrandt*, *Portrait of his son; *Gainsborough*, Two woodland scenes; After *Holbein*, Henry VIII. (life-size; one of the best reproductions of the lost original, a fresco at Whitehall Palace); *G. Dou*, Girl and boy with bird-cage; *C. Netscher*, Lady with attendants;

N. Berchem, Pastoral scenes; *Rubens*, Holy Family, Madonna with saints; *Wouwerman*, Smithy. — The park and grounds are open free on week-days. Close to the castle is the Peacock Hotel (P.R.H.A.; R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*).

From Grantham to Nottingham and Derby, 41 M., L. & N.E.R. in 1¹/₂-2¹/₄ hrs. (6*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 11*d.*). Some of the Sheffield expresses follow this route to Nottingham and thence as on p. 300. — 7¹/₂ M. *Bottesford*, junction for Leicester (p. 282), is 4 M. from Belvoir Castle (p. 304), and its Perp. church contains the monuments of the Manners family. — 14 M. *Bingham.* On the Fosse Way, 1 M. to the N., is the Roman camp of *Margidunum*, founded in A.D. 48. — 22¹/₂ M. **Nottingham** (London Road and Victoria stations), see p. 298. — 29¹/₂ M. *Kimberley.* — 32¹/₄ M. *Ilkeston* (p. 295). — 41 M. *Derby* (Friargate), see p. 283.

A branch runs N. from Grantham to *Lincoln* (24³/₄ M.; p. 348). — From Grantham to *Leicester*, see p. 282; to *Boston*, see p. 353.

115¹/₄ M. *Claypole*, with a fine church. — We enter Notts (p. 297).

120 M. **Newark** (rfmts.; Clinton Arms, 30 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Ram, 26 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), an old town of 16,957 inhab., producing beer, malt, and plaster of Paris, lies on the *Devon*, 1 M. from its confluence with the *Trent.* The castle of the bishops of Lincoln (built by Bishop Alexander, p. 350), where King John died in 1216, has a fine 12th cent. gateway; it held out for the king during the Civil War, enduring three sieges, and was 'slighted' in 1646. *St. Mary Magdalene's, Perp. in style, has a fine screen (1508), stalls with misericords (1525), the large Flemish brass of Alan Flemyng (1363), and a Norman crypt. The Beaumont Cross dates from the 15th century.

Hawton church, 2 M. to the S., contains beautiful stone-carvings of c. 1330 (Easter Sepulchre, sedilia, piscina, and tomb of Sir Robert de Compton). — At *Kelham*, 1³/₄ M. to the N.W., is the first factory (1921) for the production of home-grown beet sugar. — *East Stoke*, 3¹/₂ M. to the S.W., was the scene of the battle of *Stoke Field*, where the pretender Lambert Simnel was defeated by Henry VII. in 1487.

A line runs from the L.M. & S.R. station to *Mansfield* (18¹/₂ M.; p. 306) via *Rolleston Junction* (3¹/₂ M.; p. 300) and (6 M.) **Southwell** (Saracen's Head, 5 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Admiral Rodney, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), a quiet little place. Here Charles I., whose lodging was at the Saracen's Head, surrendered to the Scottish Commissioners in 1646. On the way from the station we pass Burgage Manor, where Byron spent his vacations in 1804-7. The *Minster, which became a cathedral in 1884, belonged until 1841 to a college of secular canons. The nave and transepts and the three towers are Norman, dating from c. 1108-40, and the interior is very imposing (entrance by S. door; adm. to tower 6*d.*; week-day services at 8, 10, and 4.15). The clerestory windows are circular, a rare feature. The tower arches have rich cable-mouldings. In the N. transept is the tomb of Archbishop Sandys (d. 1588). The choir, rebuilt in the E.E. period (1234-43), contains a stone *Rood Screen (early 14th cent.), quintuple sedilia, and a brass lectern from Newstead Abbey (p. 306). The triforium arches include the clerestory. The E. window has 16th cent. glass from the Temple Church at Paris. Over the N. porch is a parvis-chamber. The **Chapter House, added in the Dec. period (1280-1300) and entered by a superb doorway, is the gem of the cathedral, with exquisite naturalistic carvings, beautiful vaulting (not supported by the usual central pillar), and fragmentary old stained glass. The Bishop's Manor, on the S. side of the cathedral, replaces the palace of the Archbishops of York, the ruins (1390) of which are still to be seen.

From Newark (L.M. & S.R. station) to *Nottingham* and to *Lincoln*, see p. 300.

131¼ M. *Dukeries Junction*, on the line from Lincoln to Chesterfield (see p. 308). — 132 M. *Tuxford* (Newcastle Arms, 7 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Central Station, see p. 308).

At (138½ M.) **Retford**, officially *East Retford* (rfmts.; *White Hart, 15 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; Aldridge, 9 beds, R. & B. 6*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 13,412 inhab., junction for Lincoln (19½ M.; p. 348) and for Grimsby (see p. 356), we diverge to the left from the main line to the North (R. 53).

146 M. **Worksop** (p. 307) is a good centre for the Dukeries. — 148 M. *Shireoaks*, in a colliery district (comp. p. 431). — 156½ M. *Woodhouse* (p. 300). — 161½ M. *Sheffield* (Victoria), see p. 384.

39. Sherwood Forest and the Dukeries.

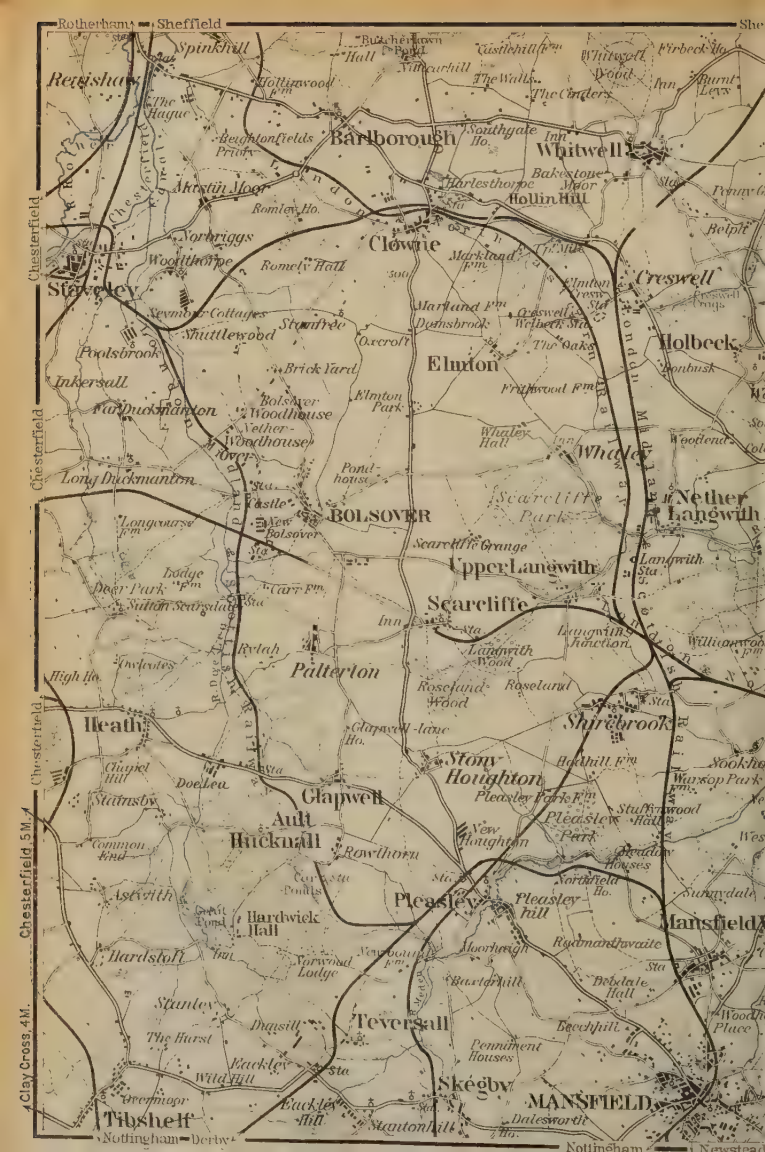
***Sherwood Forest** was once a royal demesne of 100,000 acres, covering the district between Nottingham, Chesterfield, Worksop, and Newark. Through largely disafforested during the 18th cent. and spoilt to a great extent by the eastward advance of the Nottinghamshire coalfield, it still contains many fine old oaks and affords innumerable charming walks and drives. It is famous as the greenwood home of Robin Hood, the legendary outlaw, whose name, said originally to represent the forest-elf 'Hodeken', occurs in every part of England. The N.W. corner of this district, to the E. of the railway from Mansfield to Worksop, is known as the **Dukeries** from the ducal seats of Welbeck (Duke of Portland), Clumber (Duke of Newcastle), Thoresby (formerly Duke of Kingston), and Worksop (formerly Duke of Norfolk), the parks of which have few equals anywhere. The private drives in the parks of Welbeck, Clumber, and Thoresby are open to pedestrians and horse-drawn carriages on Mon., Thurs., and Sat. (no motors). Carriages for the 'Dukeries Drive' may be hired from W. Raines, at Worksop, and other members of the Dukeries Posting Proprietors Association: victoria 25*s*., pair-horse landau 50*s*., waggonette 5*s*. per person (minimum 50*s*.), stage-coach 6*l*. (12 pers.). From Worksop the usual route taken is viâ Welbeck, Cuckney, and Budby to Edwinstowe, and back by Sherwood Forest, Thoresby, and Clumber.

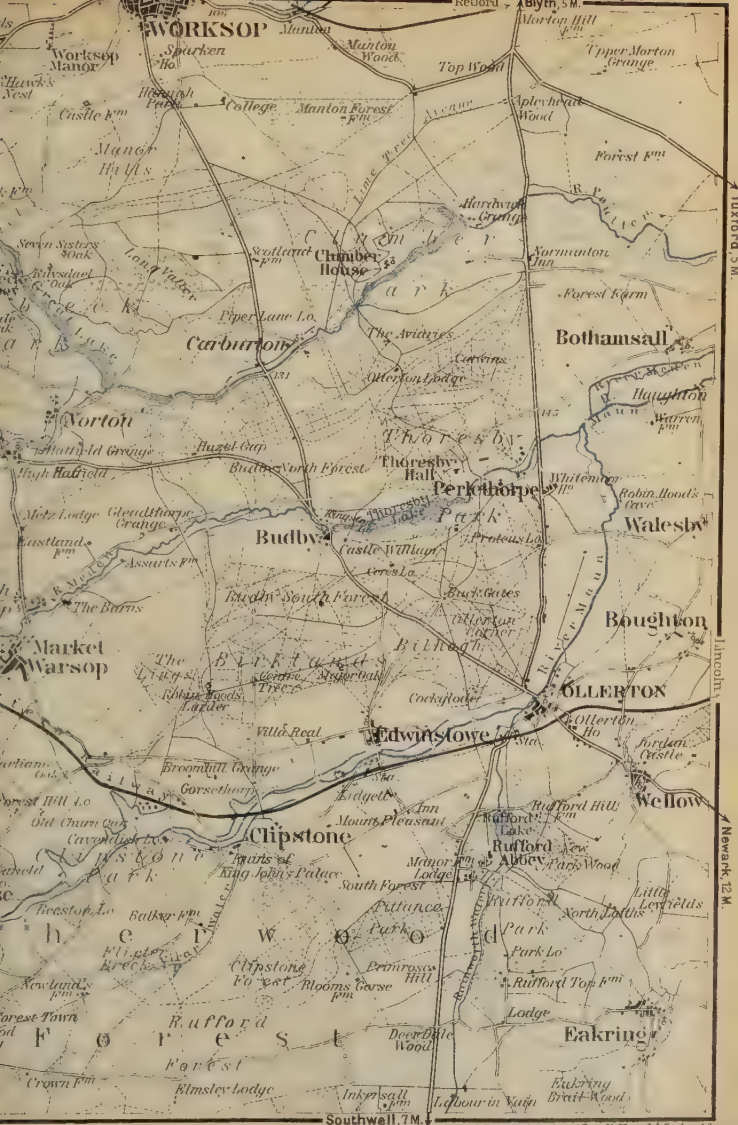
A. From Mansfield to Worksop.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. to Worksop, 15 M. in 35-40 min. (3*s*. 2*d*., 1*s*. 11*d*.). — The railway approaches to Mansfield (two stations; rfmts. at the L. & N.E.R. station) are by the L.M. & S.R. from *Nottingham* (p. 300), from *Chesterfield* (p. 295), from *Sheffield* (p. 384), and from *Southwell* and *Newark* (see p. 305; few trains); also by the L. & N.E.R. from *Hucknall* (Nottingham) and *Ollerton* (see p. 300) and from *Chesterfield* (p. 295).

Mansfield (*Swan, 30 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Midland, R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*.), a factory town of 44,418 inhab., with collieries and hosiery mills, lies on the W. margin of the forest.

***Newstead Abbey**, 5 M. to the S. (station, see p. 300), was the ancestral home of Lord Byron (1788-1824), who succeeded to the title and encumbered estates in 1798, resided here at infrequent intervals, and sold the property in 1817. The mansion (now let off in flats) incorporates part of a priory of Austin canons, founded by Henry II. in 1170, of which the chief remains are the fine W. front of the church, the refectory, the chapter-house (now a chapel), and the cloisters. Visitors are admitted on Wed., Thurs., and Sat. in summer by ticket (1*s*.) from the estate office.


Rotherham
Sheffield
Renishaw
Spinkhill
Barlborough
Whitwell
Whitwell Wood
Firbeck
Clowne
Creswell
Steetley
Holbeck
Elmton
Whaley
Nether Langwith
Bolsover
Upper Langwith
Scarcliffe
Palterton
Heath
Shirebrook
Stony Houghton
Glapwell
Ault Hucknall
Pleasley
Mansfield
Teversall
Skegby
Tibshelf
Chesterfield
Chesterfield 5M.
Clay Cross 4M.
Nottingham
Derby
Nottingham
Newstead


Worksop
Worksop Manor
Sparken Ho.
Manton
Manton Wood
Top Wood
Morton Hill
Upper Morton Grange
Hawk's Nest
Castle Fm.
Hesley Wood Park
College
Manton Forest Fm.
Apleyhead Wood
Forest Fm.
Manor Hufts
Lime Tree Avenue
Hardwick Grange
Seven Sisters Oak
Scotland Fm.
Chimber House
Normanton Inn
Long Valley
Forest Farm
Piper Lane Lo.
Carburton
The Aviaries
Bothamsall
Gardens
Otterton Lodge
Haughton
Norton
Warren Fm.
Thoresby
Thoresby Hall
Perkthorpe
Whitemire
Robin Hoods Cave
Wales by
Budby
Castle William
Proteus Lo.
Budby South Forest
Bridgates
Otterton Water
Boughton
Market Warsop
Bilhaugh
Robin Hoods Larder
Cockglode
OLLERTON
Edwinstowe
Villa Real
Broomhill Grange
Gorsethorpe
Midland Railway
Wellow
Clipstone
Rufford Abbey
Rufford Lake
Rufford Hill Fm.
Mount Pleasant
Ruins of King John's Palace
Manor Fm. Lodge
Park Wood
South Forest
Rufford Park
Little Lovefields
North Lodge
Park Lo.
Rufford Top Fm.
Lodge
Eakring
Deer Dale Wood
Elmsley Lodge
Inkersall Fm.
Labour in Vain
Eakring Brick Wood
Southwell, 7 M.
Newark, 12 M.
Lincoln
Tuxford, 5 M.
Retford
Blyth, 5 M.
Miles to an inch)
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at the tower entrance. Byron's room is kept as he left it. On the lawn is the grave of Byron's dog 'Boatswain'. Byron's oak was planted by the poet in 1798.

*Hardwick Hall, situated on a hill 6½ M. to the W. of Mansfield (1¼ M. from Rowthorn station, see below), is an Elizabethan mansion built in 1590-97 by 'Bess of Hardwick' (Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury; 1518-1608), who had four husbands. It is now a seat of the Duke of Devonshire (open during the absence of the family on week-days 11-4, Sat. 11-1; ticket 1s., from the office by the ruins of the earlier hall; motors are left in the stable yard). Its windows gave rise to the saying "Hardwick Hall, more glass than wall". It contains a splendid collection of original fittings and furniture, especially tapestry. In one room is a piece of embroidery worked by Mary Queen of Scots. The *Long Gallery (166 ft. long) contains interesting portraits. — On the N. edge of the deer-park (620 acres) is *Ault Hucknall*, the church of which contains the tomb of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), the philosopher. On the S. side of the park is the Hardwick Inn. The first successful boring for oil in England was made in 1919 at *Hardstoft*, 1 M. to the S.W.

1½ M. *Mansfield Woodhouse* (13,465 inhab.) is the junction for Chesterfield (17½ M.; p. 295) viâ *Rowthorn & Hardwick* (4¾ M.; comp. above) and Bolsover (9 M.; p. 308). — 8¾ M. *Elmton & Creswell* is the nearest station to Welbeck Abbey (see below; 2½ M. to the E.), on the way to which the *Creswell Crags*, honey; combed with caves, are passed.

15 M. **Worksop** (rfmts.; Lion, 20 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Station, 10 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.; Royal, R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), an agricultural town of 23,198 inhabitants. The *Priory of Austin canons founded here in 1103 survive in the late-Norman nave and towers of the parish church, the Lady Chapel (13th cent.; restored in 1922 as a war memorial), and the gatehouse (early 14th cent.; adm. 3*d*.). *Worksop Manor* (no adm.) formerly belonged to the Dukes of Norfolk and Newcastle and is now the seat of Sir John Robinson. The original building was burnt down in 1761.

**Steetley Chapel*, 3 M. to the W., is a beautiful example of late-Norman work (c. 1150). — Dukeries Drive, see p. 306.

*Welbeck Abbey (no adm.), the seat of the Duke of Portland, 3½ M. to the S.W. of Worksop, occupies the site of a Premonstratensian house founded in 1153 and dates from 1604, with later additions. It has been in the possession of the Bentinck family since 1734. The series of underground rooms and tunnels (in all 1½ M. long), constructed by the 5th duke (1800-79), include a picture-gallery and ball-room and a riding school. The *Gardens cover 25 acres. The *Park, 10 M. in circuit, contains the 'Serpentine Lake', herds of deer, and fine oaks.

To the E. of Welbeck, and about 3½ M. to the S.E. of Worksop, lies *Clumber Park, seat of the Duke of Newcastle. The house (no adm.) is a palatial structure by Stephen Wright (1770), but the central block was destroyed by fire in 1879 and rebuilt by Sir Charles Barry. Close to the house is St. Mary's Church, by Bodley & Garner (1886-89). Tickets of admission to the church (Mon. and Thurs., 10-4) and park (Mon., Thurs., and Sat.) are obtained at the Newcastle Estate Office, Worksop. In front of the house is a lake, with a small ship riding at anchor. The *Park, 11 M. in circuit, contains a double avenue of lime-trees, 3 M. long; at its E. end is the Normanton Inn (10 R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*., P. 11*s*. 6*d*.). Clumber spaniels are no longer bred here.

To the S. of Clumber, 3½ M. from Ollerton or Edwinstowe (see below) is ***Thoresby Park,** seat of Earl Manvers, with a stone mansion by Anthony Salvin (1868; no adm.). The *Park, with a chestnut avenue, is the largest 12 M. in circuit) and is considered the finest in the Dukeries.

From Worksop to *Sheffield* and to *London* viâ *Retford*, see R. 38c; to *Doncaster*, see p. 431.

B. From Chesterfield to Lincoln.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. to *Lincoln*, 39½ M. in 1¾ hr. (8*s.* 2*d.*, 4*s.* 11*d.*). This line affords access to the finest parts of Sherwood Forest.

Chesterfield (Market Place), see p. 295. — 5¾ M. *Bolsover* (L.M. & S.R. station, see p. 307), a town of 11,481 inhab., has a church with Cavendish monuments, rebuilt since a fire in 1897.

***Bolsover Castle** (apply to the caretaker), originally built by William Peveril (p. 293), came in 1613 into the possession of Sir Charles Cavendish, son of 'Bess of Hardwick' (p. 307), who reconstructed the Norman keep, which contains fine marble chimney-pieces, and erected the residential portion of the castle (now in ruins).

The railway then passes through a tunnel (1 M. 864 yds. long). — 12¼ M. *Warsop* has a church of the 12-13th centuries. — 16¾ M. *Edwinstowe* (Dukeries, 15 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.* 6*d.*) and (18¼ M.) *Ollerton* (*Hop Pole, 20 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*) are the best centres for visitors to Sherwood Forest and the Dukeries. Robin Hood and Maid Marion are reputed to have been married in Edwinstowe church, which has a fine spire and a small pillar-piscina in the chancel.

The following walk takes in the finest points of ***Sherwood Forest.** We follow the road N. from Edwinstowe to the edge of the forest, then a woodland path half-left to (1 M.) the *Major* or *Queen Oak*, the monarch of the forest, with a girth of 30 ft. at a height of 5 ft. Among the other fine oaks in this part of the forest, which is known as *Birklands*, are the *Centre Tree* and *Robin Hood's Larder* (or the *Shambles;* 1½ M. to the W. of the Major Oak). From the Major Oak we regain the (1 M.) high-road, which we follow to the left to (1 M.) *Budby* (inn), a model village on the Meden. Here we turn E. and cross Thoresby Park (see above) to (1½ M.) the *Buck Gates*, which lie in the part of the forest called *Bilhagh*. Thence we proceed to (1½ M.) Ollerton by the Beech Drive.

About 1¾ M. from either Edwinstowe or Ollerton, to the S., is **Rufford Abbey,** the seat of Lord Savile, on the site of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1148. It contains a good collection of pictures and tapestries, but neither the house nor the park is open to the public.

Branch-line from Ollerton to *Mansfield* and *Nottingham*, see p. 300.

About 2 M. to the E. of (20¾ M.) *Boughton* is *Laxton*, the best surviving example of the Anglo-Saxon 'open field' system of cultivation. — 24 M. *Tuxford* (p. 306). — We cross the main line at (25 M.) *Dukeries Junction* (p. 306). — 33¼ M. *Doddington & Harby.*

Queen Eleanor of Castile died at Harby in 1290 (memorials in the modern church), and her husband Edward I. marked the route taken by her funeral procession thence to Westminster Abbey by erecting crosses at its halting-places. Of the twelve or more beautiful *Eleanor Crosses* thus set up the only survivors are those at Geddington (p. 279), Northampton (p. 241), and Waltham Cross (Herts).

39½ M. *Lincoln,* see p. 348.

IV. EASTERN ENGLAND.

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40. From London to Norwich.

Road. *A.* Viâ Newmarket (A 11), 106½ M. — We leave London by Romford Road (Pl. B, 121), Stratford, Leytonstone, Woodford Green, and Epping. — 23½ M. *Harlow* (p. 317); 28 M. *Bishop's Stortford* (p. 317); 37 M. *Newport* (p. 317); 42½ M. *Great Chesterford* (p. 317); 43½ M. *Stump Cross* (l. for Cambridge and Ely). — 59 M. **Newmarket** (p. 336); 67½ M. *Barton Mills* (p. 335); 74½ M. *Elveden* (p. 320); 78 M. *Thetford* (p. 319); 92 M. *Attleborough* (p. 320); 98 M. *Wymondham* (p. 320). — We enter (106½ M.) *Norwich* (p. 320) by St. Stephen Road (Pl. B, C, 5).

B. Viâ Colchester and Ipswich (A 12 to Ipswich, then A 140), 112 M. — We leave London by Romford Road (Pl. B, 121), Stratford, and Ilford. — 12 M. *Romford* (p. 310); 18½ M. *Brentwood* (p. 310); 19½ M. *Shenfield* (p. 310); 23½ M. *Ingatestone* (p. 311); 25½ M. *Margaretting* (p. 311); 29½ M.

Chelmsford (p. 312); 38½ M. *Witham* (p. 312); 41½ M. *Kelvedon* (p. 312); 51½ M. **Colchester** (p. 312); 58½ M. *Stratford St Mary* (for Constable's Country, p. 314); 69½ M. **Ipswich** (p. 315); 89 M. *Yaxley* (p. 316); 102 M. *Long Stratton* (p. 316); 107 M. *Swainsthorpe* (p. 316). — We enter (112 M.) *Norwich* (p. 320) by St. Stephen Road (Pl. B, C, 5).

A. Viâ Colchester and Ipswich.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. from Liverpool St. to *Colchester*, 51¾ M. in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (11*s.*, 6*s.* 7*d.*); to *Ipswich*, 68¾ M. in 1½-3 hrs. (14*s.* 5*d.*, 8*s.* 8*d.*); to *Norwich* (Thorpe), 115 M. in 2½-3¾ hrs. (23*s.* 7*d.*, 14*s.* 2*d.*). — The boat-trains to *Harwich* (Parkeston Quay), 70¾ M. in 1½ hr. (14*s.* 10*d.*, 8*s.* 11*d.*; 1st class Pullman 3*s.* 6*d.* extra), diverge at Manningtree (p. 314).

Steamers (Belle Steamers, 40a King William St. and 7 Swan Lane, E.C. 4) ply daily (except Fri.) in summer (July to mid-Sept.) from London Bridge (Old Swan Pier) to *Southend* (3*s.*, return-ticket 5*s.*), *Clacton* (5*s.* 6*d.*, 9*s.*), *Walton* (6*s.*, 10*s.*), *Felixstowe* (7*s.*, 12*s.* 6*d.*), *Southwold* (8*s.* 6*d.*, 14*s.* 6*d.*), *Lowestoft* (9*s.*, 16*s.*), and *Yarmouth* (10*s.*, 17*s.* 6*d.*).

The first part of this route crosses **Essex**, a relic of the kingdom of the East Saxons, bounded by the Thames on the S., the Stour on the N., and the Lea and Stort on the W. Its coast-line is fringed with marshes ('saltings') and broken by numerous creeks, famous for their oyster-beds. The rest of the county is a fertile, undulating plain, with picturesque villages. Market-gardening is an important industry. The absence of stone has resulted in a prevalence of brick as a building material. Many of the cottages are thatched or pargeted. The churches are notable for their porches and belfries of timberwork, and for their brasses. Essex includes an industrial portion of Greater London and, like other 'home counties', is largely used as a 'dormitory'.

From London to (7¼ M.) *Ilford*, see Baedeker's 'London and its Environs'. — 12½ M. *Romford* (White Hart, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 19,448 inhabitants. — 18¼ M. *Brentwood*, the seat of a Rom. Cath. bishop. — 20¼ M. *Shenfield* church has a wooden tower and four nave-piers hewn out of oak-trees.

From Shenfield to Southend, 21¼ M., L. & N.E.R. in ½-1 hr. (3*s.* 7*d.*, 2*s.* 2*d.*). — 4¼ M. *Billericay* (Red Lion, 4 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 3*s.* 6*d.*). The Chantry House here (1510; removed to America), the residence of Christopher Martin, was the rendezvous of the Pilgrim Fathers (p. 77). — 8¾ M. *Wickford*, junction for Southminster (see p. 311). — 12⅝ M. *Rayleigh*. Rayleigh Mount (N.T.) is the site of a Norman castle. — 18½ M. *Rochford*, with a 15th cent. church-tower. The hall is a remnant of a mansion of the Boleyn family. — 20½ M. *Prittlewell* has a stately 15th cent. church. The remains of the Cluniac priory (founded c. 1100), including the refectory and the prior's chamber and situated in a fine park, now belong to the corporation of Southend and are used as a museum of local antiquities (open free 10.30- 4.30, 6, or 8; on Sun. in April-Sept. 3-6). — 21¼ M. **Southend-on-Sea** (rfmts.; Palace, 200 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; Grand Pier, 30 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Royal, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. 21*s.*; London, T.H., 13 R., R. & B. from 8*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Alexandra, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Hope, R. & B. 7*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*; Queen's, 52 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, Palmeira Towers, 60 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, West Cliff, 70 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, Westward Ho, 102 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, the last four at Westcliff), with 106,021 inhab., is a popular resort at the mouth of the Thames, patronized by excursionists from London. The Westcliff quarter is more select. It has fine sands (at low tide nearly a mile wide), a pier 1½ M. long (trams), at which steamers from London

call daily in summer (see pp. 17, 310), and numerous places of amusement. A yachting week is held towards the end of July.

The direct route from London to Southend (35¾ M. in 1-1¾ hr.; 5*s.* 5*d.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*) is by the L.M. & S.R. from Fenchurch Street or St. Pancras (through-trains of the District Railway from Ealing Broadway, Charing Cross, etc.). — From (7½ M.) *Barking* an alternative route runs via *Tilbury* (rfmts.; see Baedeker's 'London'), rejoining the direct line at Pitsea. — 15½ M. *Upminster* (Holly, unlicensed, R. 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), junction for Tilbury and for Romford (3½ M.; p. 310). About ¾ M. to the S.E. is *Cranham* church, containing the tomb of Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia (1696-1785; tablet in the chancel). — 22¾ M. *Laindon.* The church, 1½ M. to the N., has a priest's house (15th cent.) built on to its W. end. Views from the *Laindon* or *Langdon Hills* (378 ft.). — 26¼ M. *Pitsea.* Among the marshes are explosive factories and *Thames Haven*, with oil-tanks (capacity 800,000 tons). — 29¼ M. *Benfleet* is the station for *Canvey Island* (reached by causeway or ferry) and for *Hadleigh*, 2 M. to the E., with a farm-colony of the Salvation Army and a ruined castle (c. 1231; *View). — 33 M. *Leigh-on-Sea* (Grand, 14 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*; Cliffs, private, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*). — 34¾ M. *Westcliff-on-Sea* (comp. p. 310). — 35¾ M. **Southend-on-Sea** (p. 310).

The trains go on viâ (38 M.) *Thorpe Bay* to (39¼ M.) *Shoeburyness.* The School of Gunnery here has an artillery range on the *Maplin Sands.* A track (covered at high tide) leads along the sands to the dreary island of *Foulness*, at the mouth of the *Crouch.*

From Shenfield to Southminster, 25¼ M., L. & N.E.R. in 1-1½ hr. (4*s.* 5*d.*, 2*s.* 8*d.*). — To (8¾ M.) *Wickford*, see p. 310. — 13¾ M. *Woodham Ferrers*, junction for Maldon (see below). At *Bicknacre*, 3 M. to the N., are the Homes of St. Giles, the only colony of lepers in the British Isles. — 23 M. *Burnham-on-Crouch* (Anchor, R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 14*s.*; White Hart, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), with oyster-beds, is a centre for yachting and wildfowl-shooting. — 25¼ M. *Southminster* (King's Head, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*). On the coast, 9 M. to the N.E., are the remains of a Roman fort, perhaps *Othona* (one of the forts of the Saxon Shore, p. 39), later known as *Ithanchester*, and also the Saxon chapel of *St. Peter-on-the-Wall*, built by St. Cedd in 654.

From Shenfield to Maldon, 22½ M., L. & N.E.R. in 1-1¼ hr. (3*s.* 11*d.*, 2*s.* 1*d.*). — To (13¾ M.) *Woodham Ferrers*, see above. — 19 M. *Barons Lane Halt* is the nearest station (¾ M.; short-cut across the fields) to **Purleigh**, of which Lawrence Washington (1602-52) was rector from 1633 till his ejection on account of his Royalist sympathies in 1643. He was the fifth son of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave (see p. 297). The church-tower was restored in 1914 with American subscriptions as a Washington memorial (memorial brass in the chancel). The communion table and pulpit are Jacobean, the altar-rails 'Laudian'. The old register, beginning in 1592, is in excellent preservation. — 21 M. *Maldon West;* 22½ M. *Maldon East.* **Maldon** (Blue Boar, T.H., dating from the 14th cent., 12 R., R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; King's Head, 8 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), a decayed port at the head of the *Blackwater* estuary. The town hall is a lofty brick building of the 15th century. All Saints has a unique triangular tower (early 13th cent.), crowned with an hexagonal spire. Lawrence Washington (see above) is buried in the churchyard, probably just outside the easternmost three-light window in the S. aisle, which is to be filled with stained glass in his memory. The record of his burial may be inspected. About 1 M. to the W. are the remains of *Beeleigh Abbey* (now a private house; shown on Wed., 1*s.*; on other days by appointment), founded for Premonstratensian canons in 1180. From Maldon East to Witham, see p. 312.

23¾ M. *Ingatestone* church contains monuments of the Petre family. Ingatestone Hall (Elizabethan), seat of Lord Petre, is the scene of Miss Braddon's 'Lady Audley's Secret'. *Margaretting* church,

2 M. to the N.E., has a timber tower and porches, a Jesse window, and an octagonal font (all 15th cent.). *Blackmore* church, $3^1/_2$ M. to the N.W., has a still finer timber tower; Jericho House here was a favourite retreat of Henry VIII. (whence, it is said, the phrase 'go to Jericho').

$29^3/_4$ M. **Chelmsford** (rfmts.; Saracen's Head, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; White Hart, 8 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), on the *Chelmer*, with 20,761 inhab., is the county town of Essex. St. Mary's, a cathedral since 1908, dates from 1424 but was rebuilt in 1803; on the N. side of the chancel is a curious double arch. — $38^3/_4$ *Witham* (rfmts.; White Hart, 10 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Spread Eagle, dating from the 14th cent., 6 beds, R. & B. 7*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), a picturesque little town.

Branch-lines run S. to *Maldon* ($5^3/_4$ M.; p. 311), viâ ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Langford*, the church of which has the sole English survival of a W. apse (probably Saxon), and N. to ($6^1/_4$ M.) *Braintree* (White Hart, T.H., 14 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*). John Ray (1627-1705), father of natural history in this country, was born at *Black Notley*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the S. of Braintree, and is buried in the churchyard. From Braintree to Bishop's Stortford, see p. 317.

From ($42^1/_4$ M.) *Kelvedon* a light railway runs S.E. viâ ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Tiptree* to ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Tollesbury*, on the Blackwater, with oyster-beds. At *Coggeshall*, 2 M. to the N. of Kelvedon, is Paycocke's House, a richly ornamented merchant's house of c. 1500 (N.T.; shown daily, except Mon. and Fri.; apply next door; gratuity). At *Little Coggeshall* are remains of a Cistercian abbey (1140), with some of the earliest brickwork in the country (13th cent.). About $2^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of Tiptree is *Layer Marney Hall*, the gatehouse and wing of an uncompleted mansion, built of brick and terracotta (1500-25) and noted for its Renaissance ornament (no adm.). The church contains three fine Marney tombs. — $46^3/_4$ M. *Mark's Tey* (rfmts.), junction for Cambridge (see p. 336). At *Copford*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the S.E., is a Norman church, with wall-paintings (c. 1150).

$51^3/_4$ M. **Colchester** (rfmts.; Red Lion, dating from the 15th cent., T.H., 34 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Cups, 32 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Park House, D., R., & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, Pever, in North Hill, both private), a town of 43,377 inhab. on the *Colne*, abounds in buildings of historical and antiquarian interest, and is an important military centre.

Colchester, the Roman *Camulodunum* and the Saxon *Colneceaster*, was the fortified capital of Cunobelinus (Shakespeare's Cymbeline; father of Caractacus), ruler of the Trinobantes. It was captured by the Emperor Claudius in A. D. 44 and became six years later the first Roman colonia in the island (comp. p. 180). In 62 it was destroyed by the Iceni under Boadicea. According to tradition, St. Helena, wife of Constantius Chlorus and mother of Constantine (p. 444), was the daughter of 'Old King Cole' of Colchester, immortalized in nursery rhyme. In 1648 Colchester capitulated to Fairfax after a siege of seventy-six days. — The Colchester oyster-fishery, owned by the corporation, extends to Brightlingsea (p. 314), at the mouth of the Colne. The season is opened by the mayor with quaint ceremony in Sept., and the Oyster Feast, held in Oct., is a public function of some importance. Colchester is noted also for its roses.

On the way from the station, which is 1 M. to the N. of the town (tram), we cross the Colne and, at the foot of North Hill, we reach the line of the ***Roman Walls**, the most complete in the country, 2 M. in circuit, but partly concealed by houses. We turn to the right by the cattle market and follow the wall along its W. face as far as the ruined *Balkerne Gate* ('King Cole's Castle'). Farther on we pass through a postern-gate near St. Mary's Church.

Near the W. end of the fine High St. is the *Town Hall*, built in 1898-1902 by John Belcher and containing plate and portraits (adm. 3*d*., tower 3*d*.); the tower is crowned with a statue of St. Helena. The small Albert Hall Art Gallery (week-days 10-1, also Wed. and Sat. 2.30-4.30), in High St., includes fourteen works by Constable (p. 314). In West Stockwell St. are the *Public Library* (including Archbishop Harsnett's library), and *St. Martin's* (14th cent., built largely of Roman bricks), with a ruined tower.

Farther on in the High St. Museum St. leads to the left to the ***Castle** (adm. 6*d*.), erected c. 1080 with a free use of Roman materials and acquired by the corporation in 1920. The keep, the largest in the country (155 ft. by 113 ft.), resembles the White Tower in the Tower of London, and was probably designed by Bishop Gundulf (p. 18). Its walls vary in thickness from 11 ft. to 30 ft. The two upper stories were destroyed at the close of the 17th century. Part of the castle is occupied by the *Colchester and Essex Museum* (open free on week-days, 10-4 or 5), a fine collection of Roman and other antiquities. Beneath are Roman vaults, possibly part of a Temple of Claudius. The herring-bone work in the inner wall is very striking. View from the top. The *Castle Park* contains a Roman pavement and a section of the city wall. Under the N. wall of the castle is a small obelisk marking the spot where Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, the Royalists, were shot by Fairfax in 1648.

From All Saints in High St., opposite the war memorial (1923), Queen St. leads to the ruined church of **St. Botolph's Priory** (O.W.; week-days 9.30-6.30, in winter 10-dusk; adm. 6*d*.), reached by a short lane on the left of St. Botolph's St. The priory became the first English house of Austin canons between 1093 and 1103. The chief feature of the 12th cent. church, which is built entirely of Roman brick and stone, is the W. front, with recessed doorways and a double row of arches. Farther on Stanwell St. leads to the right to St. John's Green, on the S. side of which is the *Abbey Gate* (O.W.), of flint and stone (c. 1415), the only relic of the mitred Benedictine abbey of St. John, founded in 1096 by Eudo, steward ('Dapifer') of William I. We return to the High St. by Abbeygate Road, crossing the city wall by the Scheregate Steps. In Trinity St., on the right, is *Holy Trinity*, with a Saxon tower built of Roman bricks and containing a triangular-headed doorway. Inside, on the N. wall, is a monument to William Gilbert (1540-1603), 'father of electric science'.

Near the East Bridge, 1/2 M. to the E. of the castle, is the old *Siege House*, with bullet-marks. — At *Lexden*, 2 M. to the W., are important British earthworks. — About 7 M. to the S. (motorbus) is *Mersea Island*, reached by a causeway sometimes covered at high tide. There are interesting Roman remains at *West Mersea*.

From Colchester to Clacton, 19 M., L. & N.E.R. in 3/4-1 hr. (4*s*., 2*s*. 5*d*.). Some of the trains call at St. Botolph's Station. — 3 1/4 M. *Hythe*, the port of Colchester. — 5 1/2 M. *Wivenhoe*, with the pargeted 'Garrison House' (c. 1676), is the junction for (5 M.) *Brightlingsea* (sometimes pron. 'bricklesey' or 'brittlesey'; Swan, 7 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), a yachting centre at the mouth of the Colne, with oyster-beds (p. 312). — From (11 1/2 M.) *Thorpe-le-Soken* (rfmts.) a branch-line runs to (4 M.) **Frinton-on-Sea** (*Beach, R. from 10*s*. 6*d*., B. 4*s*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 7*s*. 6*d*.; *Esplanade, 40 R. from 9*s*., B. 4*s*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 7*s*. 6*d*.; *Grand, 50 R. from 8*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 7*s*. 6*d*.; Queen's, 18 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*.; White House, private, P. from 15*s*.), a small but highly fashionable bathing resort, with good sands, and (5 1/4 M.) **Walton-on-the-Naze** (Barker's Marine, 40 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*.; Eastcliffe, 40 beds, R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. from 18*s*.; Pier, R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), another rising resort, with a pier 2610 ft. long. — 19 M. **Clacton** (rfmts.: Grand, 150 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 7*s*.; Grosvenor Court, 75 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., Towers, 97 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*., both unlicensed; Royal, R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; Warwick Castle, 12 R., R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. 15*s*.; Brunswick, 35 beds, R. & B. 6*s*.) is a popular resort with 17,049 inhab., a pier 1150 ft. long, and a sea wall 1 1/4 M. long. Steamers, see p. 310. At *St. Osyth*, 4 M. to the W., are the 'Priory', incorporating the gatehouse and other remains of an Austin abbey, founded before 1127, and St. Clair's Hall, an old moated farmhouse.

From Colchester to *Cambridge*, see p. 335.

59 1/2 M. *Manningtree* (rfmts.; White Hart, P. 10*s*. 6*d*.), at the head of the estuary of the *Stour*.

John Constable (1776-1837) was born at *East Bergholt*, 3 M. to the N.W. (house pulled down), and his landscapes have immortalized the neighbouring valley of the Stour ('Constable's Country'). Among his favourite subjects were *Dedham Mill* and *Flatford Mill*, which belonged to his father, and Willy Lott's Cottage, which figures in 'The Valley Farm' and 'The Haywain'. Flatford Mill and Willy Lott's Cottage, near East Bergholt, were bought for the nation and restored in 1927.

At Manningtree diverges the branch-line to Harwich, used by the Continental boat-trains from London, York, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, etc. There are three stations at **Harwich**: 9 1/4 M. *Parkeston Quay* (rfmts.; Great Eastern, owned by the L. & N.E.R., 18 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*.), for the mail-steamers to the Hook of Holland, Flushing, Antwerp, Zeebrugge, and Esbjerg (see p. xv, xvi); 10 3/4 M. *Dovercourt* (*Cliff, 30 R.; Alexandra, 30 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*.), a seaside resort; and (11 1/4 M.) *Harwich Town* (Pier, R. from 6*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.). Harwich, an ancient and picturesque seaport with 13,036 inhab., situated at the mouth of the estuaries of the *Stour* and the *Orwell*, is the chief naval base for destroyers and submarines on the E. coast. A train-ferry to Zeebrugge enables goods-trucks to be forwarded to all parts of the Continent without breaking bulk. The registers of St. Nicholas's contain the record of the marriage (1593) of Christopher Jones, master and part-owner of the 'Mayflower' (p. 77). Captain Fryatt, of the mail-steamer 'Brussels', shot by the Germans at Brussels in 1916, was a native of Dovercourt, and his body was brought home for burial in All Saints' churchyard in 1919. Motor-boats cross the estuary to Felixstowe Pier (p. 316) and to *Shotley* (with the Royal Naval Training Establishment), and small steamers ply up the Orwell to Ipswich (p. 315).

We cross the Stour into Suffolk.

Suffolk, the country of the Southfolk of East Anglia (comp. p. 316), is the easternmost county of England, divided for administrative purposes into East Suffolk and West Suffolk. It includes small portions of Broadland (p. 341), Breckland (p. 319), and the Fen District (p. 347), and it shares the beauties of the Stour and Waveney valleys with Essex and Norfolk respectively. The estuaries of the Orwell and Deben are picturesque also. On the coast are several attractive watering-places. Ipswich is the only important industrial centre, but Lowestoft rivals Yarmouth as a fishing port. East Anglian churches are noted for their flint and stone panelling ('flushwork'; comp. p. lviii), their round towers, and their wooden roofs and screens.

63¼ M. *Bentley* is the junction for (7¼ M.) *Hadleigh,* which has many old pargeted houses, and two gatehouses, that adjoining the church being known as the Deanery Tower (1495). *Groton* church, 6 M. to the W. of Hadleigh, contains a memorial window to John Winthrop (1588-1649; p. 353), governor of Massachusetts, who was born in the neighbouring village of *Edwardstone.*

68¾ M. **Ipswich** (rfmts.; *Great White Horse, 50 R., R. & B from 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, Crown & Anchor, 37 R., R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, both T.H.), the county town of Suffolk, with 79,383 inhab. and engineering works, lies at the head of the *Orwell* estuary and has a small harbour. Above Ipswich (formerly Gippeswic) the river is known as the *Gipping.* — From the station we cross Station Yard and follow Princes St. (rail-less trams) to Cornhill, with the town hall and post office. In Tavern St., to the right, is the White Horse Hotel, at which Mr. Pickwick had his adventure with the lady in yellow curl-papers. Parallel with this street, on the S. (right), is the Butter Market, containing the **Ancient House,* or Sparrowe's House, with ornamental woodwork and pargeting (1567; visitors admitted). From the E. end of the Butter Market we follow Upper Brook St. to the right, then turn to the left through Tacket St. (where the Salvation Army 'citadel' replaces the theatre in which Garrick made his début in 1741) and Orwell Place to Fore St., which contains several old houses. Thence Salthouse and Key St. lead S.W. (right), passing near the dock, to College St., in which is *Wolsey's Gate,* relic of a college of secular canons founded by Cardinal Wolsey (1475?-1530), who was the son of an Ipswich butcher. *St. Peter's,* close by, contains a Tournai font (c. 1100; p. 73). — Northgate St. leads N. from Tavern St. to *Christchurch Park,* the mansion in which, dating from 1549, now houses the *Art Gallery & Archæological Museum* (week-days, 10-1, 2-5, and 6-8). The park contains a cenotaph by Edward Adams (1924). Adjoining the park on the W. is the Arboretum. Near the entrance of Christchurch Park is *St. Margaret's,* with a fine hammer-beam roof. Crown St. leads hence to the W. to High St., in which is the *Natural History Museum* (open free, 10-5), with a collection of fossils.

Motorbuses to Felixstowe, Aldeburgh, Framlingham, Bury St. Edmunds, Hadleigh, Sudbury, Colchester, Orford, etc. — The Royal Hospital School at Greenwich is to be transferred to new buildings at *Holbrook,* 5½ M. to the S. of Ipswich.

Steamers ply on the Orwell from Ipswich to *Harwich* (p. 314) and *Felixstowe Pier* (see below). — A branch-line runs viâ Westerfield (p. 337) to (15$^3/_4$ M.) **Felixstowe** (rfmts.; *Felix, owned by the L. & N.E.R., 210 R. from 6*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; Cliff, R. & B. 10*s.* 6*d.*, P. 21*s.*; Orwell, 42 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Ordnance, 20 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Grand, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), a seaside resort with 11,655 inhab. and good golf-links. Steamers, see p. 310. The line goes on to (17$^1/_4$ M.) *Felixstowe Beach* and (18$^1/_4$ M.) *Felixstowe Pier* (Pier, P.R.H.A., 20 R. from 3*s.*, B. 2*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), for the steamers to Harwich (p. 314) and Ipswich (p. 315). Close by is a seaplane base. About 2 M. to the N. of Felixstowe a ferry (motor-cycle 6*d.*, with side-car 9*d.*, motor-car 2*s.*) crosses the mouth of the *Deben* to *Bawdsey*.

From Ipswich to *Bury St. Edmunds*, *Newmarket*, and *Cambridge*, see p. 336; to *Lowestoft* and *Yarmouth*, see R. 42.

80$^3/_4$ M. *Stowmarket* (Fox, 12 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; King's Head, 10 beds, P. 12*s.*) has artificial silk and explosive works. The church, with a wooden spire, contains the tomb of Thomas Young (1587-1655), Milton's tutor, and an organ by Father Smith. — 83 M. *Haughley West*, junction for Bury St. Edmunds and Cambridge (see pp. 336, 337) and for a light railway to (19 M.) *Laxfield*. — From (91$^1/_2$ M.) *Mellis* a branch runs E. to (3 M.) *Eye* (White Lion, T.H., 9 R., R. & B. from 8*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), the church of which has a fine rood-screen. *Yaxley* church, 1$^1/_2$ M. to the W., contains a 'sexton's wheel'. *Hoxne*, 3$^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of Eye, is the traditional scene of the martyrdom of St. Edmund (p. 336); the church contains wall-paintings of c. 1400. — We cross the *Waveney*.

Norfolk, the country of the Northfolk of East Anglia (comp. p. 315), is the fourth in size among English counties, divided from Suffolk by the Waveney and from Cambridgeshire by the Nene. Its long coast-line, with fine cliffs in the Cromer district, is studded with seaside resorts, and the Broads (p. 341) attract many holiday-makers. Norfolk is the 'sportsman's paradise', and the marshlands and the sandy heaths known as Breckland (p. 319) provide some of the best shooting in England. The bird-life and the flora are varied. The soil is light, but skilfully cultivated, and Norfolk is noted for turkeys and geese, cider, and dumplings. The fine churches share the characteristics of those of Suffolk (p. 315).

95 M. *Diss* (King's Head, 9 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 13*s.*; Crown, 10 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*). — 100$^1/_2$ M. *Tivetshall*, junction for Beccles (see p. 338). — 104 M. *Forncett*, junction for Wymondham (6$^3/_4$ M.; p. 320). *Long Stratton* church, 1$^3/_4$ M. to the E., contains a 'sexton's wheel' (comp. above). — 109$^3/_4$ M. *Swainsthorpe*. *Swardeston* vicarage, 1$^1/_2$ M. to the N.W., was the birthplace of Edith Cavell (p. 322; memorial in the church). — 115 M. *Norwich* (Thorpe), see p. 320.

B. Viâ Cambridge and Ely.

L. & N.E.R. from Liverpool Street to *Cambridge*, 55$^3/_4$ M. in 1$^1/_4$-2$^1/_2$ hrs. (11*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.* 11*d.*); to *Ely*, 70$^1/_2$ M. in 1$^3/_4$-2 hrs. (14*s.* 10*d.*, 8*s.* 11*d.*); to *Norwich* (Thorpe), 124$^1/_4$ M. in 3$^1/_4$-4 hrs. (23*s.* 7*d.*, 14*s.* 2*d.*). — Another route from London (King's Cross) to Cambridge (58 M. in 1$^1/_2$-2$^1/_4$ hrs.) viâ Hitchin, see p. 301.

From London to (17 M.) *Broxbourne* (rfmts.), see Baedeker's 'London and its Environs'. — We follow the valley of the *Stort*, which divides Essex (p. 310) from Herts (p. 237). — About 5 M. to the S.E. of (24½ M.) *Harlow* is *High Laver*, in the churchyard of which is the tomb of John Locke (1632-1704), with an epitaph of his own composition. — 30½ M. *Bishop's Stortford* (pron. 'storford'; George, 12 R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*.; Chequers, 8 R. from 4*s*., L. or D. 3*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 8857 inhabitants. Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902) was born at the vicarage and educated (1861-69) at the grammar school.

From Bishop's Stortford to Braintree, 18 M. in ¾ hr. (3*s*. 9*d*., 2*s*. 3*d*.). — 51¼ M. *Takeley*, station for *Hatfield Forest* (N.T.; 920 acres). — 73/4 M. *Easton Lodge*, a mansion and park presented by the Countess of Warwick to the Trades Union Congress in 1926. — 91/2 M. *Dunmow* (Saracen's Head, T.H., 6 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.). The church of Little Dunmow is a relic of a priory of Austin canons founded in 1104, at which, by a custom said to date from the reign of Henry III. and revived of recent years at Ilford, anyone who had not repented of his marriage for a year and a day might claim a flitch of bacon. — 113/4 M. *Felstead*, with a public school founded by Lord Chancellor Rich in 1564. — 18 M. *Braintree*, see p. 312.

The line definitely enters Essex. — From (35½ M.) *Elsenham* a branch runs E. to (51/2 M.) *Thaxted* (Swan, 5 R.), once a flourishing centre of the wool trade, with a fine 15th cent. church and guildhall. — 40 M. *Newport*. — 413/4 M. *Audley End*, the stately mansion of Lord Braybrooke, ascribed to John Thorpe (1603-16).

A branch-line runs N.E. to (13¾ M.) **Saffron Walden** (Rose & Crown, T.H., 10 R., R. & B. from 8*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), an unspoilt old town of 5876 inhab., deriving its name from the saffron crocus, formerly cultivated here. It has the fragment of a Norman castle, a noble 15th cent. church, an interesting museum, and many picturesque old houses of timber and pargeted plaster. Saffron Walden was the birthplace of William Strachey, author of 'The Historie of Travaile into Virginia' (1612). The oxlip flourishes in the district. The Crown Inn at *Hempstead*, 7 M. to the E., was the birthplace of Dick Turpin (1703-39), the highwayman, and the church contains the tomb of William Harvey (p. 14). Branch-line from Saffron Walden to Bartlow, see p. 335.

Beyond (45¾ M.) *Great Chesterford*, on the *Cam*, we enter Cambridgeshire. *Ickleton* church, 1 M. to the N.W., has four Roman monolithic piers in its nave arcade.

Cambridgeshire, or *Cambs*, one of the smaller counties, boasts as its chief objects of interest Cambridge University and Ely Cathedral. Its N. portion, the Isle of Ely (p. 318), belongs to the Fen District. The S. portion, which is very distinct, consists mainly of low chalk-hills. The villages of Cambridgeshire, with their thatched and timbered cottages, are highly picturesque.

On the right appear the *Gogmagog Hills* (222 ft.), commanding good views. — 52½ M. *Shelford*, junction for Colchester (see p. 335).

55¾ M. **Cambridge** (rfmts.), see R. 41.

The train now crosses the S.E. corner of the Fen District (p. 347).

70½ M. **Ely** (rfmts.; Lamb, 20 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; Bell, 12 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; City, temperance, P. 9*s*. 6*d*.), a city of 7657 inhab., occupies a slight eminence on the

W. bank of the *Ouse* or *Old West River*. The 'Isle of Ely', the N. part of Cambridgeshire, is administered as a separate county (a relic of the former civil jurisdiction of the bishops; comp. p. 434); it is memorable as the last stronghold of the Saxons, under Hereward the Wake, who rose against William the Conqueror in 1070-71. — The main road from the station to (1/2 M.) the cathedral ascends past (l.) the theological college and (r.) the *Ely Porta*, the great gatehouse of the old monastery, now used by the King's School (p. 319). For the best views of the cathedral, however, it is preferable to turn to the right at the foot of the hill, along Broad St., and take the footpath to the left across the park.

The **Cathedral (see plan, p. 320), one of the largest and most varied in England, dominates the Fens "like a great solitary ship at sea" and succeeds an abbey founded in 673 by St. Etheldreda or Audrey, queen of Northumbria, and reorganized under the Benedictine rule by St. Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester (d. 984). The existing building was begun in 1083 by Simeon, first Norman abbot, and the E. half was complete in its original form when the see of Ely was created in 1109. The W. part of the Norman nave, including the castellated W. tower (which suggests military rather than ecclesiastical architecture), was finished c. 1180, and the Galilee was added by Bishop Eustace (1197-1215). Bishop Hugh of Northwold (1229-54) pulled down the E. end of the choir and added the present presbytery (the six easternmost bays) in the E.E. style (comp. p. liii). The central tower fell in 1322, and Alan of Walsingham, the sacrist (afterwards prior), seized the opportunity to construct the beautiful Dec. octagon, completed c. 1342, and the three W. bays of the choir. The Lady Chapel is also of his design, and the octagonal top of the W. tower is likewise of the Dec. period. The N.W. transept either collapsed or was never finished. The building was restored by Sir George Gilbert Scott in 1847 et seq. It is 520 ft. long and 77 ft. wide, while the length of the transepts is 178 ft. The cathedral is open free 8-5 or 6.30, Sun. 8-1 and 2.30-4 or 8. The W. tower (215 ft.) may be ascended at 11.30 and 3 (*6d.*). Services at 9.15 and 4, on Sun. at 8.15, 11, and 6.30.

Interior. We enter by the **Galilee* or W. porch (E.E.; comp. p. 435). On the right is the picturesque South-West Transept, in the Transitional style, used as the baptistery and adjoined by *St. Catherine's Chapel* (rebuilt). — The *Nave (208 ft. long; p. xlix) consists of twelve Norman bays. Its roof has been painted by H. L. Le Strange and Gambier Parry. In the S. aisle, near the *Prior's Doorway*, is a Saxon cross commemorating Ovinus, Etheldreda's steward. — The nave ends at the **Octagon, a unique feature of Ely Cathedral and a noble substitute for the usual crossing. The lantern above is a clever piece of timber-work, 142 ft. above the floor, and has been called "the only Gothic dome in existence" (p. lv). — The lower parts of the Great Transepts are the earliest Norman work in the church. The E. aisle of the S. arm is used as the *Chapter Library*, and in the E. aisle of the N. arm are *St. Edmund's Chapel*, with a damaged fresco and a 14th cent. screen, and *St. George's Chapel*, the county war memorial. The classical doorway (1699) in this transept is doubtfully ascribed to Wren.

Of the *Choir, shut off by a modern screen, the six E. bays are the older (E.E.), while the three elaborate W. bays are in the Dec. style. The upper row of stalls dates from the 14th cent. (fine misericords), but the lower stalls, reredos, altar, and glass are modern. The bishop occupies the stall usually assigned to the dean. The most interesting monuments (see the Plan) are those of Bishops William de Luda (1290-98), John Barnet (1366-73), John Hotham (1316-37), Hugh of Northwold (p. 318), and Richard Redman (1501-5). Next to Bishop Northwold's tomb is the 14th cent. base of *St. Etheldreda's Shrine*. At the E. end of the N. aisle is the chantry of John Alcock (bishop 1486-1500; p. 333), and at the E. end of the S. aisle is that of Nicolas West (bishop 1515-33). The retro-choir contains the monument of Cardinal Louis de Luxembourg (d. 1443), Archbishop of Rouen and Bishop of Ely. — From the N. transept we enter the Lady Chapel, an elaborate specimen of the Dec. style, now used as the parish church of Holy Trinity; of its hundreds of statuettes all, save one, were deprived of their heads at the Reformation.

The former Monastic Buildings, on the S. side of the church, now mostly occupied as private dwellings, include the scanty remains of the cloisters; the prior's lodge; the guest-hall, now part of the *Deanery;* and the late-Norman infirmary. The fine Norman dining-hall, the 'Fair Hall', the Ely Porta (p. 318), and **Prior Crauden's Chapel* (Dec.; 1324-25), the last open to visitors, all now form part of the **King's School**, which was refounded in 1541 but claims succession from the monastic seminary in which Edward the Confessor was a pupil. The *Bishop's Palace*, to the W. of the cathedral, dates partly from the 15-16th centuries. The cathedral precincts include a pleasant park.

The line from Ely S.E. to *Newmarket* (13½ M.; p. 336) passes (5 M.) *Soham* and (8 M.) *Fordham* (comp. p. 335). Soham has a fine church (with striking Transitional work) and is the nearest station to *Wicken Fen* (N.T.; visitors require the permission of the secretary), 640 acres of unreclaimed fenland, preserved as an insect sanctuary and a haunt of the swallow-tail butterfly. — On the line from Ely N. to *King's Lynn* (26½ M.; p. 344) are (15¾ M.) *Downham Market* (Castle, 10 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Crown, 8 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*) and *Magdalen Road* (20½ M.; p. 346). — Another line runs W. from Ely to *St. Ives* (17¾ M.; p. 335), viâ (7½ M.) *Sutton*, which has a late-Dec. church with a fine tower.

From Ely to *Lincoln* and *Doncaster*, see R. 44. — Motorbuses to Cambridge, Newmarket, etc.

Beyond (82½ M.) *Lakenheath*, in Suffolk (p. 315), we cross the Little Ouse into Norfolk (p. 316). — 86½ M. *Brandon* (Ram, P. 9*s.*), on the Suffolk bank, in the *Breckland*, a district of sandy heaths and rabbit-warrens, is the seat of a flint-knapping industry, dating from the stone age. Among the prehistoric flint-mines in the neighbourhood the best-known are *Grime's Graves*, 3 M. to the N.E.

93½ M. **Thetford** (Bell, a quaint 16th cent. inn, T.H., 14 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 4704 inhab., was the seat of the kings and bishops of East Anglia. The Castle Hill is the finest example of a castle-mound in the country (80 ft. high, 1000 ft. in circumference). Thetford has the scanty remains of a Cluniac priory (1104), of a priory of canons of the Holy Sepulchre (1109), of a Dominican friary (1340), and of an Austin friary (1387). The museum is housed in a 15th cent. building. Thomas Paine (1737-1809) was born in a house still standing near the top of White Hart St.; the ruins of the Quaker meeting-house with which he was associated are in Cage Lane.

At *Elveden*, 4 M. to the S.W., is a conspicuous column (128 ft. high), erected as a war memorial by Lord Iveagh in 1921. — From Thetford branch-lines run S. to *Bury St. Edmunds* (12$^3/_4$ M.; p. 336), and N. to *Swaffham* (22$^3/_4$ M.; p. 323) viâ (13$^1/_4$ M.) *Watton* (Crown, 10 R. from 3*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), near which are *Wayland Wood*, the reputed scene of the death of the 'Babes in the Wood' (recorded in Percy's 'Reliques').

108$^1/_4$ M. *Attleborough* (Griffin, 6 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*). — 114 M. *Wymondham* (pron. 'windham'; rfmts.). The *Church, which belonged to a Benedictine abbey (c. 1107), has a central and a W. tower and a fine Norman nave; it contains terracotta sedilia and an admirable altar-screen by J. N. Comper (1926). The monks' choir is in ruins. The market-cross was rebuilt after a fire in 1615. The Becket Chapel (Perp.) was founded in 1174. Robert Kett (d. 1549), the rebel, was a tanner of Wymondham. Branches run S.E. to Forncett (see p. 316), and N.W. viâ Dereham to Lynn (see p. 323).

124$^1/_4$ M. **Norwich.** — Railway Stations. *Thorpe* (Pl. F, 4; rfmts.), for the L. & N.E.R.; *City* (Pl. B, 1; rfmts. in summer), for the Midland & G.N. Joint Railway (p. 324).

Hotels. **Maid's Head* (Pl. b; D, 2), dating from the 15th cent., 32 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, **Royal* (Pl. e; D, 3), 60 R., same management and charges; *Bell* (Pl. c; D, 4), T.H., 35 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Castle* (Pl. d; D, 3, 4), commercial, R. & B. 7*s.*, L. or D. 3*s.*

Cabs. First mile 1*s.* 6*d.*, then 9*d.* per $^1/_2$ M.; for each person in excess of three 9*d.* for the 1st M., then 4*d.* per $^1/_2$ M. Luggage over 1 cwt. 3*d.* per package. Double fares at night (12-5). — Tramways, see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *Wroxham*, *Yarmouth*, *Aylsham*, *Bungay*, *Wymondham*, etc. — Steamers to *Yarmouth* in summer, see p. 340.

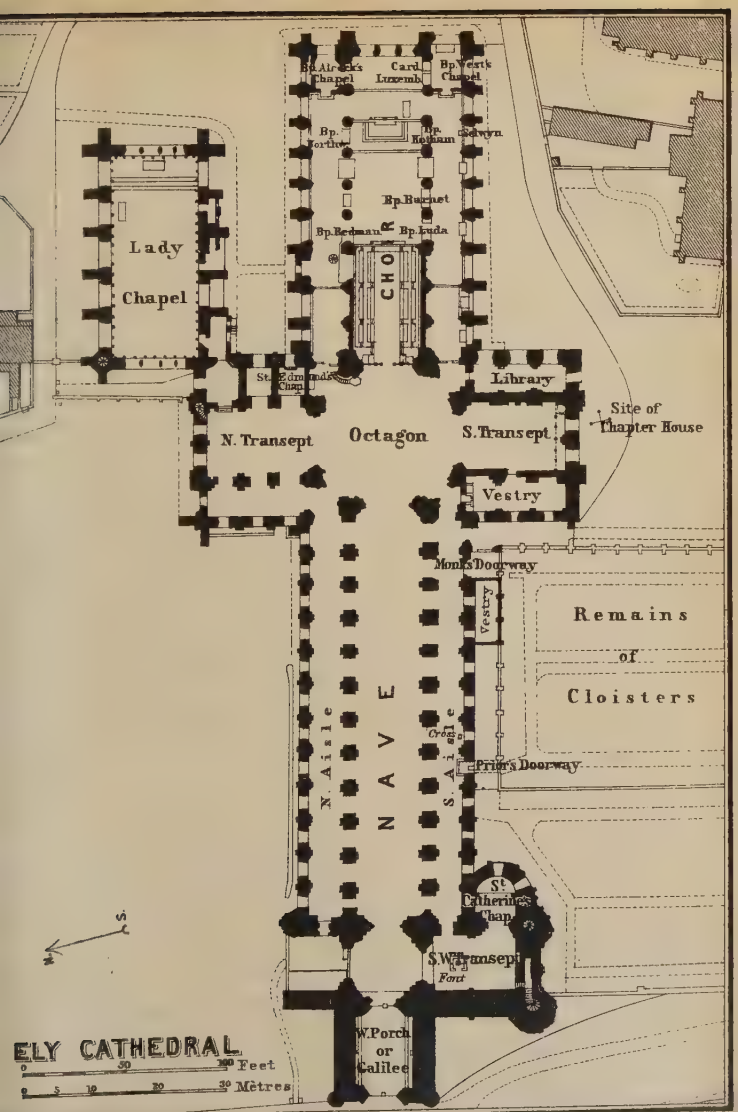
Post Office (Pl. D, E, 3). — *Royal Automobile Club*, Prince of Wales Chambers, Prince of Wales Road (Pl. D, E, 3); *Automobile Association*, Fanum House, Thorpe Road (Pl. F, G, 4).

Theatres. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. C, 4); *Maddermarket* (p. 322), St. John's Alley, near St. John's Church (Pl. C, 3). — Music Halls. *Hippodrome* (Pl. C, 3); *Regent*, Prince of Wales Road (Pl. E, 3; cinema and varieties).

Norwich, an irregularly built city of 120,653 inhab., the county town of Norfolk, is situated on the *Wensum*, not far from its confluence with the *Yare*. Besides its cathedral, it possesses thirty-seven old churches (more than any other city in the country except London) and numerous other interesting buildings, many of which display 'flushwork' (p. 315). Norwich is said to be the greatest corn-market in the kingdom; its manufactures include boots and shoes, mustard and starch (Colman's), chocolate (Caley's), silk and artificial silk weaving (silk shawls a speciality), ironware, and beer. The breeding of canaries is a minor industry.

The Norwich School of landscape-painters included John Crome ('Old Crome'; 1768-1821) and his son John Berney Crome (1794-1842), John Sell Cotman (1782-1842), James Stark (1794-1859), George Vincent (1796-1836?), and Joseph Stannard (1797-1830).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. E, 2), begun in 1096, preserves its original Norman structure more than any other English cathedral (comp. p. xliv). The close is entered by *St. Ethelbert's Gate* (c. 1292; upper part restored) or by the *Erpingham Gate* (1420). The cathedral is


Bp Alcock's Chapel
Card. Luxemb.
Bp Veseys Chapel
Bp. Fordham
Bp. Redman
Bp. Alcock
Bp. Barnet
Bp. Redman
Bp. Luda
CHOIR
Lady Chapel
St. Edmunds Chap.
Library
Site of Chapter House
N. Transept
Octagon
S. Transept
Vestry
Monks Doorway
Vestry
Remains of Cloisters
N. Aisle
NAVE
S. Aisle
Crôsse
Prior's Doorway
St. Catherine's Chap.
S. Transept
W. Porch or Calilee
ELY CATHEDRAL
Feet
Mètres

Fakenham, 24M
Aylsham, 11M
North Wals
Midland & Great Northern Joint Railway
City Station
River Wensum
Corporation Depot
Castle Meadow
Orford Place
Orford Street
Bethel Hosp.
Chapelfield Gardens
Theatre Royal
Hippodrome
Guild Hall
Fish Market
Bridewell
Corn Exchange
Drill Hall
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital
Goods Station
New City Schools
Holy Trinity Ch.
St Peter Mancroft
St Stephen's Ch.
All Saints Ch.
St Augustine's Ch.
St George's Ch.
St Miles' Ch.
St Swithin's Ch.
St Benedict's Ch.
St Lawrence Ch.
St Gregory's Ch.
St John's
St Giles' Ch.
St John the Baptist's R.C. Church
Gregory's Theatre
Strangers' Hall
Borrow's Ho.
Dereham, 15M
Thetford, 27M
Ipswich, 40M
Based on the Ordinance Survey by permission

Wagner & Debes' Geogl. Estabt. Leipzig

404 ft. long, 72 ft. wide, 178 ft. across the transepts, and (in the choir) 83 ft. high. The transepts, choir, and cloisters are shown on week-days, 10.30-1 and 2-4.30 (fee 6*d.*); adm. to tower and triforium 6*d.* Services at 8, 10, and 5 (Sat. 3), on Sun. at 8, 11, 3.30, and 7.

The see of East Anglia was established at Dunwich (p. 338) in 632 by St. Felix of Burgundy. The cathedral was begun by Herbert de Losinga (d. 1119), who removed the see hither in 1094 from Thetford (p. 319). He completed the choir and transepts, but the nave was finished by his successor, Bishop Eborard (1121-45). The clerestory of the choir was reconstructed in the Dec. style in 1356-69, and in 1446-99 the nave and choir were revaulted, a Perp. window was inserted in the W. front, and the spire was rebuilt. The best general view of the cathedral is from the S.E., the most prominent features being the Norman *Tower, surmounted by the second tallest spire in England (315 ft.; comp. p. 103), and the apsidal termination of the choir, with its flying buttresses.

Interior. The *Nave, with fourteen bays, 250 ft. in length, is Norman throughout, except for the lierne vaulting, with its beautiful bosses, and the Perp. windows. The open arches of the triforium are almost as large as those of the lower arcade. The small central aperture in the roof is supposed to have been used to let down a thurible. Two bays in the S. aisle were converted into a chantry by *Richard Nix* or *Nykke* (bishop 1501-35). In the S. aisle also are the Monks' Door and the beautiful Prior's Door (E.E.), leading to the cloisters (see below). A piscina on the N. side of the organ-screen marks the site of the chapel of *St. William of Norwich*, a boy said to have been murdered by the Jews in 1144. — The Transepts resemble the nave in general character and have fine 16th cent. vaulting. On the E. of the N. transept is a small apsidal chapel. The S. transept contains a monument to *Henry Bathurst* (bishop 1805-37), by Chantrey.

*Choir. The ritual choir comprises three bays of the architectural nave and the space beneath the fine Norman lantern of the central tower. The sixty-two *Choir Stalls (15th cent.) have quaint misericords. The dean's chair, below the pulpit, is of ivory (1514). The apsidal ending of the presbytery is as effective within as without, and recalls the churches of the Continent more than any other great English church. The original Norman ground-plan remains unaltered, but the main arcade and the roof were reconstructed in the Perp. style and the clerestory is late-Dec. The founder, *Herbert de Losinga* (see above), was buried in the middle of the presbytery; the present tomb-slab dates from 1682. On the left of the altar is the tomb of *Sir Thomas Erpingham* (1357-1428), who fought at Agincourt (comp. Shakespeare's 'Henry V.', iv. 2). In the S. aisle are the tombs of *James Goldwell* (bishop 1472-99) and *Sir Thomas Boleyn* (d. 1505), grandfather of Anne Boleyn, and a painted English retable of the 14th century. The gallery in the N. aisle is supposed to have been used for the exhibition of relics. Behind the high altar are the remains of the ancient stone bishop's throne, restored with oak in 1924; its position, halfway up the middle one of the lower Norman arches, is unparalleled on this side of the Alps. The choir-aisles end on the E. in apsidal chapels. The Norman apsidal chapel in the centre was replaced in the E.E. period by a rectangular Lady Chapel which was taken down in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It is to be rebuilt as a war memorial from the designs of Sir Charles Nicholson. The Beauchamp or Bauchun Chapel (Dec.), adjoining the S. aisle, is used as the consistory court.

On the S. side of the nave are the spacious *Cloisters, begun at the end of the 13th cent. and completed in 1430. At the end of the W. walk are the monks' lavatories. The chapter-house stood to the E. of the cloisters. — The *Bishop's Palace*, on the N. side of the cathedral, is approached by a fine Perp. gateway. — The *Grammar School*, by the Erpingham Gate, was founded in 1549 and includes St. John's Chapel (1299):

among its pupils were Archbishop Parker, Dr. Caius (p. 331), Sir Edward Coke, Sir Thomas Browne, Lord Nelson (commemorated by a statue), George Borrow, Sir James Brooke, rajah of Sarawak, and James Martineau. — At the end of the Lower Close is *Pull's Ferry* (Pl. F, 3) with the old water-gate.

In Tombland (Pl. D, 2, 3) are the Samson and Hercules House and Augustine Steward's House (both mid-16th cent.), the Cavell Memorial Home (adjoining the picturesque Maid's Head), and a bust of *Edith Cavell* (1865-1915; p. 316; shot at Brussels by the Germans), by Henry Pegram (1918). Her body was brought back in 1919 and interred in Life's Green, near the apse of the cathedral (plain stone cross).

The **Castle** (Pl. D, 3), a square Norman keep 70 ft. high, situated on an artificial mound, was erected by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, in the reign of Stephen (1135-52). Subsequently, till 1884, it was used as the county gaol, and in 1834-39 it was refaced. It now accommodates the **Castle Museum* (open 10-5, Sun. 2.30-5; battlements and dungeons 1*s.*), comprising rooms illustrating 'Norwich through the Centuries', silver plate, Flemish tapestry (1490), the Gurney Collection of birds-of-prey, and fossils from the Forest Bed (p. 325). The art-gallery includes examples of the Norwich School (p. 320) and works by A. J. Munnings and Arnesby Brown. The top of the keep commands a splendid view of the city.

To the W., in the market-place, is the *Guildhall* (Pl. C, 3; gratuity), the council-chamber of which retains its Tudor fittings. Nelson's sword is exhibited here. **St. Peter Mancroft* (Pl. C, 4), with its fine tower, dates from 1430-35. The font-canopy should be noticed. Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82), author of 'Religio Medici', who is buried here, is commemorated by a mural tablet in the chancel and by a bronze statue (by Henry Pegram, 1905) outside the church on the S. A tablet at the corner of Orford Place, close by, marks the site of his house. — To the N., in Charing Cross, is the *Strangers' Hall* (Pl. C, 3; early 16th cent.), with a charming interior, now used as a folk museum (open on week-days, 10-5). The banqueting hall with its musicians' gallery, the oak room with its Flemish armoire, and the cooking utensils and lighting appliances in the kitchen are of special interest. Close by, in St. John's Alley, is the *Maddermarket Theatre*, a reconstruction of an Elizabethan theatre, with an apron stage, where the Norwich Players give performances of Shakespearian and classical plays. — *St. Andrew's Hall* (Pl. D, 2, 3), originally the nave of a Dominican priory-church (c. 1460), is now a concert-hall (Norwich Triennial Musical Festival, next in Nov. 1927) and contains good portraits. *Suckling House*, opposite, is a fine specimen of a burgess's mansion (14th cent.); special features are the old hall, with its wooden roof, lofty arch, and carved oak door, and the vaulted bays. It was presented to the city, together with the adjoining new Stuart Hall, in 1925. To the S., in Bridewell Alley, is the *Bridewell*, the long

outer wall of which (considered the finest example of squared flint work, p. 315) and the brick crypts formed part of the house of William Appleyard, first mayor of Norwich (1403-4). It contains a museum of local industries (week-days, 10-5). — Old Crome (p. 320) is buried in the 15th cent. church of *St. George Colegate* (Pl. C, D, 2; tablet and bust at the E. end of the S. aisle). — *St. Miles* (Pl. C, 2) contains a chapel that is an especially admirable example of flint work. — *Borrow's House* (Pl. B, 3; week-days, 2-5), the early home home of George Borrow, from 1816 till his father's death in 1824, contains MSS., books, portraits, etc. His garret window commands a quaint view of the city. — The large *Roman Catholic Church* of St. John the Baptist (Pl. B, 3) was built in 1882-1910 at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk and from the designs of Sir George Gilbert Scott and his son John Oldrid Scott. — The *Old Music House* (Pl. E, 5) was "the great messuage of Moses the Jew, in the time of Will. Rufus"; part of the building is a tavern, and the banqueting hall (fine roof) is used as a weaving studio.

The remains of the city defences include the *Cow Tower* (Pl. F, 2) and the *Devil's* or *Boom Tower* (near Carrow Bridge, at the S. end of Carrow Road, Pl. G, 5).

A famous view of Norwich, described in Borrow's 'Lavengro' and often painted by Old Crome, is obtained from *Mousehold Heath* (tram), to the N.E. of the town. This was Robert Kett's headquarters during the insurrection of 1549. On the way to it we pass *Bishop Bridge* (Pl. F, 2), which dates from 1295. — The *Lazar House*, in Sprowston Road (beyond Pl. D, 1), now a branch public library, was founded by Bishop Losinga (p. 321) and was formerly known as Magdalen Chapel; the walls, the N. buttress, and the W. and S. doorways are original work. — The Dolphin Inn at *Heigham*, 1¼ M. to the N.W., is a fine structure of 1587 or earlier, formerly the residence of Bishop Joseph Hall (d. 1656). — *Earlham Hall*, 2¼ M. to the W., was the home of Joseph John Gurney (1788-1847) and his sister Elizabeth Fry (1780-1845), the Quaker philanthropists. — About 3 M. to the S. is *Caistor St. Edmund*, occupying the site of a Roman camp identified with *Venta Icenorum*.

From Norwich to King's Lynn. *A.* Viâ Dereham, 48¼ M., L. & N.E.R. in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (8*s.* 2*d.*, 4*s.* 11*d.*). — 10¼ M. *Wymondham* (p. 320). — 14 M. *Kimberley Park* is the seat of the Earl of Kimberley. *Hingham* church, 3 M. to the W., contains a bust (set up in 1919 by the Lincoln Ancestors Memorial Association) of Abraham Lincoln, whose earliest known ancestor, Robert Lincoln (d. 1543), lived and died at *Swanton Morley*, 4½ M. to the N.E. of Dereham, and was buried at Hingham. — 21¾ M. **Dereham** or *East Dereham* (rfmts.; King's Arms, 14 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*) has a fine church (E.E. and Perp.) containing the tomb of William Cowper, the poet (p. 278; N. transept). George Borrow (1803-81; see above) was born at *Dumpling Green*, 1½ M. to the S. (last house on the left in the lane opposite the Jolly Farmers). Branch-lines run E. to Wroxham (see p. 324), and N. to Wells (21½ M.; p. 346) viâ (4½ M.) *North Elmham*, with the Watts Naval School, one of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, *Fakenham* (12 M.; p. 344), and (17 M.) *Walsingham*. In the grounds of Walsingham Abbey (open on Wed. in summer, 6*d.*) are the ruins of an Austin priory, where the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham once attracted pilgrims from all parts of Europe. — 33¾ M. *Swaffham* (George, 9 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), junction for Thetford (see p. 320). About 4 M. to the N. is the picturesque village of *Castle Acre*, with a Cluniac *Priory, founded by William de Warenne (p. 40) in 1048.

The chief remains (daily, including Sun.; 3*d.*) are the late-Norman W. front, the cloisters, and the Perp. gatehouse. The castle is notable for its earthworks, The *Peddars' Way*, a prehistoric track, runs N. in a straight line to Holme (p. 345). — 48¼ M. *King's Lynn*, see p. 344.

B. Viâ Melton Constable, 55 M., Midland & G.N. Joint Railway from the City Station (p. 320) in 1½-2½ hrs. (8*s.* 2*d.*, 4*s.* 11*d.*). — 12¾ M. *Whitwell & Reepham.* *Sall* (pron. 'saul'), 1½ M. to the N. of Reepham (comp. below), has a fine Perp. church. — 21¼ M. *Melton Constable*, and thence to Lynn, see pp. 343, 344.

From Norwich to *Lowestoft*, see p. 339; to *Beccles*, see p. 338; to *Yarmouth*, see p. 341. — *Norfolk Broads*, see p. 341.

From Norwich to Cromer and Sheringham, 28½ M., L. & N.E.R. in 1-1½ hr. (5*s.*, 3*s.*); to Cromer, 24 M. in ¾-1 hr. (5*s.*, 3*s.*). For a longer route viâ Melton Constable, see above and p. 344. — At (2 M.) *Whitlingham* we diverge from the Yarmouth line (p. 341). — 8¾ M. *Wroxham* (King's Head, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*) is a good starting-point for the Broads (see p. 342). A branch runs W. to Dereham (19¾ M.; p. 323) viâ Aylsham (9 M.; p. 343) and Reepham (15¼ M.; see above). — 13 M. *Worstead*, with a church of c. 1400, gave its name to worsted (fine woollen yarn), the manufacture of which, introduced by Flemish weavers in the 12th cent., is now extinct here. — 16 M. *North Walsham* (Angel, R. 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*) has a grammar school founded by Sir William Paston (d. 1610). Adjoining the L. & N.E.R. station is the station of the Midland & G.N. Joint Railway (p. 343).

An alternative line to Cromer runs from the L. & N.E.R. station at North Walsham. — 3½ M. *Paston & Knapton.* Paston church contains a fine screen and sedilia, 14th cent. wall-paintings, and monuments of the Paston family (p. 343). Knapton church has a fine roof and a font with a Greek palindrome inscription (1740). *Trunch* church, 1½ M. to the N.W. of Knapton, has a wooden baptistery. At *Bacton*, 3 M. to the E., are the remains of *Bromholm Priory* (Cluniac, 1113). — 5¼ M. **Mundesley-on-Sea** (*Clarence, R. from 8*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Grand, 50 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; *Manor, 26 R., Royal, at both R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*), a fashionable bathing and health resort. — 7¾ M. *Trimingham*, with fine cliffs. — 10¼ M. *Overstrand* (*Overstrand, closed in winter, 60 R. from 9*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 8*s.* 6*d.*). *Sidestrand* lies 1¼ M. to the E. — 14 M. *Cromer* (Beach), see below.

About 2 M. to the W. of (19¾ M.) *Gunton* is *Gunton Park*, seat of Lord Suffield (park open on week-days, motor-car or carriage 1*s.*, motor-cycle 6*d.*, cycle 3*d.*; gardens on Thurs., 2-5).

24 M. **Cromer.** — *Rfmts.* — Hotels (the larger ones closed in winter). **Grand*, 95 R. from 9*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; *Hôtel de Paris*, 150 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; **Royal Links*, 120 R., B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Metropole*, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Westcliff*, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Tucker's Royal*, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Red Lion*, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* — Unlicensed: *Newhaven Court*, 21 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Cliftonville*, same management as the Grand, 45 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; *Marlborough*, 76 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Southern Bungalow*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.*

Cab from the station to any part of the town 3*s.* — Motorbuses to *Overstrand* and to *Sheringham.*

Cromer, with 5435 inhab., is the best-known of a series of attractive and fashionable seaside resorts on the N. coast of Norfolk, the chief features of which are fine sands and interesting cliffs. The surrounding district, sometimes known as 'Poppyland', is pretty. The church is a fine Perp. building. To the S.W. is *Cromer Hall* (grounds open on Fri., 2.30-6, during the season, when the owner is in residence; adm. 6*d*.).

The cliffs on this part of the Norfolk coast belong to the 'Cromer Forest Bed', and at low tide large quantities of flint implements, fossil teeth, etc., are exposed.

From the Beach Station (rfmts. in summer) to *Mundesley* and *North Walsham*, see p. 324; to *Sheringham* and *Melton Constable*, see p. 344.

Near (26^3/$_4$ M.) *West Runton* is the so-called *Roman Camp* (320 ft.; N.T.), the highest point in the county, commanding a fine view. — 28^1/$_2$ M. **Sheringham** (Sheringham, 120 R. from 8*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 7*s*.; Grand, 120 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 4*s*., L. 5*s*., D. 7*s*.; Burlington, unlicensed, 40 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*, P. 18*s*.), a beautifully situated bathing resort. Thence to Melton Constable (Lynn), see p. 344.

41. Cambridge.

Railway Station (beyond Pl. E, 5; rfmts.), 1^1/$_2$ M. from the centre of the town (motorbus).

Hotels. **University Arms* (Pl. a; E, 4), 50 R. from 8*s*. 6*d*., B. 1*s*., L. 5*s*., D. 7*s*. 6*d*.; **Bull* (Pl. b; C, 4), 40 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; *Lion* (Pl. c; D, 3), 50 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; *Old Castle* (Pl. d; D, 4), 30 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*.; *Blue Boar* (Pl. h; C, 2, 3), good, R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. from 14*s*. 6*d*.; *Belle Vue*, Granta Place, Trumpington St. (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), with garden, P. from 12*s*., *Livingstone* (Pl. g; D, 3), P. 10*s*. 6*d*., *Bird Bolt*, 18 Hills Road (Pl. E, 5), R. & B. from 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*., *Dorset*, 72 Hills Road, R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., these four unlicensed.

Restaurants. *The Tea Shop*, 17 King's Parade (Pl. C, 3); *The Café*, 14 Trinity St. (Pl. C, 3); *Dorothy Café*, 21 Sidney St. (Pl. D, 2, 3); *Fuller's*, 47 Sidney St.; *The Whim*, 10 Trinity St.; *The Pem*, 75 Trumpington St. (Pl. C, D, 4, 5).

Taxicabs. First mile 1*s*. 6*d*., then 4^1/$_2$*d*. per ^{1}/$_4$ M.; each pers. beyond two 6*d*. Cycle-taxis 6*d*. per M. (usual charge). — Motorbuses ply from the station to the post office and through the town, also to *Royston*, *Ely*, *Saffron Walden*, *Newmarket*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. D, 3). — *Royal Automobile Club*, 1 Bene't St. (Pl. C, 3).

Theatres. *New Theatre* (Pl. D, E, 4); *Festival Theatre* (repertory), at Barnwell (beyond Pl. G, 2). — The *Amateur Dramatic Club* ('A.D.C.') has its own theatre (Pl. D, 2); the *Footlights Club* gives performances at the New Theatre.

Boating. Rowing boats, punts, and canoes may be hired on the Lower River, the Backs, or the Upper River, three reaches of the Cam separated by locks. Visitors who merely wish a short row along the Backs should hire a boat at the Mill Pool (Pl. C, 4), Garret Hostel Bridge (Pl. B, 3), or Great Bridge (Pl. C, 1, 2). The Lower River is used by racing-boats, the pretty but narrow Upper River by pleasure craft. — River Bathing at Sheep's Green (Pl. C, 5).

CHIEF SIGHTS (best time for visit, see p. 208). The most interesting colleges are King's, Queens', St. John's, Trinity, and Jesus, and then Peterhouse, Clare, Magdalene, and Caius. Visits to the Fitzwilliam Museum and the Round Church, and a walk or row along the Backs must not be omitted. A college service should be attended in the chapel of St. John's, King's, or Trinity. If closed, the college halls, chapels, libraries, etc., will generally be opened (except on Sun.) by the porter on application (fee).

Cambridge, a county town of 59,262 inhab., situated on the *Cam* or *Granta*, in a flat but not unpleasing district, is the seat of one of the two great English universities. Compared with Oxford, it has no High St., no St. Giles', and no cathedral, but its college architecture is of equal interest and King's College Chapel is unique, while in the 'Backs', the beautiful lawns and avenues behind the colleges on the banks of the Cam, it possesses a charm peculiar to itself.

Cambridge derives its name from the river Granta and appears in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as Grantabrycge, and later as Cantebrigge and Caumbrege. The present name of the river Cam is thus derived from the town. Legend ascribes the establishment of the first seat of learning here to the Spanish prince Cantaber, 300 years before Christ. As at Oxford, however, the first establishment of teaching bodies seems to have taken place in the 12th century. The earliest recognition of Cambridge University occurs in a writ of Henry III.'s (1231); the first college was founded in 1284; and in 1318 the university was recognized by Pope John XXII. as a 'studium generale'. The university now comprises seventeen colleges, one 'approved foundation' (Selwyn College, p. 329), and a centre for non-collegiate students (Fitzwilliam House, p. 328), with 57 professors, 25 readers, many lecturers, 400 fellows, and over 4300 undergraduates. There are also several theological colleges (Westminster College, Ridley Hall, Cheshunt College, Westcott House, and Wesley House) and two women's colleges (Girton College and Newnham College), not incorporated with the university. For a general sketch of the customs and organization of the university, see pp. 206-208.

At the end of Station Road we pass the war memorial, by R. Tait Mackenzie, the Canadian sculptor (1922), and follow Hills Road (Pl. E, 5) to the right. On the right are the *Perse School* (Pl. E, 5), founded by Dr. Stephen Perse in 1615, and Harvey Road, leading to *Fenner's*, the university cricket and athletic ground (Pl. F, 5). We turn to the left past the handsome *Roman Catholic Church* (1890), with a spire 216 ft. high, and follow Lensfield Road to the S.end of Trumpington St. *Hobson's Conduit* (Pl. D, 5) was constructed in 1614, partly at the cost of Thomas Hobson, the carrier, whose rule of strict rotation in letting out his horses gave rise to the phrase 'Hobson's choice'. In Trumpington Road, to the S., is the *Leys School*, founded by Wesleyans in 1875, with a fine chapel (by Robert Curwen, 1905-6); in Bateman St., the second turning on the left, are *Cheshunt College*, attached to the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and the *University Botanic Garden*.

Following Trumpington St. to the N., we pass *Addenbrooke's Hospital* and soon reach the ***Fitzwilliam Museum** (Pl. C, D, 5; open free 10-4 or 5, Sun. 2-4 or 5; closed on the first Wed. of the month), a fine classical building, the masterpiece of George Basevi

(1837-47), continued by C. R. Cockerell and Edward Barry. It contains the important collections bequeathed by the 7th Viscount Fitzwilliam (d. 1816) and acquisitions of later date.

We pass through the beautiful entrance-hall and ascend the staircase. — West Gallery (III). On the left: *Ruisdael*, 63. Mountain scene, 74. View of Amsterdam, *65, 84. Scenes on the dunes; 624. *Terburg*, Old woman; *150. *Frans Hals*, Portrait of a man; 88. *A. van der Velde*, Pastoral scene; 68, 77. *Cuyp*, Horses; 80. *Wouwerman*, Stable; 72. *Teniers*, Apple-peeler; 73. *Jan Steen*, Merry-making in the open air; 98. *Henri met de Bles*, Annunciation; 104. *Master of the Death of Mary* (Joos van Cleve), Madonna and Child. *109. *Palma Vecchio*, Venus and Cupid; 129. *Titian*, Venus and lute-player; 138. *Sebastiano del Piombo*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *143. *Paolo Veronese*, Hermes, Herse, and Aglauros; 914. *Titian*, Tarquin and Lucrece; 1131. *Guercino*, The betrayal; 1. *Wright of Derby*, Lord Fitzwilliam; 36. *W. van Mieris*, Market-stall; *49. *Hobbema*, Wooded landscape; 37-40. *Wynants*, Landscape. In the wall-cases on the left of the entrance: Psalter (c. 1270); Vulgate, in 3 vols. (Dutch, early 15th cent.); drawings by *Muirhead Bone;* Ashcombe Collection of autographs; Persian MS. (early 17th cent.); etchings by *Rodin, Cameron*, etc.; fragment of apapyrus of the Book of the Dead (c. 1100 B.C.), original MSS. of works by Thomas Hardy, and incunabula. Three drawings by *Max Beerbohm*. On stands in the centre of the room: etchings by *Whistler, Crome*, etc.; 1003. *Corot*, Landscape; *Gerard Dou*, 32. Schoolmaster, *34. Woman at a window; *A. van Ostade*, 64. Boors smoking, 70. Fiddler; 228-243. *Rubens*, Sketches. On easels: *Augustus John*, Thomas Hardy; *William Nicholson*, *Girl with a tattered glove, *A. C. Benson (p. 333). In the desk-casesat either end of the room: *Psalter of Isabella of France, sister of St. Louis (before 1270); *Metz Pontifical, made for Raynaud de Bar, Bishop of Metz (1302-16).

North Dome Room IV. Portraits. On the left: 647. *Hogarth*, Musical party; self-portraits by *Wilson Steer, William Strang*, and *George Clausen*; 907. *William Nicholson*, Gen. Smuts; *1121. *G. W. Philpot*, Siegfried Sassoon; portraits by *Gainsborough, Raeburn, Hogarth, Herkomer*, and *Orpen*. On stands in the centre: 1071. *Augustus John*, Bernard Shaw; 1078. *D. Y. Cameron*, A little town in Provence; *John*, William Nicholson: *Sargent*, *Sicilian peasant, Olives at Corfu, Entrance to Santa Maria della Salute at Venice. Coronation of the Virgin, a Nottingham alabaster of the 15th century. In the desk-cases are autograph letters and compositions by famous members of the university.

Room V. Works by *Reynolds, Hogarth, Romney, Gainsborough, Rossetti, Watts, Burne-Jones, Millais, Ford Madox Brown, Alma-Tadema, Richard Wilson*, and *Morland*. Portraits of Browning and Swinburne, by *Rossetti*, and of Keats, by *Joseph Severn*. English water-colours. On the 2nd stand: *Millais*, Mrs. Coventry Patmore (the 'Angel in the House'), The bridesmaid.

Gallery II (to the left of the West Gallery). On the right is a small marble bust of Napoleon. Works of the German School and by *Belotto, Canaletto*, and *Guardi*. On either side of the door leading to the Marlay Galleries: *Rubens*, *Faith, Hope, and Charity; *Rembrandt*, *152. Self-portrait in military garb (1650). On a screen: landscapes by *Corot, Daubigny, Harpignies*, and *Maris*. On another screen: *Drawings by *Holbein* and other old masters, lent by the King and changed each term. The desk-cases contain *Illuminated Biblical and liturgical MSS.

Gallery I. *Water Colours by *Turner* (shown on application to the attendant); enamels, coins, etc. Frank Smart Bequest of watches. In desk-cases: autographs and MSS. of famous authors; autograph scores of Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, and Beethoven.

We return to Gallery II and turn to the left to enter the Marlay Extension Galleries (1924), containing the Marlay Bequest and some Italian pictures from other sources. On the upper floor are paintings of the Italian and Spanish schools: *Vittorio Crivelli*, Altarpiece; *Pinturicchio*,

Virgin and Child; *Cima da Conegliano*, St. Ambrose enthroned; *Domenico Veneziano*, Annunciation, Miracle of St. Zenobius; a Spanish retablo (SS. Sebastian and Julian Hospitator; 15th cent.); etc. The furniture includes a cassone of c. 1450. On the lower floor are Dutch and Flemish paintings, illuminated and printed books, bookbindings, engravings, Chinese snuff-bottles, porcelain, silver ware, bronzes, glass, and pottery.

The Sculpture Galleries contain ancient sculptures, Greek vases, Egyptian antiquities, etc. The marble *Statuette of a Minoan mother-goddess dates from c. 1600 B.C. — The fine Library contains books relating to art and one of the largest collections of prints in Europe.

A further extension of the museum was begun in 1926. The important Leverton Harris Bequest (1926) includes majolica, miniatures, enamels, ivories, etc.

Opposite the museum is *Fitzwilliam House* or *Hall*, the headquarters of the non-collegiate students (p. 207). — **Peterhouse** (Pl. C, 4), the oldest college in Cambridge, was founded by Hugo de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, in 1284. It retains much of the original hall and buttery (incorporated in the new hall) on the S. side of the first court, which is divided into two parts by a Laudian chapel (1632). The hall and combination room, on the S. side of the second or Gisborne Court, were rebuilt by Sir George Gilbert Scott in 1868-71 and contain stained glass executed by William Morris from the designs of Ford Madox Brown and Burne-Jones. A famous member of Peterhouse is Thomas Gray (1734-38), whose rooms, facing St. Mary the Less, are recognizable from Trumpington St. by the iron bar at the window, placed there by the poet to facilitate the use of a rope-ladder in case of fire. William Brewster (p. 429) and Lord Kelvin were also members of this college. On the opposite side of the street are new buildings by T. H. Lyon (1926). — *St. Mary the Less* (Pl. C, D, 4), of the Dec. period (1340-52), served for 350 years as the college chapel; near the entrance is a tablet to Godfrey Washington (1670-1729), fellow of Peterhouse, with the Washington arms (p. 297). Behind is the *Museum of Classical Archæology*, containing a large collection of casts.

Pembroke College (Pl. C, D, 4) was founded in 1347 by the Countess of Pembroke. The chapel, Wren's first complete building (1663-64), was lengthened by George Gilbert Scott jun. (1880). The hall, library, and master's lodge were designed by Alfred Waterhouse (1873-75), the block to the E. by Scott, and further additions, including the bridge connecting the two parts of the college, by W. D. Caroë (1911). In 1926 the hall was modified by Maurice Webb, living rooms being added above it. The room to the left of the entrance, formerly the chapel, has a fine plaster ceiling (1690). Bishops Ridley, Grindal, Whitgift, and Andrewes, the poets Spenser, Crashaw, Christopher Smart, and Gray (who lived here from 1756 till his death in 1771; comp. above), Roger Williams (founder of Rhode Island), the younger Pitt, and Sir Henry Maine were members of Pembroke.

The *University Printing Press*, or *Pitt Press* (Pl. C, 4; visitors must be accompanied by a member of the Senate), nicknamed the 'Freshmen's Church' from its ecclesiastical appearance, was built from

the designs of Edward Blore (1831-33) from the surplus of a fund subscribed for the erection of the statue of William Pitt in London. Opposite is *St. Botolph's*, a Dec. and Perp. church, and in Mill Lane, close by, is *James Stuart House*, designed by George Hubbard (1927), the headquarters of the tutorial class movement for extra-mural students.

Silver St., on the left, leads to ***Queens' College** (Pl. C, 4), founded in 1448 by Andrew Dokett, under the patronage of Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., and refounded by Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV.

The red-brick first court, dating from the foundation, contains the hall (woodwork of 1732-34), library, and the former chapel (now a lecture room), over the entrance to which is an old sun-dial. The passage adjoining the hall leads to the picturesque Cloister Court, on the N. side of which is the President's Lodge (1460-95, with a timbered gallery built in 1537). To the S. is the small Pump Court, with the Erasmus Tower adjoining the rooms traditionally occupied by Erasmus, who taught Greek here in 1510-13. On the N. of the Great Court is the Walnut Tree Court (1618), with the chapel (by G. F. Bodley, 1891). Beyond the chapel are the Friars' Building (by W. M. Fawcett, 1886), on the site of a Carmelite friary, and at right angles, the Dokett Building (by Henry T. Hare, 1911-12). From the Cloister Court a wooden bridge crosses the Cam to the college gardens. Bishop Fisher (president 1505-8), Thomas Middleton, the dramatist, and Thomas Fuller were members of Queens'.

In Sidgwick Avenue are *Ridley Hall* (Pl. B, 5; 1879), a theological college for Evangelical members of the Church of England; *Newnham College* (Pl. A, 5), a women's college (nearly 300 students) founded in 1875, with buildings designed by Basil Champneys and a pleasant garden; and *Selwyn College* (Pl. A, 4), founded in 1882 and designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield, an 'approved foundation', which, like Keble (p. 215), provides economical university education for members of the Church of England.

St. Catharine's College (Pl. C, 4) was founded in 1473 by Robert Wodelarke, provost of King's, and rebuilt in 1675-1704, with richly coloured brickwork. Famous members include John Bradford, the martyr, James Shirley, the dramatist, John Ray (p. 312), John Strype, the historian, and Bishop Hoadly.

Corpus Christi College (Pl. C, 4) was founded in 1352 by the guilds of Corpus Christi and St. Mary.

The front court was built by William Wilkins in 1823-27, but the *Old Court (entered from the N.E. angle of the front court) belongs to the original building. The library contains a fine collection of MSS. collected by Archbishop Parker (open in term-time Mon. and Wed. 12-1, Tues. and Thurs. 2.30-3.30; at other times on application to the librarian). The chapel has 16th cent. stalls and glass. Sir Nicholas Bacon, Archbishop Parker, George Wishart (p. 611), Robert Browne, the separatist, Christopher Marlowe, John Robinson (p. 352), John Fletcher, Archbishop Tenison, and Gen. Braddock were members of Corpus.

In Bene't St., to the N., is *St. Bene't's* or *St. Benedict's* (Pl. C, 3, 4), which has a Saxon tower and tower-arch (inside). A gallery (best seen from Free School Lane) connects the church with Corpus, for which it once served as a chapel.

Trumpington St. is continued by King's Parade, on the left of which is **King's College** (Pl. C, 3), founded by Henry VI. in 1441 in connection with Eton College (p. 204).

On the N. side of the Great Court is the **Chapel, the glory of the university, built in 1446-1515, with one of the finest interiors in England, 289 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 80 ft. high (p. lx; usually open free 10-4; choral service at 5 p.m., on Sun. at 10.30 and 3.30). The **Stained Glass Windows, twenty-five in number, were executed by Barnard Flower, the 'king's glazier', and others in 1515-31, and represent the Life of the Virgin and the Life of Christ, with parallel scenes from the Old Testament. The W. window is modern (Last Judgment; 1879). The fan-vaulted *Ceiling, the *Organ Screen (Italian, 1532-36) and organ-case (by Renatus Harris, 1688), the choir-stalls (16-17th cent.), and the new reredos (incorporating a Descent from the Cross, painted by Daniele da Volterra) all demand notice. The S.E. chapel has been fitted up as a war memorial. The Tudor portcullis and rose are freely used in the decoration of the chapel. Wordsworth's fine sonnets on the chapel will occur to everyone. The roof (6*d*.) commands an extensive view. — The other buildings of the college are of the 18-20th centuries. The Fellows' Building, opposite the entrance, was built by James Gibbs (1724). The range of buildings on the S. side of the court, including the hall, library, and provost's lodge, and the stone screen separating the court from the street, was built by Wilkins (1824-28). To the S. of the court are new buildings by Sir Aston Webb (1908). Beyond the Fellows' Building is a superb lawn sloping to the river. The block between Wilkins's Building and the river is by G. F. Bodley (1890), with additions by G. Kennedy (1926). Among the members of King's were Walsingham, Edmund Waller, Sir Robert and Horace Walpole, Lord Chancellor Camden, and Rupert Brooke.

Visitors who do not intend to walk all along the Backs (p. 326) may obtain a view of them at their prettiest point by crossing King's Bridge and entering Clare from behind.

Farther on, to the left, is Senate House Yard, on the W. side of which is the **University Library** (Pl. 13; open on week-days 9.30-3 or 4, Sat. 9-1.30, to visitors accompanied by a graduate), established in 1444, one of the six great libraries (p. 213). It now occupies the whole of the buildings round the Schools Quadrangle and contains over 1,000,000 books, 165,000 maps, and 10,000 MSS. The present façade dates from 1754-58. In Cockerell's Building are shown part of a 6th cent. codex of the New Testament, presented by Beza in 1581; Wycliffe's Bible, on vellum; etc. New buildings in Burrell's Walk (Pl. A, B, 3) are projected. — The **Senate House** (Pl. 12; comp. p. 206) was built by James Gibbs in 1722-30 and contains fine wood and plaster work and statues of the Duke of Somerset by Rysbrack, and of William Pitt, by Nollekens. The graduation ceremonies and other public university functions are held here. — Opposite the library is **Great St. Mary's** (Pl. C, 3), the university church (service on Sun. at 2.30), a Perp. edifice of 1478-1608. One of the bells is rung from 9 to 9.15 p.m., ending with the number of the day of the month.

We now go down Senate House Passage to visit **Trinity Hall** ('The Hall'; Pl. C, 3), founded in 1350 by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, and frequented largely by students of law. It is the only college that still bears the title of 'Hall'. The library, a gabled Elizabethan building, retains its old fittings, including the iron bars to which the books were chained. The Fellows' Garden contains fine

chestnut-trees. Members of Trinity Hall include Bishop Gardiner, Robert Herrick, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Lytton, F. D. Maurice, and Sir Henry Maine (fellow).

To the S. lies **Clare College** (Pl. C, 3), the second oldest in Cambridge (comp. p. 328), founded as University Hall in 1326 and refounded by Lady Elizabeth de Clare in 1338. The present beautiful buildings date from 1638-1715, the chapel from 1763-69. The fine ironwork of the gates should be noticed. At the back is *Clare Bridge (1640; beautiful view) leading across the Cam to the *Fellows' Garden, a fine avenue of limes, and new buildings by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott (1924). Chaucer (traditionally), Bishop Latimer, Nicholas Ferrar (p. 302), and Archbishop Tillotson were members of Clare. — Opposite the E. entrance of Clare is the W. façade of the University Library, incorporating the old gateway of King's College.

On the left in Trinity St., the continuation of King's Parade, is **Gonville and Caius College,** generally known as Caius (Pl. C, 3; pron. 'keys'), founded in 1348 by Edmund Gonville and enlarged in 1557 by Dr. John Caius, physician to Queen Mary.

By the Gate of Humility (original gate preserved in the Master's Garden) we enter Tree Court, built by Waterhouse (1868-70). Thence the Gate of Virtue leads to Caius Court, the work of Dr. Caius, which communicates with Senate House Passage by the picturesque Gate of Honour, in the style of a Roman tomb. To the N. is Gonville Court, dating from the 14-15th cent. but refaced in 1753. The chapel (remodelled in 1716-26) contains the interesting tombs of Dr. Caius (1510-73) and Dr. Perse (1548-1615; p. 326). Sir Thomas Gresham, Harvey, Jeremy Taylor, Thomas Shadwell, poet and dramatist, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and C. M. Doughty (p. 338) were members of this college. The undergraduates at Caius and Trinity wear blue gowns.

Opposite Caius, in Trinity St., is *St. Michael's* (Pl. C, 3), a Dec. church of the early 14th century. — ***Trinity College** (Pl. C, 2), the largest college in Cambridge or Oxford (600 undergraduates), was formed by Henry VIII. in 1546 by the amalgamation of several earlier foundations.

The **Great Gate*, constructed in 1518-35, is a relic of King's Hall and bears statues of Henry VIII. and, on the inner face, James I., Anne of Denmark, and Charles I. The *Great Court is not quite rectangular (334 ft. by 228 ft.; slightly larger than Tom Quad at Christ Church, p. 209). The first-floor rooms on the N. side of the gate were occupied by Newton, those below by Thackeray; the ground-floor rooms next the chapel were Macaulay's. In the centre of the court is a beautiful fountain (1602). On the N. side is the *Chapel* (open all day; service at 7.30, on Sun. at 11 and 7), completed c. 1564, with 18th cent. fittings and 19th cent. decorations and windows. The organ is by Father Smith (1708). In the ante-chapel are statues of *Newton (by Roubiliac), Bacon, Isaac Barrow, Macaulay, Whewell, and Tennyson; Richard Bentley (1662-1742) and William Whewell (1794-1866), Masters of Trinity, and Richard Porson (1759-1808) are buried here. To the W. of the chapel is *King Edward's Gate*, with a statue of Edward III. The *Hall* (open 2-3), on the W. side of the court, is a copy (1604-8) of the Middle Temple Hall in London and contains a fine series of portraits. Adjacent is the vast *Kitchen*. The passage between the hall and the kitchen leads to Neville's or the Cloister Court (1612), where Byron had rooms on the N. side (central staircase, first floor). On

the W. side is the **Library* (open 3-4), designed by Wren in 1676-95 and containing 150,000 volumes. The interior is admirably fitted up, and the oak bookcases are adorned with lime-wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. At the S. end is Thorwaldsen's statue of Byron (1831), refused admission to Westminster Abbey, and marble busts of distinguished members of the college (ten of them by Roubiliac) are ranged round the room. Show-cases contain valuable MSS. and books: Milton's 'Lycidas' and 'Comus', Tennyson's 'In Memoriam', Thackeray's 'Esmond', Byron's first letter, etc.; first folios of Shakespeare; Newton's telescope and death-mask. To the S. is the New or King's Court, built by Wilkins (1823-25). Arthur Hallam, the subject of Tennyson's 'In Memoriam', had rooms on the first floor (right) of the central staircase on the S. side. The W. gateway leads to a bridge over the Cam (*View) and to a stately avenue of limes. The long list of famous members of Trinity includes (besides those mentioned above) Sir Edward Coke, George Herbert, Cowley, Marvell, Dryden, Judge Jeffreys, Lytton. Kinglake, Galton, the Earl of Balfour Mr. Stanley Baldwin, and Sir Austen Chamberlain; among its American members were John Cotton, John Winthrop (p. 315), Charles Chauncy, Hugh Peters, and Thomas Pownall (p. 355).

***St. John's College** (Pl. C, 2) was founded in 1511 by Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. It succeeded St. John's Hospital, established on this site in 1135.

We enter the first court (1510-20; S. side rebuilt in 1772) by a beautiful **Gateway*, with lavish ornamentation in honour of the foundress. On the N. is the *Chapel* (service at 7 p.m., on Sun. at 11 and 6.30), built by Sir George Gilbert Scott (1864-69) but containing monuments and stalls from the old building. In the antechapel is a tablet to Henry Kirke White (p. 298). The *Hall*, with its fine portraits and linen-fold panelling, was enlarged by Scott in 1863-65. The *Kitchen* incorporates the rooms occupied by Wordsworth (inscription on the window). — The *Second Court (by Ralph Symons, 1598-1602) is a beautifully mellowed specimen of Elizabethan brickwork. On the N. side is the **Combination Room*, a gallery (now divided) with panelled walls and rich plaster ceiling. — The *Library*, at the N.E. corner of the third court (1669-73), was built in 1623-28 and has fine Jacobean bookcases. On the W. the 'Bridge of Sighs' (1826; view) leads across the river to the New Court (1826-30). Thence we may enter the *College Gardens, which include a wilderness. We return by the Old Bridge (1696-1712). — The roll of fame at John's includes the names of Roger Ascham, Burghley, Ben Jonson (according to Fuller), Strafford, Peter Bulkley (founder of Concord, Mass.), Herrick, Fairfax, Matthew Prior, Horne Tooke, Wilberforce, Wordsworth, Kirke White, Palmerston, and Sir John Herschel. The college boat-club is known as the Lady Margaret Boat Club.

The ***Round Church** (Pl. C, D, 2; comp. p. 241; open 10-4), or *Church of the Holy Sepulchre*, in Bridge St., consists of a circular Norman nave, dating from c. 1130, and of a rectangular Perp. chancel; it was drastically restored in 1841, when the chancel was rebuilt. — Behind are the premises of the *Cambridge Union Society* (Pl. C, D, 2), the undergraduates' debating and social club, with a library. The debates take place every Tues. in term at 8.15 p.m. (tickets of admission obtainable from a member).

Following Bridge St. towards the N., we pass *St. Clement's* and cross the *Great Bridge* (view of the picturesque Fisher's Lane on the left). **Magdalene College** (pron. 'maudlin'; Pl. C, 1) was founded by Lord Audley in 1542 on the site of Buckingham College, a hostel for

Benedictine monks, the hall and chapel of which survive in an altered state. The gardens running down to the river are open to visitors.

The chief interest of Magdalene is the **Pepysian Library* (pron. 'peepsian'), in the second court, in a handsome building dating from the end of the 17th century. It contains the valuable library, with its original bookcases, bequeathed by Samuel Pepys (1633-1703) to his old college and including the shorthand MS. of his famous diary, which was first deciphered in 1825. Visitors are admitted during term, on Tues. and Thurs. 12-1. A Pepys birthday dinner is held at Magdalene on Feb. 23rd. — Other distinguished members of Magdalene were Henry Dunster (president of Harvard), Charles Kingsley, and Parnell. A. C. Benson (1862-1925), Master of Magdalene, wrote most of his books here (including 'From a College Window').

Opposite Magdalene is the former Cross Keys Inn, a picturesque old house. Farther on are the churches of *St. Giles* (Pl. B, C, 1; rebuilt in 1875) and *St. Peter's* (Pl. B, 1; rebuilt in 1781). Adjoining the County Gaol is the *Castle Mound*, the sole relic of William the Conqueror's castle. In Northampton St. are a private house known as Merton Hall (visitors admitted), the older part of which is a partly ruinous late-Norman dwelling known as the *School of Pythagoras* (Pl. B, 1, 2; p. xlvii), and *Westminster College* (Pl. B, 1), a Presbyterian seminary, with buildings designed by Henry T. Hare (1899) and interesting glass by Douglas Strachan in the chapel. Madingley Road leads to (¾ M.) the university *Observatory*. — Castle St. is prolonged by Huntingdon Road, in which are the *University Farm*, the *National Institute of Agricultural Botany* (1919), and, 2 M. from the centre of the town, *Girton College*, a women's college (over 200 students) established at Hitchin in 1869, with buildings by Alfred Waterhouse (1873).

We return to the Round Church and follow Jesus Lane to the left, past *Wesley House*, a Wesleyan training college designed by Sir Aston Webb (1925), to ***Jesus College** (Pl. D, E, 2). Founded in 1496 by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely (p. 319), it incorporates part of the priory of St. Radegund, which was established early in the 12th cent. for Benedictine nuns. The college is surrounded on all sides by its own grounds.

We enter by a fine tower-gateway. The *Chapel (11.30-12.30 and 2-4), on the S. side of the second or Cloister Court, was originally the priory-church, though now shorn of two-thirds of its nave. The N. transept retains some late-Norman work; the rest of the building is E.E., with Perp. additions. The stained glass was designed by Ford Madox Brown and Burne-Jones. On the other sides of the court are the hall, the interesting old library, the master's lodge, and the beautiful entrance to the former chapter-house. Among eminent alumni were Cranmer, John Eliot (the 'Indian Apostle'), Sterne, Malthus, and Coleridge.

Opposite Jesus are *Westcott House*, a Clergy Training School, founded in 1881, and *All Saints*, by Bodley (1865). Farther on is *Midsummer Common*, to the N. of which, on the opposite bank of the Cam, are the university and college boat-houses. — In Newmarket Road is the *Abbey Church* (Pl. G, 2; early 13th cent.), as St. Andrew's the Less is incorrectly known. Following Abbey Road past Abbey House (16th cent.) and turning to the right, we reach the scanty remains of *Barnwell Priory* (keys at 3 Priory Road, Pl. G, 1; no fee), founded for Austin canons in 1092. About ¾ M. farther E., in a field on the left beyond the railway, is the small *Stourbridge Chapel* (Norman), a relic of the lepers' hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, founded in 1199.

We return to Sidney St. **Sidney Sussex College** (Pl. D, 2) was founded in 1596 by a bequest of Frances, Countess of Sussex,

daughter of Sir William Sidney, and occupies the site of a Franciscan friary. The present buildings were designed by Ralph Symons (1596-1598) and altered and extended in 1831-32 by Sir Jeffry Wyatville. The chapel was enlarged and transformed in 1912 by T. H. Lyon. Oliver Cromwell was a member of Sidney, residing here in 1616 (though he neither matriculated nor graduated), and the hall contains a famous portrait of him by Samuel Cooper (or possibly by Lely), presented in 1766 by Thomas Hollis, the republican. The gardens are open to visitors. — Farther on Sidney St. passes *Holy Trinity* and the end of Petty Cury (formerly 'Petite Curye', or 'Parva Cokeria', named from its numerous cook-shops), which leads hence to the picturesque market-place.

Christ's College (Pl. D, 3) was founded in 1505 by Lady Margaret Beaufort (p. 332) but has been outwardly modernized.

Above the gateway are the arms of the Tudors. The fittings of the chapel date from 1701-2, but the fine brass lectern is pre-Reformation. The hall was rebuilt in 1876 by George Gilbert Scott jun. The fine range of buildings in the second court dates from 1640-42. The *Gardens (open 2-4) contain a mulberry-tree said to have been planted by John Milton. The poet's rooms were on the left (N.) side of the main court, on the first floor of the staircase next the entrance to the chapel. Other famous members include Leland, Cudworth, Paley, Darwin, Calverley, Besant, and Gen. Smuts.

Opposite is *St. Andrew's* (1842), in which, to the left of the altar, is a mural tablet in memory of Captain Cook (p. 470), whose widow is buried here. — **Emmanuel College** (Pl. D, E, 3) was founded by Sir Walter Mildmay in 1584, in the adapted buldings of a Dominican friary. His object was to provide learned preachers for Protestantism such as the Dominicans had been for the earlier church. The chapel and cloister were designed by Wren (1666-67). A new court, on the N. side of Emmanuel St., was completed in 1914 from the design of Leonard Stokes.

A window and a tablet in the chapel commemorate John Harvard, principal founder of Harvard College, who was a member of Emmanuel. Other famous alumni were Archbishop Sancroft, Sir William Temple, many of the Puritan clergy who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630-36 (Nathaniel Ward, John Cotton, Thomas Hooker, Nathaniel Rogers, Thomas Shepard, Samuel Stone, etc.), and the majority of the 'Cambridge Platonists' (Whichcote, Cudworth, John Smith, and Culverwel), who immediately succeeded them in the college. Newtown, Mass., was renamed Cambridge in honour of Thomas Shepard.

The **New Museums** ('labs'; Pl. D, 4) is the name given to the group of science laboratories, lecture rooms, and museums situated on either side of Downing St. and Pembroke St.

On the N. side are the *Medical Buildings* (Pl. 9), with the Humphry Museum, and the *Chemical Laboratories* (Pl. 5). Facing Free School Lane is the *Cavendish Laboratory* of experimental physics (Pl. 4), and in Corn Exchange St. are the departments of *Zoology & Comparative Anatomy*, with an interesting museum (Pl. 14; open on week-days in term, 10-1 and 2-5), and *Human Anatomy*. Adjacent are the *Philosophical Library* and the *Mineralogical Museum* (Pl. 10). — On the S. side of Downing St., at the corner of Tennis Court Road, is the incomplete

Museum of Archæology & Ethnology (Pl. 2; open on week-days 2-4, occasionally closed in vacation), adjoined by the *Law School* (Pl. 8), with the Squire Law Library, and the *Sedgwick Museum of Geology* (Pl. 7), all three buildings designed by Sir Thomas Jackson. Behind are the departments of *Botany* (Pl. 3), with a museum and herbarium, *Animal Pathology, Agriculture* (Pl. 1), *Physiology* and *Psychology* (Pl. 11), *Bio-Chemistry, Parasitology,* and *Forestry.* The new *School of Pathology,* in Tennis Court Road, is partly the gift of the Rockefeller Trust.

Downing College (Pl. D, E, 5), in Regent St., was founded in 1800 by the will of Sir George Downing (d. 1749). The buildings, begun by Wilkins in 1807 in a Grecian style, were not completed on the scale originally planned, but an ultimate provision for additional buildings was made in 1924 by the will of the late S. W. Graystone.

In Hills Road (Pl. E, 5), beyond the railway, is *Homerton College,* a Congregational training college for women, founded in 1695 and transferred to the buildings of Cavendish College in 1894.

In the suburb of *Chesterton* (beyond Pl. C, 1), near St. Andrew's vicarage, is an interesting building of the 13-14th cent., supposed to have been the residence of the representative of the Italian abbey of Vercelli, to which the living formerly belonged. — Pleasant walks may be taken to *Grantchester* (Orchard Café, open in summer), 2½ M. to the S.W., the chief resort of boating parties, with 'Byron's Pool', sung by Rupert Brooke, near which is *Trumpington,* with an early-Dec. church containing the second oldest brass in England (Sir Roger de Trumpington, d. 1289; comp. p. 55); to the picturesque village of *Madingley,* 4 M. to the W.; to *Cherry Hinton,* 3 M. to the S.E.; to the *Gogmagog Hills* (p. 317); etc.

From Cambridge to Mildenhall, 20¾ M., L. & N.E.R. in ¾-1 hr. (4*s.* 4*d.*, 2*s.* 7*d.*). — 10 M. *Burwell* has a fine Perp. church containing a palimpsest brass (1542). — 13½ M. *Fordham* (p. 319). — Beyond (16¾ M.) *Isleham* is a halt for Worlington Golf Links. — 20¾ M. *Mildenhall* (Bull, at *Barton Mills,* 1 M. to the E., 17 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*) has a fine church (Dec. and Perp.).

From Cambridge to Huntingdon, 20 M., L. & N.E.R. and L.M. & S.R. in ¾ hr. (4*s.* 2*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*). — Near (4½ M.) *Histon,* with a jam factory, is *Impington Hall,* the former seat of the Pepys family. — 14¾ M. St. Ives (Golden Lion, 25 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 2797 inhab., with a Perp. church, derives its name from St. Ivo, said to have been a 6th cent. saint from Persia. The Ouse is crossed here by a fine old bridge with a chantry-chapel (now a dwelling) on the central pier. A statue on Market Mill commemorates Oliver Cromwell, who lived here for some years. To Ely, see p. 319. Another branch-line runs to March (19 M.; p. 347) viâ *Somersham* (5½ M.; junction for Ramsey, see p. 302) and (10¾ M.) *Chatteris.* — 19¼ M. *Godmanchester.* About 4 M. to the S. is *Papworth,* a self-supporting community of consumptives, founded in 1916. — 20 M. *Huntingdon East,* see p. 301.

From Cambridge to Colchester, 51½ M., L. & N.E.R. in 2¼ hrs. (10*s.* 8*d.*, 6*s.* 5*d.*). — 3¼ M. *Shelford* (p. 317). — 12 M. *Bartlow,* junction for Saffron Walden (5½ M.; p. 317). The Bartlow Hills, four celebrated barrows, contained remains of the Roman period. — At (18¼ M.) *Haverhill* an alternative line to Chappel (19 M.; p. 336) runs viâ (10 M.) *Sible & Castle Hedingham* and (13 M.) *Halstead.* In *Sible Hedingham* church is the probable tomb of Sir John de Hawkwood (d. 1394), soldier of fortune. At *Castle Hedingham* are numerous old houses and the fine Norman keep (c. 1100; adm. 6*d.*) of the Veres, Earls of Oxford. About 2½ M. to the N. of Halstead is *Little Maplestead,* with the latest and smallest of the four round churches of England (comp. p. 241), belonging to a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers (founded in 1185) but rebuilt at the begin-

ning of the 14th century. The circular nave, drastically restored, is 26 ft. in diameter. — 25¼ M. *Clare* has the ruined castle of the Earls of Clare, while the mansion of Clare Abbey incorporates a house of Austin friars. — 31¾ M. *Long Melford* (Bull, T.H., 5 R., R. & B. from 8*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), a charming old place, has an imposing late-Perp. church with a detached Lady Chapel. A branch runs hence to Bury St. Edmunds (16½ M.; see below) viâ (5¼ M.) *Lavenham*, which has a noble church (Dec. chancel, late-Perp. nave and choir), a timbered guildhall (16th cent.), and many Tudor houses. — 34¾ M. **Sudbury** (White Horse, P. 10*s*.), a town of 7046 inhab. on the N. or Suffolk bank of the *Stour*, with many old houses, is considered to be the Eatanswill of the 'Pickwick Papers'. It has three Perp. churches: All Saints, St. Peter's, and St. Gregory's (in the vestry of which is preserved the head of Archbishop Simon of Sudbury, p. 30). Thomas Gainsborough (1727-88) was born in a house (refronted) in Gainsborough St. and is commemorated by a statue in Market Hill (by Sir Bertram Mackennal, 1913). — 43½ M. *Chappel* (comp. p. 335). — 46½ M. *Mark's Tey* (p. 312). — 51½ M. *Colchester*, see p. 312.

From Cambridge to Ipswich, 54½ M., L. & N.E.R. in 1½-2¼ hrs. (11*s*. 5*d*., 6*s*. 10*d*.). — Near Newmarket we cross the earthwork known as the *Devil's Dyke* and enter Suffolk (p. 315). — 13¾ M. **Newmarket** (rfmts.; Rutland Arms, 40 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.; White Hart, 20 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.; Golden Lion, R. 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 9753 inhab., has been the headquarters of horse-racing in England since the 17th century. Eight meetings are held here annually (hotels full and charges raised), the principal events being the Two Thousand Guineas and One Thousand Guineas (April-May) and the Jockey Club, Cesarewitch, and Cambridgeshire Stakes (Oct.). The races are run on various courses on Newmarket Heath, which belongs to the Jockey Club and extends for 4 M. to the W. The morning gallops of the horses in training are a perennial source of interest to the betting world. Railway to Ely, see p. 319.

28 M. **Bury St. Edmunds** (*Angel, 31 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 14*s*. 6*d*.; Suffolk, 26 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Everard's, R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), a town of 15,941 inhab., capital of West Suffolk (p. 315), derives its name from St. Edmund (841-870), king of the East Angles, who was defeated and martyred by the Danes (comp. p. 316). In 903 his body was brought hither for interment in the church of a monastery which had been founded c. 631 by King Sigebert and which subsequently became a wealthy Benedictine abbey. A chronicle of the inner life of the abbey from 1173 to 1202, the inspiration of Carlyle's 'Past and Present', was written by Jocelin de Brakelond, and another famous monk was John Lydgate (d. 1451?), the poet. Opposite the Angel Hotel (which figures in 'Pickwick') is the abbey gate, a fine Dec. structure of c. 1350, leading to the Abbey Garden, which contains the scanty remains of the *Abbey*, including the crypt of the abbot's dining hall (c. 1155), the abbot's bridge (13th cent.; N.E. corner), and the site of the chapter-house, with the graves of the famous Samson (1135-1211) and four other abbots. The site of the abbey-church is occupied by private gardens, but the ground-plan can be distinguished. Tablets on a ruined central pier commemorate the twenty-five barons who pledged themselves here before the high altar in 1214 to obtain from King John the ratification of Magna Charta. Opposite the ruined W. front of the church is the great Norman *Belfry Tower dating from 1119-48 (87 ft. high; view from the top), which formed the main approach to the church. Close by is the ruined 'Chapel of the Charnel'. Of the two great Perp. churches adjacent, both built by the monks, St. James's became in 1914 the *Cathedral* of the new diocese of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich. The S.W. window of the S. aisle contains old glass (story of Susanna and fragments of a Tree of Jesse). *St. Mary's*, of about the same date, has a magnificent *Roof in its nave and retains its old chancel and aisles; on the N. side of the altar are interred the remains

(removed hither at the Dissolution) of Mary of France (1496-1533), wife of Louis XII. and afterwards of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. At the W. end is the war memorial of the Suffolk Regiment. *Moyses Hall*, in Cornhill, now used as a museum (week-days 2-5; on Wed., Thurs., and Sat. 11-5), dates from the 12th cent. and is said to have been used as a synagogue (comp. p. xlvii). The *Cullum Library* (open at the same hours) contains also pictures, china, etc. The young ladies' school of 'Pickwick' has been identified as Nos. 42 & 43 Southgate St. Near Bury are *Hardwick House* (1½ M. to the S.; Jacobean); *Ickworth*, seat of the Marquis of Bristol (3 M. to the S.W.); *Rushbrooke Hall* (3¼ M. to the S.E.), a moated Elizabethan manor-house; *Hengrave Hall*, 3½ M. to the N.W., begun c. 1525; *Culford Hall*, 4 M. to the N.W., seat of Earl Cadogan; *Bradfield Hall*, 5 M. to the S.S.E., birthplace of Arthur Young, the agriculturist (1741-1820; buried in the churchyard); and *Honington*, 8 M. to the N.E., birthplace of Robert Bloomfield, the poet (1766-1023). Branches run from Bury to Long Melford (see p. 336) and to Thetford (see p. 320). — 40¼ M. *Haughley West*, and thence to Ipswich, see p. 316.

From Cambridge to *Bedford* and *Bletchley* (Oxford), see p. 238; to *Hitchin* (London), see p. 301; to *London* and to *Ely* and *Norwich*, see R. 40 b.

42. From London to Lowestoft and Yarmouth. The Norfolk Broads.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. from Liverpool Street to *Lowestoft* (Central), 117¾ M. in 3-4¼ hrs. (24*s.* 9*d.*, 14*s.* 10*d.*); to *Yarmouth* (South Town), 121¾ M. in 3-4½ hrs. (25*s.* 3*d.*, 15*s.* 2*d.*).

Steamers, see p. 310.

Road (A 12), 124½ M. — To (69½ M.) *Ipswich*, see pp. 309, 310. — 77 M. *Woodbridge* (see below); 82 M. *Wickham Market* (see below); 87 M. *Farnham* (r. for Aldeburgh, p. 338); 90 M. *Saxmundham* (see below); 99½ M. *Blythburgh* (p. 338; r. for Southwold); 106½ M. *Wrentham* (p. 339); 109½ M. *Kessingland* (p. 339); 114½ M. **Lowestoft** (p. 339); 122 M. *Gorleston* (p. 341); 124½ M. *Yarmouth* (p. 340).

From London to (68¾ M.) *Ipswich*, in Suffolk, see pp. 310-315. — 72¼ M. *Westerfield*, junction for Felixstowe (see p. 316). — 79 M. *Woodbridge* (Crown, T.H., 9 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), charmingly situated at the head of the estuary of the *Deben*, has a Perp. church and a quaint Shire Hall (c. 1575). Little Grange was the last home of Edward Fitzgerald (1809-83), translator of the 'Rubaiyat' of Omar Khayyam, who was born at *Bredfield House*, 2¾ M. to the N., and buried in *Boulge* church, close to Bredfield. At *Hollesley*, 6 M. to the S.E., is the Hollesley Labour Colony for the unemployed. — 84½ M. *Wickham Market*.

A branch-line runs N. to (6½ M.) **Framlingham** (Crown, 6 R. from 5*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), which has the picturesque ruined castle (O.W.; 10-1, 6, or 7, Sun. 11-3 or 4; adm. 6*d.*) of the Howards. Queen Mary took refuge here during the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne. The Perp. church contains Howard monuments, including those of the 3rd Duke of Norfolk (1473-1554) and his son the Earl of Surrey (executed in 1547), the poet. Framlingham College (1876) is a minor public school.

91¼ M. *Saxmundham* (Bell, 9 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; White Hart, 7 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*).

Friston Hall, 3 M. to the S.E., was the birthplace of Nathaniel Bacon (d. 1676), the Virginian patriot.

From Saxmundham to Aldeburgh, 8¼ M., L. & N.E.R. in 22 min. (1*s.* 8*d.*, 1*s.*). — At (4 M.) *Leiston* (White Horse, 13 beds, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*) is St. Mary's Abbey, an Anglican house of retreat, with the ruins (fine flint-work) of a house of Premonstratensian canons founded by Ranulf de Glanville in 1182 and removed hither in 1362. The ruins are open to visitors on application at the house, except during times of retreat (adm. 6*d.*). *Theberton Hall*, 2 M. to the N., was the birthplace of Charles M. Doughty (1843-1926), author of 'Travels in Arabia Deserta'. — 6 M. *Thorpeness* (Dolphin; County Club, residential), a colony of seaside bungalows and cottages, with a fresh-water boating lake known as the 'Meare'. — 8¼ M. **Aldeburgh** (Wentworth, 40 R. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*; Brudenell, T.H., 44 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; White Lion, 35 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*), a quiet and fashionable seaside resort on the estuary of the *Alde*, with 2892 inhab. and good golf-links. The church contains a bust of George Crabbe (1754-1832), the poet, a native of the town, which he described in the 'Borough'. The quaint Moot Hall, on the beach, is a half-timbered building of the 16th century. *Orford*, 5 M. to the S. (by ferry; 13 M. by road), has a ruined castle-keep (c. 1164) and a church with a ruined tower and Norman chancel.

95½ M. *Darsham.* — 100¾ M. *Halesworth* (Angel, R. & B. 6*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.*) has a Perp. church.

From Halesworth to Southwold, 9 M., light railway in 40 min. (1*s.* 10½*d.*, 1*s.* 1½*d.*). — 2½ M. *Wenhaston* church contains a large panel-painting of the Last Judgment (c. 1480). — 5 M. *Blythburgh* has a Perp. *Church, the finest in the district. — 8 M. *Walberswick* (Bell), a village frequented by artists. — 9 M. **Southwold** (Grand, 48 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. 21*s.*; Swan, 30 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Crown, 17 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Randolph, 1 M. from the sea, P. 16*s.* 6*d.*; Centre Cliff Lodge, Homestead, both private), an old town and pleasant seaside resort with 3376 inhab., a fine Perp. church, and St. Felix School for girls (1897). Steamers, see p. 310. A ferry crosses the mouth of the *Blyth* to Walberswick (toll 1*d.*, motor-cycle 3*d.*, with side-car 4*d.*, motor-car 1*s.*). — About 4 M. to the S. (by the coast; 10 M. by road) is *Dunwich* (inn), the earliest seat of the East Anglian bishopric (p. 321). Once a great seaport, destroyed by successive encroachments of the sea, it is now a picturesque little village surrounded by heathland. Of its ancient churches and monasteries it preserves only the ruins of a Franciscan friary.

109¼ M. **Beccles** (King's Head, 9 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), junction for Lowestoft, is a picturesque town of 7077 inhab. on the *Waveney* (comp. p. 342), with good boating. The Perp. church has a massive detached tower and an elaborate S. porch.

Gillingham, 1¼ M. to the N.W., has an early-Norman church. — *Barsham*, 2 M. to the W., has a round church-tower and an old rectory.

From Beccles to Norwich, 34 M., L. & N.E.R. in 1¼-1¾ hr. (4*s.* 5*d.*, 2*s.* 8*d.*). — 5¾ M. *Ditchingham.* Ditchingham House was the residence of Sir Rider Haggard (1856-1925). — 6¾ M. *Bungay* (King's Head, 6 R., R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.*), a town of 3106 inhab. on the Waveney, with a ruined castle, a market-cross, and two Perp. churches. — 13¼ M. *Harleston* (Magpie, 12 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*). At *Wingfield*, 5 M. to the S., are the remains of a castle (now a farmhouse) built by Michael de la Pole, 1st Earl of Suffolk (d. 1389), and a collegiate church built by Sir John Wingfield (d. 1361) and containing the tombs of the founder, of the 2nd Earl of Suffolk (d. 1415; fine wooden effigies), and of the 2nd Duke (d. 1491; alabaster effigies). — 16¾ M. *Pulham Market*, with an air station (mooring mast for airships). — 19½ M. *Tivetshall*, and thence to Norwich, see p. 316.

117¾ M. Lowestoft. — *Rfmts.* — HOTELS. **Royal*, 60 R. from 8*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.; **Grand*, 80 R. from 8*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*., P. from 15*s*. 6*d*.; *Victoria*, 43 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; *Imperial*, by the station, 21 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.; *Esplanade*, 40 R., P. from 15*s*., *Clyffe*, P. 12*s*. 6*d*., both private.

CABS 1*s*. 6*d*. per M., each part of a mile 10*d*. — TRAMWAY from the N. to the S. boundary of the town (3 M.). — MOTORBUSES to *Yarmouth*, *Southwold*, *Beccles*, *Bungay*, etc.

POST OFFICE, London Road, near the Central Station.

THEATRES. *New*, *Marina*, both in London Road. — CONCERTS at the *Sparrow's Nest*.

STEAMERS, see p. 310. River-steamers start daily in summer for trips on the *Broads* (p. 341).

Lowestoft, with 44,326 inhab., is a flourishing fishing port and a popular seaside resort. The old town lies to the N. of the swing-bridge across the channel connecting the outer and inner harbours. Adjoining the outer harbour are the fish-markets, which present a busy scene during the herring (Oct.-Dec.) and mackerel seasons. From the High St. picturesque narrow lanes known as 'scores' descend to the beach. Near the *Ness Point*, the most easterly point of England (1° 45′ E. long.), is a quaint colony of fishermen's cottages with fish-curing and net-mending sheds. Farther N. are the *Denes*, a pleasant common, above which are the 'Sparrow's Nest', with gardens, and Belle Vue Park. The fine Perp. parish church (St. Margaret's) lies outside the town to the W. and is reached from the High St. by St. Margaret's Road. The free library, in Clapham Road, not far from the station, contains relics of German attacks on Lowestoft from the sea and the air. — To the S. of the swing-bridge is the visitors' quarter, with an esplanade and two piers.

The inner harbour, known as *Lake Lothing*, is connected with (1½ M.) **Oulton Broad** (pron. 'oleton'; Wherry, R. 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.), which affords good boating and fishing. George Borrow's house, which stood on the bank of the lake, has been pulled down. — On the motorbus route to Southwold (12½ M.; p. 338) are (5 M.) *Kessingland*, a small seaside resort, and (8 M.) *Wrentham* (Spread Eagle, P. 10*s*. 6*d*.).

FROM LOWESTOFT TO NORWICH, 23¼ M., L. & N.E.R. in 1 hr. (4*s*. 5*d*., 2*s*. 8*d*.). — 1½ M. *Oulton Broad* (see above). — 5½ M. *Somerleyton*. The gardens of *Somerleyton Hall* (Lord Somerleyton) are frequently open to the public on summer afternoons. — 7¾ M. *Haddiscoe* (see below). — 11¼ M. *Reedham*, and thence to Norwich, see p. 341.

FROM LOWESTOFT TO YARMOUTH, 10¼ M., Midland & G.N. Joint Railway in ½ hr. (2*s*. 2½*d*., 1*s*. 4*d*.). — 2¼ M. *Lowestoft North*. — 3¾ M. *Corton* (Hut, 40 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.), with pleasure-grounds and commons. *Blundeston*, 1½ M. to the W., is the Blunderstone of 'David Copperfield' and was frequently visited by the poet Gray. — 7¾ M. *Gorleston-on-Sea* (p. 341); 9 M. *Gorleston North*. — 10¼ M. *Yarmouth* (South Town or Beach), see p. 340. — Another route from Lowestoft to Yarmouth (South Town; 14½ M.) runs viâ *Somerleyton* (see above) and *St. Olaves* (see below).

Beyond Beccles the main line crosses the Waveney and enters Norfolk (p. 316). — At (114¾ M.) *Haddiscoe* (comp. above) we recross the river into Suffolk. — 115¼ M. *St. Olaves* (Cromwell, unlicensed, 14 R. from 4*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. or D. 3*s*.), with the ruins

of a priory of Austin canons (O.W.; apply to caretaker, fee 3*d.*), founded by Robert FitzOsbert c. 1236. Close by is **Fritton Decoy*, a wood-girt lake with duck-decoys, open to visitors in summer for boating and angling. Fritton church has a round Saxon tower and an apsidal Norman chancel. — About 2 M. to the N. of (117¾ M.) *Belton* is **Burgh Castle* (apply at Church Farm), the extensive ruins of *Garianonum*, one of the Roman forts of the 'Saxon Shore' (p. 39), with massive walls of flint and brick, enclosing three sides of a rectangle, and four solid round towers. It overlooks *Breydon Water*, the tidal estuary of the Yare, Waveney, and Bure. — We re-enter Norfolk.

121¾ M. **Yarmouth.** — Railway Stations. *South Town*, on the left bank of the Yare, for the L. & N.E.R. to Lowestoft, Ipswich, and London; *Vauxhall*, on the N. side of Breydon Water, for the L. & N.E.R. to Norwich; *Beach*, for the Midland & G.N. Joint Railway to King's Lynn and for some of the Lowestoft trains.

Hotels. On the Marine Parade: **Queen's*, 120 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; **Royal*, 100 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; **Victoria*, 40 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Norfolk*, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*, *Goode's*, under the same management, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Granville*, near the Britannia Pier, R. from 4*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 13*s.*; *Angel*, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B., L., or D. 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Cromwell*, unlicensed, on the Hall Quay, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, P. from 13*s.*; *White Horse*, 13 Northgate St., 10 R. from 2*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Brunswick*, temperance, P. from 12*s.*

Cabs. First mile 1*s.* 6*d*, then 9*d.* per ⅓ M. — Tramways to *Gorleston* and *Caister*. — Motorbuses to *Burgh Castle, Lowestoft, Wroxham, Norwich, Martham*, etc.

Steamers to *London*, see p. 310. River-steamers ply in summer up the Yare to *Norwich* and up the Bure to *Wroxham* and the *Broads*.

Post Office, Hall Quay, corner of Regent St.

Theatres. *Aquarium; Theatre Royal; Hippodrome; Regent.* Concerts, etc., on the piers and at the Winter Gardens. — Racecourse at the N. end of the town.

Yarmouth, officially *Great Yarmouth*, with 60,710 inhab., is the chief town, fishing port, and holiday resort on the East Anglian coast, situated on a narrow strip of land between the *Yare* and the sea, some 2 M. to the N. of the river's mouth. Yarmouth figures largely in 'David Copperfield'. Its attractions include good sands for bathers, three piers, gardens, and numerous places of entertainment. Yarmouth Roads afford good anchorage.

The characteristic feature of the old town, which adjoins the river, is the series of extremely narrow 'rows', about 145 in number. The narrowest of these, Kitty Witches Row (No. 95), leading from Middlegate St. to King St., is only 29 in. wide; Broad Row and Market Row, between Hall Quay and the market-place, are the widest (6 ft.). On the Hall Quay are the modern *Town Hall* and the Star Hotel, an Elizabethan mansion. No. 4 South Quay contains a room in which the Parliamentary leaders met to decide the fate of Charles I. Close by, in Middlegate St., is the *Old Tollhouse* (now used as the free library and museum), an interesting building of the 14th cent.,

with an exterior staircase and dungeons (adm. 3*d.*). Near the Tollhouse are the remains of the *Greyfriars Cloisters* (week-days, 10-1 and 2.15-5.30; adm. 2*d.*). The market-place is continued on the N. by Church Plain, in which, on the right, is the *Fishermen's Almshouse* or *Hospital*, a picturesque building of 1702. To the N. is the parish church of *St. Nicholas* (236 ft. long, 112 ft. wide; area 23,265 sq. ft.), one of the largest in the country, founded by Bishop Herbert de Losinga (p. 321) in 1105; the present nave is Transitional. Part of the old town walls are still standing, including some traces of King Henry's Tower (near the N.E. corner of the church), the N.W. tower (near the bottom of Fuller's Hill, close by), and the more interesting Blackfriars Tower (in Blackfriars Road, some distance to the S.). — On the *South Denes* rises the *Nelson Monument* (1817; 144 ft. high; view from the top, 6*d.*), and close by is the *Fish Wharf*, a busy scene in the herring and mackerel seasons. 'Bloaters', lightly salted and smoked herrings, are a speciality of Yarmouth.

Gorleston (Cliff, 40 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. 21*s.*; Pier), the S. suburb of Yarmouth, on the opposite bank of the Yare, is a more select resort. Railway stations, see p. 339.

From Yarmouth to Norwich, 20½ M., L. & N.E.R. from Vauxhall Station in ¾ hr. (3*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*). — The trains run either viâ *Reedham* (8½ M.; p. 339), *Cantley* (10½ M.; p. 342), and *Buckenham* (12¾ M.; p. 342), or viâ (10 M.) *Acle* (Queen's Head, 5 R., R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), a good starting-point for the Broads (see p. 342), and (14¾ M.) *Brundall* (Yare, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.*, D. 3*s.*), station for Surlingham Broad (p. 342). — 18½ M. *Whitlingham* (p. 324). — 20½ M. *Norwich* (Thorpe Station), see p. 320.

From Yarmouth to *Lowestoft*, see p. 339; to *King's Lynn* and *Peterborough*, see R. 43.

The ***Norfolk Broads** (i.e. 'broadening out of a river'), a great holiday centre for yachting (numerous regattas) and boating, are situated in the flat and marshy S.E. portion of the county, within the triangle Lowestoft-Norwich-Stalham. About 40-50 in number and varying in size from 2 to 500 acres (in all about 5000 acres), they provide some 200 M. of navigable waterway, if we include the rivers Bure (with its tributaries the Ant and the Thurne), Yare, and Waveney, all of which meet at Breydon Water (p. 340). The Dutch appearance of the scenery, enhanced by the drainage windmills, the solitary, reed-fringed lagoons, the abundance of wild flowers, birds, and butterflies (including the swallow-tail), and the charm of the villages and hamlets give a unique character to Broadland.

Yachts and 'wherries' (the characteristic craft of the Broads) may be hired at Wroxham, Norwich, Potter Heigham, Oulton Broad, etc., or through Blake's Ltd., 22 Newgate St., London, E.C. 1. The cost of hire, with full equipment, is about 4*l.*-24*l.* a week in Aug. (less in other months) according to size (2-10 persons), and the cost of a holiday on the Broads, including boat and food, may be reckoned at about 4*l.* per head per week. Those wishing to explore the remoter waters should choose a vessel of shallow draught. The charges for the larger boats include the wages (but not the board) of one or two boatmen, and a dinghy, useful for exploring, is often provided. Rowing-boats, with awning and sail, accom

modating three persons, cost about 2*l.* per week. Provisions are readily procurable from day to day. The inns are often full up in August. River-steamers, see pp. 339, 340. — The Broads provide good angling (bream, roach, and rudd), for which a licence is required (at any post office; small fee).

The Bure is connected with most of the Broads, but its lower reaches are not very attractive. It flows into Breydon Water (p. 340) close to the Vauxhall Station at Yarmouth. — 5 M. *Runham Ferry* is the nearest point on the Bure for a visit (by road, 2¼ M.) to *Filby Broad* (inn), which forms a single sheet of water (600 acres; good fishing) with *Rollesby Broad* and *Ormesby Broad*. — Beyond (3½ M.) *Stokesby*, a pretty village, we pass Muck Fleet, a dyke (not navigable) leading to Filby Broad. — 2½ M. *Acle Bridge*, 1½ M. from Acle (p. 341). — About 3 M. farther on we pass the mouth of the Thurne. Ascending this stream we pass (1 M.) a dyke leading to the small *Womack Broad* and the village of *Ludham* (inn), with a church containing a painted screen of 1493. Farther on we reach (3 M.) *Potter Heigham* bridge (12th cent.; inn; station, see p. 343) and (1½ M.) Kendal Dyke, leading to *Heigham Sound*, *Whiteslea Pool*, and (2 M.) *Hickling Broad*, the largest of all (400 acres; boats drawing more than 2½ ft. of water must keep to the channels marked out by stakes). Hickling Staithe (Pleasure Boat, P. 10*s.*), at the N. end, is ¾ M. from the village. Old Meadow Dyke connects Heigham Sound with (1½ M.) *Horsey Mere* (130 acres), whence the navigable New Cut leads to Palling (p. 343). Dungeon Dyke connects the Thurne with *Martham* or *Somerton Broad* (station, see p. 343). — Returning to the Bure, we pass (1½ M.) the scanty ruins of *St. Benet's Abbey*, founded by Canute for Benedictines in 1034. Opposite is the Fleet Dyke, leading to *South Walsham Broad* (50 acres). — About ½ M. farther on we reach the mouth of the Ant, which leads to (4½ M.) the shallow **Barton Broad* (channel-stakes) and *Stalham* or *Sutton Broad*, overgrown with vegetation and water-lilies (station, see p. 343). — Returning to the Bure, we pass a dyke leading to **Ranworth Broad* (inner broad closed). *Ranworth* church, on the S. bank, contains a late-Perp. painted *Rood Screen. — Beyond (3½ M.) *Horning Ferry* (picturesque inn) and *Horning* (Swan, 10 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*) we reach some of the prettiest scenery on the river, with *Woodbastwick Broad* (30 acres), *Hoveton Little Broad* (30 acres), *Salhouse Broad*, and *Hoveton Great Broad* (130 acres). — 5 M. **Wroxham Broad* (120 acres; no fishing allowed), the most frequented and perhaps the most beautiful of all. — 1½ M. *Wroxham* (p. 324). — The river now narrows considerably, but is navigable by small craft as far as Aylsham (p. 343). The last broad on the Bure is (2½ M.) *Belaugh Broad* (12 acres).

The Yare flows into the W. end of Breydon Water (p. 340). — At (10 M.) *Reedham* (station, p. 341) the New Cut connects the Yare with the Waveney at St. Olaves (p. 339). — 1½ M. *Hardley Cross* stands at the mouth of the *Chet*, which is navigable as far as (4 M.) *Loddon*. — 2¼ M. *Cantley* (station, see p. 341). Farther on, at *Langley*, near the S. bank, are the remains of a Premonstratensian abbey (1198). — 2 M. *Buckenham Ferry* (station, see p. 341). — About ¾ M. farther on a dyke leads on the left to *Rockland Broad* (50 acres). — Beyond (1½ M.) *Coldham Hall* (1 M. from Brundall station, p. 341) is the entrance to *Surlingham Broad*, overgrown with reeds. The scenery beyond this point is charming. After passing *Whitlingham* (p. 324), we reach (8 M.) the mouth of the *Wensum*, which we ascend to (1 M.) *Norwich* (p. 320).

The Waveney, which divides Norfolk from Suffolk, flows into the W. end of Breydon Water (p. 340), near Burgh Castle. Its scenery is much less attractive than that of the Bure or the Yare. At (6 M.) *St. Olaves* a landing should be made to visit *Fritton Decoy* (p. 340). — 9 M. *Somerleyton* (p. 339). About 3 M. farther on Oulton Dyke leads on the left to (1½ M.) *Oulton Broad* and *Lowestoft* (p. 339). *Burgh St. Peter* church, ¾ M. farther on, has a tower of five stories, each smaller than the one below it. — Beyond (8 M.) *Beccles* (p. 338) the river narrows, but is navigable for small boats as far as (8 M.) *Bungay* (p. 338).

43. From Yarmouth to King's Lynn and Peterborough.

Railway. Midland & G.N. Joint Railway from Yarmouth (Beach) to *King's Lynn*, 75¼ M. in 2¼-3¼ hrs. (11*s.* 11*d.*, 7*s.* 2*d.*); to *Peterborough* (North), 114¾ M. in 3¼-4¼ hrs. (18*s.* 2*d.*, 10*s.* 11*d.*). Through-carriages to London, Leicester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby, etc.

Road. *A.* Viâ Norwich and Wisbech, 99½ M. — 3 M. *Caister* (see below); 6½ M. *Filby* (p. 342); 12 M. *Acle* (p. 341). — We enter (23 M.) **Norwich** (p. 320) by Thorpe Road (Pl. F, G, 4) and leave it by Dereham Road (Pl. A, 2). — 39 M. *Dereham* (p. 323); 51 M. *Swaffham* (p. 323); 65 M. *Downham Market* (p. 319); 78 M. *Wisbech* (p. 346); 92½ M. *Thorney* (p. 346); 99½ M. *Peterborough* (p. 302).

B. Viâ Cromer and King's Lynn (A 149 to King's Lynn, A 141 to Wisbech, then A 47), 121½ M. — 3 M. *Caister* (see below); 5½ M. *Ormesby* (see below); 8½ M. *Rollesby* (p. 342); 11½ M. *Potter Heigham* (p. 342); 14 M. *Catfield* (see below); 17 M. *Stalham* (see below); 25 M. *North Walsham* (see below); 34 M. **Cromer** (p. 324); 36½ M. *West Runton* (p. 325); 38 M. **Sheringham** (p. 325); 41 M. *Weybourne* (p. 344); 45½ M. *Cley* (p. 344); 46½ M. *Blakeney* (p. 344); 54½ M. *Wells-on-Sea* (p. 346); 56½ M. *Holkham* (p. 346); 60½ M. *Burnham Market* (p. 345); 65½ M. *Brancaster* (p. 345); 71½ M. **Hunstanton** (p. 345); 76½ M. *Snettisham* (p. 345); 78½ M. *Dersingham* (p. 345). — We leave *Sandringham* (p. 345) on our left. — 83 M. *Castle Rising* (p. 345); 87 M. **King's Lynn** (p. 344); 99 M. *Walsoken* (p. 346); 100 M. *Wisbech* (p. 346). Thence to (121½ M.) *Peterborough*, see above.

Yarmouth, see p. 340. — 2¾ M. *Caister-on-Sea* (Manor House, 30 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*). About 1½ M. to the W. is the picturesque ruin of *Caister Castle*, built of brick by Sir John Fastolf (d. 1459), one of Henry V.'s generals in France, and doubtfully bequeathed by him to John Paston (1421-66), author of many of the famous 'Paston Letters'. The Paston family held the castle till 1659. — The railway then runs for some distance through the Broads district (p. 341). — 5½ M. *Great Ormesby*, station for Ormesby, Rollesby, and Filby Broads (2¼ M. to the W.; motorbus). — 7¼ M. *Hemsby*, station for the coast village of (1 M.) *Winterton*. — 10 M. *Martham*, station for Rollesby Broad (2 M. to the S.) and Martham Broad (2 M. to the N.). — 12¾ M. *Potter Heigham*. — 15 M. *Catfield* lies between Hickling Broad (2¼ M. to the E.) and Barton Broad (2 M. to the W.). — 17¾ M. *Stalham* (Swan), close to Stalham Broad, is the station for the coast villages of (4 M.) *Palling* and (5 M.) *Happisburgh* (pron. 'hazeboro'). — 24½ M. *North Walsham*, junction for Mundesley and Cromer (see p. 324). — 30 M. *Aylsham* (Black Boys, 22 R.), charmingly situated on the Bure (comp. p. 342), has another station on the L. & N.E.R. (p. 324). **Blickling Hall*, 1½ M. to the N.W., is the Jacobean seat of the Marquis of Lothian, built in 1626 (gardens usually open on Thurs. in summer, 2-5; adm. 1*s.*). The estate belonged at one time to the father of Anne Boleyn, who may have been born here (comp. p. 43). The church contains a fine monument to the 8th Marquis of Lothian (d. 1901), by G. F. Watts.

41½ M. *Melton Constable* (rfmts.; Hastings Arms).

From Melton Constable to Cromer, 15 M., Midland & G.N. Joint Railway in ½ hr. (3*s.* 2*d.*, 1*s.* 11*d.*). — 5 M. *Holt* (Feathers, R. 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), birthplace of Sir Thomas Gresham (d. 1579), founder of the Royal Exchange, has a minor public school founded by his uncle Sir John Gresham (d. 1556), Lord Mayor of London. *Cley*, with a fine Dec. and Perp. church, and *Blakeney* (*Blakeney, 58 R. from 8*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*), with a beautiful E.E. chancel to its conspicuous church, lie 1½-5½ M. to the N.W., on the edge of the salt-marshes of the N. coast of Norfolk. *Blakeney Point* is a bird sanctuary and nature reserve (N.T.; 1100 acres). Cley Marshes also are a bird-nesting sanctuary. — 8½ M. *Weybourne* (Weybourne Court, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 18*s.*), a pretty coast village. — 11¼ M. *Sheringham* (p. 325). — 15 M. *Cromer* (Beach), see p. 324.

From Melton Constable to *Norwich*, see p. 324.

51¼ M. *Fakenham* (Crown, 12 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*), with a Perp. church, has another station on the line from Dereham to Wells (p. 323). — 55 M. *Raynham Park* is the seat of Marquis Townshend; the mansion was built by Inigo Jones in 1635 and enlarged by William Kent. Gen. Townshend (1861-1924), defender of Kut el-Amara, is buried in the churchyard. — 60 M. *Massingham*. About 2½ M. to the N. is *Houghton Hall* (Earl of Rocksavage), a huge classical mansion built by Colin Campbell in 1722-35 for Sir Robert Walpole (1676-1745), who, together with his son Horace Walpole (1717-97), is buried in the little church in the park. — 73¼ M. *South Lynn* (rfmts.).

75¼ M. **King's Lynn**, or *Lynn* (rfmts.; Globe, 41 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.*; Duke's Head, T.H., 20 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; East Anglian, commercial, R. 4*s.* 6*d.*, B., L., or D. 3*s.*; Cozen's, unlicensed, 40 R., R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), with 19,968 inhab., an ancient town of great archæological interest and once the fourth seaport in the kingdom, lies on the right bank of the *Ouse*, 2 M. from its influx into the Wash. The two railway stations adjoin each other in Blackfriars Road. In the Saturday Market Place, near the river, is *St. Margaret's*, founded c. 1100 by Bishop Losinga (p. 321), an interesting structure of various dates. On the upper part of the S.W. tower is a moon-dial. The church contains the fine brasses of Robert Braunche (1364; with a representation of a peacock feast) and Adam de Walsoken (1349). Opposite is the *Guildhall*, with 'flushwork' (p. 315), dating in part from 1423; the municipal plate includes the fine 'King John's Cup' (c. 1350) and 'King John's Sword'. In St. James's St., to the E., is the *Greyfriars Tower* (15th cent.), once the central lantern of a cruciform church; and to the S., in Bridge St., is the *Greenland Fishery*, a quaint building of 1605, now used as a museum (week-days, 10-dusk; adm. 6*d.*, Wed. 3*d.*), with relics of Eugene Aram (p. 449), who, at the time of his arrest, was an usher at the local grammar school. Queen St. and King St. lead N. from the Guildhall, past the charming little *Custom House* (1683; with a statue of Charles II. ascribed to C. G. Cibber), to the Tuesday Market

Place, a little to the E. of which is *St. Nicholas Chapel* (15th cent.). The entrance to the Alexandra and Bentinck Docks (17 acres) is in St. Ann's St., close by. In the Walks, a public garden to the S. of the station, is the *Red Mount Chapel*, a curious brick structure of c. 1483, probably built as a wayside shrine for pilgrims to Walsingham (p. 323). The *South Gate*, in London Road, the only town-gate remaining, dates from c. 1440. Fanny Burney (1752-1840), whose father Dr. Burney was organist at St. Margaret's, and George Vancouver (1758-98) were natives of Lynn. A special industry of Lynn is the manufacture of merry-go-rounds.

Lynn is a good centre from which to visit the 'Seven Churches of Marshland' (p. 346): Clenchwarton, Tilney, Terrington, Walpole St. Peter, Emneth, Walsoken, and West Walton. Motorbuses ply to Hunstanton, Long Sutton (p. 348), etc.

From King's Lynn to Hunstanton and Wells, 31¼ M., L. & N.E.R. in 1¼-1¾ hr. (6*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 11*d.*); to Hunstanton, 15 M. in 30-38 min. (3*s.* 2*d.*, 1*s.* 11*d.*). — 3 M. *North Wootton* is the station for the charming village of **Castle Rising**, 1¾ M. to the E. The *Castle (always open; adm. 6*d.*), built in 1176, with a fine Norman keep, served as a prison for Queen Isabella (d. 1358). The church is also late-Norman, with an elaborate W. front. Adjacent is the Bede House or Trinity Hospital, founded by the Earl of Northampton in 1614 for a governess and twelve poor women, who wear a picturesque Jacobean costume. — 6 M. *Wolferton* is the station (as is indicated by its smart appearance) for **Sandringham Hall**, 2 M. to the E., the Norfolk home of King George V. The estate (7000 acres) was purchased by Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) in 1862, when the present house was erected from the designs of Albert J. Humbert. Queen Alexandra died here in 1925. Adjoining the hall is *York Cottage*, a secondary residence. The elaborate iron gates at the main entrance of the park were a wedding-present to Edward VII. from the city of Norwich. The park and the beautiful gardens, with the dairy and the kennels, are open to visitors on Wed. (11-4) in summer, in the absence of the royal family (entrance by the E. lodge). The church contains numerous royal memorials. — 8 M. *Dersingham* (Feathers, P.R.H.A., 5 R., P. 12*s.* 6*d.*) and (9¾ M.) *Snettisham* (p. liv) have fine churches. — Passengers for Wells change at (13 M.) *Heacham*. — 15 M. **Hunstanton** (pron. 'hunston'; rfmts.; *Sandringham, owned by the L. & N.E.R., 56 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; Le Strange Arms & Golf Links, 50 R., Glebe, 40 R., Golden Lion, 23 R., these three under the same management, R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; The Lodge, at Old Hunstanton, R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*: Westgate, private, P. 16*s.* 6*d.*), with 1282 inhab., is a modern seaside resort, with good sands and geologically interesting cliffs. Old Hunstanton, 1 M. to the N.E., has a fine Dec. church containing tombs of the Le Strange family, who have held the manor for 800 years and whose seat is *Hunstanton Hall* (16-17th cent.; park open on Thurs., 10-dusk; gardens on Thurs. 2.30-6 in July-Sept., 1*s.*). About 1½ M. farther on is *Holme-next-the-Sea*, at the end of the Peddars' Way (p. 324). Motorbuses ply from Hunstanton to Lynn, Brancaster, Wells, Fakenham, etc. — At Heacham (see above) the Wells line turns E. — 25 M. *Burnham Market* (Hoste Arms). Lord Nelson (1758-1805) was born at the old rectory (pulled down) of *Burnham Thorpe*, 1 M. to the S.E., the church of which contains the font in which he was christened, a bust of him, and an oak lectern made of timber from the 'Victory' (p. 54). *Creake Abbey*, the remains of which are 1 M. to the S., was founded in 1206 for Austin canons. *Brancaster*, a marsh-village 5 M. to the N.W. of the station, with good golf-links, has slight traces of the

Roman *Branodunum*, one of the forts of the 'Saxon Shore' (p. 39). *Scolt Head* (N.T.; sanctuary for terns and other birds), an island of 1200 acres on the opposite side of Brancaster Harbour, has a fine range of sand dunes, some of which are 70 ft. in height. — 29 M. *Holkham* (Victoria, T.H., 6 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*). *Holkham Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Leicester, is a Palladian mansion built in 1734-64 by William Kent and the younger Matthew Brettingham for 'Coke of Norfolk' (1752-1842), the 1st Earl, a great agriculturist. It contains a fine collection of sculptures and paintings (shown on written application to the land agent); the park is open to pedestrians daily, the gardens on Wed. in July-September. — 31¼ M. *Wells-on-Sea*, or *Wells-next-the-Sea* (Crown, 16 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*), a small seaport on the edge of the salt-marshes. From Wells to Dereham, see p. 323.

From King's Lynn to March, 25½ M., L. & N.E.R. in ¾-1 hr. (4*s.* 10*d.*, 2*s.* 11*d.*). — 6 M. *Magdalen Road*, junction for Ely (see p. 319). — 15½ M. *Emneth* church has a Perp. nave and a Norman and E.E. chancel. — 17¾ M. *Wisbech*, see below. — 25½ M. *March*, see p. 347.

From King's Lynn to *Ely*, see p. 319; to *Norwich*, see p. 323; to *Spalding*, see p. 348.

The Peterborough train returns to South Lynn (p. 344) and proceeds W. — 80 M. *Clenchwarton.* The church of *Tilney All Saints*, 1 M. to the S., is a Norman and Perp. edifice, with a fine roof, screen, and stalls. — 81½ M. *Terrington. Terrington St. Clement*, 1 M. to the N., has a superb Perp. church with a detached tower. — Near (83¾ M.) *Walpole* King John lost his baggage in 1216 in attempting to cross the Wash. *Walpole St. Peter*, 2 M. to the S., has a Perp. church. — 86¼ M. *Sutton Bridge*, junction for Spalding and Bourne (see p. 348). Our line turns S. and skirts the bank of the *Nene.* — 93¾ M. *Wisbech* (Rose & Crown, 21 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), in Cambridgeshire (p. 317), a town and seaport of 11,316 inhab., has an interesting church and museum.

Walsoken, adjoining Wisbech on the N., is a Norfolk town of 4588 inhab., with a fine Norman church. Farther N. is (2 M.) *West Walton*, with a good E.E. church. *Leverington* church, 1½ M. to the N.W. of Wisbech, has a beautiful porch, font, and Jesse window. For the L. & N.E.R. station at Wisbech, see above.

Beyond Wisbech the line crosses the Fen District (p. 347). — 99¼ M. *Murrow* (comp. p. 347). — 105½ M. *Thorney* (Rose & Crown, P.R.H.A., B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*). The church (Norman and Perp.) is a relic of a great Benedictine abbey. — 108¾ M. *Eye Green.*

About 4½ M. to the N. of Thorney or Eye Green is **Crowland** or *Croyland* (Abbey Hostel, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*). The *Abbey, a great Benedictine house, was founded by King Ethelbald of Mercia over the tomb of the hermit St. Guthlac (d. 714). The chief features of the ruined abbey-church are the magnificent W. front, with its old statues, begun in 1170 in the E.E. and completed in the early-Perp. style; the W. belfry-tower (1427; view), with a famous peal of six bells; the N. aisle (1405), still in use as a parish church, with a parclose screen of 1413; part of the ruined nave (1405); and a fine Norman arch at the crossing. In the middle of the town, now high and dry, is the three-way *Trinity Bridge, built over the Welland in the 14th cent., with a crowned figure of the Saviour on the S. side.

114¾ M. *Peterborough North*, see p. 302.

44. From Ely to Lincoln and Doncaster.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. to *Lincoln*, 75¼ M. in 2 hrs. (15*s*. 3*d*., 9*s*. 2*d*.); to *Doncaster*, 112 M. in 4 hrs. (22*s*. 8*d*., 13*s*. 7*d*.). Through-trains from Harwich to Sheffield, Manchester, and Liverpool, from Lowestoft to York, from Felixstowe to Sheffield, etc.

Road, 12½ M. — 5 M. *Littleport;* 24½ M. *Wisbech* (p. 346); 33½ M. *Long Sutton* (p. 348); 35½ M. *Gedney* (p. 348); 38½ M. *Holbeach* (p. 348); 44½ M. *Fosdyke;* 52½ M. *Swineshead;* 58½ M. *Heckington* (p. 353); 63½ M. *Sleaford* (p. 348). — We enter (80½ M.) **Lincoln** (p. 348) by High St. (Pl. A, 6) and leave it by Newland (Pl. A, 3, 4). — 86½ M. *Saxilby;* 94 M. *Torksey;* 100½ M. *Gainsborough* (p. 352); 112½ M. *Bawtry* (p. 430); 121½ M. *Doncaster* (p. 430).

Ely, see p. 317. The line runs N.W. through the heart of the **Fen District.**

Fenland, a vast flat area 70 M. across from N. to S. and 35 M. from E. to W., situated within the counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, Huntingdon, and Lincoln, originally consisted of swamps fed by flooded rivers and streams. The best work in the reclamation of the fens was accomplished in 1621-56 by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, the Dutch engineer. The soil is very fertile, producing excellent corn and root crops. Though avoided by the ordinary tourist, the fens afford good wild-fowling and skating, and with their interesting flora and beautiful sunsets they present many attractions to the nature-lover.

15½ M. **March** (rfmts.; Griffin, R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.), the capital of the Isle of Ely (p. 318), with 8939 inhab., is chiefly important as a railway centre. The old church of St. Wendreda has a noble double hammer-beam roof with a profusion of carved angels (15th cent.). Branch-lines run from March to Peterborough (14 M.; East and North Stations; p. 302), to King's Lynn (see p. 346), and to St. Ives (see p. 335).

Beyond (21¾ M.) *Murrow*, where we cross the Peterborough-Wisbech line (p. 346), we enter Lincolnshire.

Lincolnshire, or *Lincs*, the second largest county in England, and probably the most highly cultivated, is situated between the Wash and the Humber. It is divided into three administrative counties: the *Parts of Lindsey*, on the N., which has the chalk Wolds, the limestone 'Cliff', and the marshlands bordering the sea-coast as its chief features; the *Parts of Kesteven*, in the S.W., a pleasantly undulating district; and the *Parts of Holland*, in the S.E., wholly fenland. The county's lack of scenery is compensated for by its wealth of glorious churches. The existence of coal under the greater part of Lincolnshire has recently been established.

We cross the *Bedford Level*, which was reclaimed by Vermuyden (see above) for an association headed by the 4th Earl of Bedford. — 28 M. *Postland* is 4 M. to the E. of Crowland Abbey (p. 346). — 31¾ M. *Cowbit*. Cowbit Wash is a famous resort of skaters.

35 M. **Spalding** (rfmts.; White Hart, T.H., 22 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Red Lion, 13 R. from 3*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), a picturesque, Dutch-looking town of 10,702 inhab., situated on the *Welland*. Large quantities of potatoes and of bulbs (daffodils, narcissi, etc.) and flowers are grown in the neighbourhood. The parish church, founded in 1284, with double aisles.

has a charming interior. Close by, on the S., is the Ayscough Fee Hall, dating from 1429 and now a museum.

A branch runs W. from Spalding to (9³/₄ M.) *Bourne* (Angel, 9 R., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 4317 inhab., claimed to be the birthplace of Hereward the Wake (p. 318). The late-Norman nave of the parish church is a relic of an abbey of Austin canons. *Grimsthorpe* (no adm.), seat of the Earl of Ancaster, 5 M. to the N.W., with a park of 1992 acres, was mainly built c. 1541 by Charles Brandon, Earl of Suffolk, but the N. front is by Vanbrugh (1722). From Bourne to Sleaford, see below; to Essendine, see p. 301. Beyond Bourne the line from Spalding goes on to *Saxby* (18 M.; p. 279); through-trains from Cromer, Yarmouth, etc., to Birmingham, Nottingham, and Derby.

From Spalding to King's Lynn, 26¹/₂ M., Midland & G.N. Joint Railway in 1¹/₄ hr. (5*s*. 2*d*., 3*s*. 1*d*.). This line passes a remarkable series of village-churches. — 4 M. *Moulton* has a fine church-spire (c. 1385). — 5 M. *Whaplode* church has a late-Norman and Transitional nave. — 7¹/₄ M. *Holbeach*, a small market-town, has a large late-Dec. church. — 10¹/₂ M. *Gedney* church, mainly Dec., is very fine. — 11³/₄ M. *Long Sutton* (Bull, R. & B. 6*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*.) has a stately church with an E.E. lead spire 162 ft. high, the oldest in the country, and a Transitional nave. — 15¹/₂ M. *Sutton Bridge*, and thence to Lynn, see p. 346.

From Spalding to *Peterborough* and to *Boston* and *Grimsby*, see R. 15.

37¹/₄ M. *Pinchbeck* has a stately Perp. church. — 43¹/₂ M. *Donington Road.* A memorial in *Donington* church commemorates Matthew Flinders (1774-1814), a native of the village, the first to survey a large part of the Australian coast.

54 M. **Sleaford** (Old White Hart, 14 R., R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.; Bristol Arms, 24 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*.; Carre Arms, near the station, P. 12*s*. 6*d*.), the capital of Kesteven (p. 347), with 6680 inhabitants. The church of St. Denis (Dec. and Perp.) has an early spire (1220; 144 ft. high) and a *Rood Screen of the early 15th century.

Ewerby, 4 M. to the E., has a fine Dec. church (c. 1325) with rood-screen. — At *Cranwell*, 4 M. to the N.W., is the cadet college of the Royal Air Force. — Near (8 M.) *Billingborough*, on a line from Sleaford to Bourne (17¹/₂ M.; see above), is *Sempringham*, the birthplace of St. Gilbert (1083?-1189), founder of the Gilbertines, the only English monastic order (an offshoot of the Cistercians). No trace remains of Sempringham Priory, the mother-house. — From Sleaford to *Grantham* and to *Boston*, see p. 353.

67¹/₂ M. *Nocton & Dunston.* About 3¹/₂ M. to the W. is *Dunston Pillar*, erected as a land-lighthouse by Sir Francis Dashwood (p. 231) in 1751.

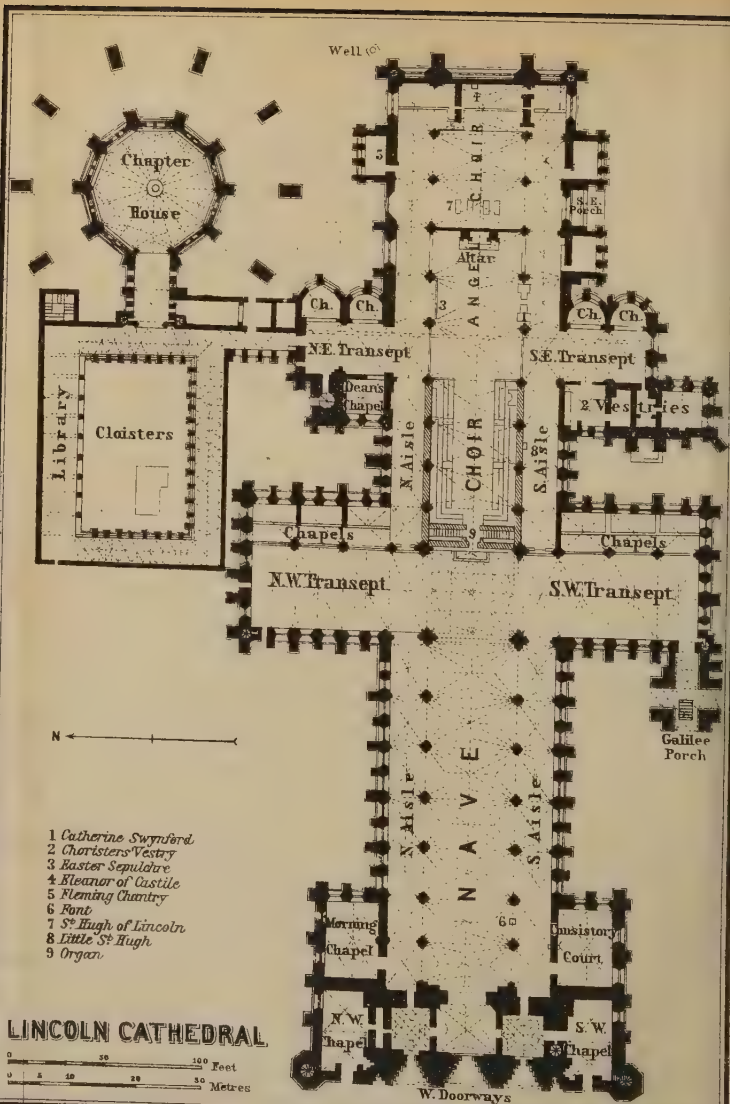
75¹/₄ M. **Lincoln.** — Railway Stations. *L. & N.E.R.* (Pl. B, 5; rfmts.); *L.M. & S.R.* (Pl. A, 5; rfmts.).

Hotels. *White Hart* (Pl. b; B, 2), 37 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; *Saracen's Head* (Pl. d; B, 4), 70 R. from 7*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; *Great Northern* (Pl. a; B, 5), T.H., 40 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; *Albion* (Pl. c; B, 5), R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 15*s*.; *Queen's* (Pl. f; B, 5), commercial, R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., P. 12*s*. 6*d*.

Restaurants. *Lindum*, near the stations; *Fuller's Café*, Bailgate (Pl. B, 2); *Bridge Tea Rooms*, High Bridge (Pl. B, 4); *Boots' Café*, Clasketgate (Pl. B, 3).

Cabs. First mile 2*s*., then 6*d*. per ¹/₄ M.; each person beyond two 6*d*.; each package carried outside 2*d*.; fare-and-a-half at night (12-6).

A
B
C
D
Brigg 22M.
Kingsley Sta.
Mill Road
Gray Street
Friargate
Newport Ho.
Newport Lane
Old Barracks
Long Leys Road
Cecil Street
Church Lane
Red Ho.
Mainwaring Rd
Workhouse
Crown Lane
Westgate
Assembly Rooms
St. Peter's Ch.
Lunatic Asylum
Curlew Road
Union Rd
St. Paul's Ch.
CASTLE
Priory Arch
Greenwellgate
Cathedral
Minster Yard
Yarborough Bridge
Drury
Aaron's Ho.
Exchequer
Bishop's Hostel
Bishop's Palace
Gate
St. Michael's Ch.
Old Palace
Lindum Terrace
Spring Hill
Mother Drain
Jews Ho.
Usher Gall.
Lindum Road
Race Course
Orchard St.
Victoria St.
Sessions Ho.
Sch. of Science
Cattle Market
Vine St.
Arboretum Ave.
Theatre
Claskell Gate
Monson Road
St. Peter at Arches
Library
Mus.
P.O.
Stonebow
Saltergate
St. Swithin's Ch.
High St.
Bradford Wharf No.
Bradford
Maggie
Rosemary Lane
Montague St.
Croft
Hagholme
John St.
Thomas St.
Cannon
St. Benedict's Ch.
Corn Exch.
Broadgate
Sheaf Iron Works
Stamp End Works
St. Mary-le-Wigford
L.N.E.R. Station
St. Mark's Ch.
Doncaster
Chesterfield
Gainsborough
Nottingham
Trent
L.M. & S.R. Sta.
Portland St.
Kesteven St.
Great Northern
Sleaford
Anchor Str.
Chaplin St.
King St.
Monson St.
Gaunt Str.
Chelmsford St.
St. Andrew's Ch.
Canwick Road
Attred St.
St. Peter-at-Gowts
Globe Works
Foster Str.
Bracebridge
Newark 14M.
Sleaford 16M.
Grantham
Based on the Or
Wagner & Debes' Geogl Estabt Leipzig


Well
Chapter House
Ch.
Ch.
N.E. Transept
Dean's Chapel
Library
Cloisters
CHOIR
ANGEL
Altar
S.E. Porch
Ch.
Ch.
S.E. Transept
2 Vestries
N. Aisle
S. Aisle
Chapels
Chapels
N.W. Transept
S.W. Transept
N
Galilee Porch
N. Aisle
NAVE
S. Aisle
Morning Chapel
Consistory Court
N.W. Chapel
S.W. Chapel
W. Doorways
1 Catherine Swynford
2 Choristers' Vestry
3 Easter Sepulchre
4 Eleanor of Castile
5 Fleming Chantry
6 Font
7 St Hugh of Lincoln
8 Little St Hugh
9 Organ
LINCOLN CATHEDRAL
0 50 100 Feet
0 5 10 20 30 Metres

Tramways, see the Plan. — Motorbuses ply from the station to the cathedral, etc.

Post Office (Pl. B, 4). — Racecourse (beyond Pl. A, 3): chief event, the Lincolnshire Handicap (March).

Lincoln, the county town of Lincolnshire and the administrative capital of Lindsey (p. 347), with 66,020 inhab., is situated on the edge of the Fen District, at a point where the *Witham* has formed a gap in the limestone 'Cliff'. The city, grandly dominated by its cathedral, has few rivals in Britain for the varied interest of its antiquities.

Lincoln, the British *Lindon* or *Lindum* (meaning 'the hill-fort by the pool'), became one of the nine privileged coloniæ of the Romans (comp. p. 180) under the name of *Lindum Colonia* and, with Cologne, is the only one that has retained the title of its Roman rank. In the 9th cent. Lincoln was one of the Danelaw towns (p. 298), and at the Norman Conquest it was the fourth city of the realm. In the middle ages it was a seaport and wool-manufacturing place, noted for 'Lincoln green' cloth. It is now an industrial centre, especially for engineering and the manufacture of agricultural implements, and it has an important corn-market. During the war 'Tanks' were first constructed here, amid circumstances of the utmost secrecy.

In High St., near the stations, are an interesting half-timbered house (No. 333; to be viewed from the courtyard) and *St. Mary-le-Wigford* (Pl. B, 5), an E.E. church with a Saxon tower. In front is *St. Mary's Conduit*, constructed in the 16th cent. with stones from a Carmelite friary. To the left, farther on, are the remains of *St. Benedict's*, in front of which is a war memorial. We may diverge here through the archway to see the pool known as *Brayford* (Pl. A, 4), the S. bank of which commands a good view of the cathedral. We then cross *High Bridge* (Pl. B, 4), dating from 1160, with a row of half-timbered shops on its W. side (descend the steps on the left to obtain a quaint view of their backs). The ***Stonebow** (Pl. B, 4) is a fine example of a 15th cent. gatehouse; the upper part is used as the *Guildhall*. At the head of the High St. we follow the Strait to the right. At the end of this, on the left, is the **Jew's House* (Pl. B, 3), one of the most ancient specimens of domestic architecture in Britain (early 12th cent.; p. xlvii). Halfway up Steep Hill is a 'step' known as the 'Mayor's Chair'. At the top, on the right, is the *House of Aaron the Jew* (Pl. B, 2; a famous moneylender, fl. 1166-86), with a Norman window. Farther on we reach Castle Hill, with the entrance to the castle (p. 351) on the left. On the right is the *Exchequer Gate* (early 14th cent.), through which we pass to enter the Minster Yard.

The ****Cathedral** or *Minster* (Pl. C, 2) has perhaps no rival among the churches of Great Britain in the combination of size, delicacy of detail, effectiveness of both exterior and interior, and grandeur of situation. The building is 481 ft. long, 80 ft. wide, 223 ft. across the transepts, and 82 ft. high. It is open on week-days till dusk (adm. to choir, cloisters, and chapter-house 6*d*., to the central tower 6*d*.); services at 8, 9.45, and 4.30, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 11.45, 3.45, and 6.30.

The see of Mercia was transferred from Dorchester (p. 200) to Lincoln by Bishop Remigius c. 1073, but of the original cathedral there remains only the lower portion of the W. front and part of the first bay of the nave (comp. p. xlv). This building was restored by Bishop Alexander (1123-48) after a fire in 1141, and to this second Norman period may be ascribed the W. doorways and the three lower stories of the W. towers, with their elaborate N. and S. gables. The cathedral was injured by an earthquake in 1185, and its restoration was at once undertaken by Bishop Hugh of Avalon (St. Hugh of Lincoln; 1186-1200), who built the choir and E. transepts, the earliest piece of E.E. work of known date (p. xlix). The W. transepts, the chapter-house, and the nave, including the W. front, were completed by Bishop Hugh of Wells (1209-35) and his successor Robert Grosseteste (1235-53). The presbytery or Angel Choir dates from the episcopate of Richard de Gravesend (1258-79), the cloisters from that of his successor Oliver Sutton (1280-99). The lower part of the central tower dates from 1240-50, the upper story from 1300-20; the upper parts of the W. towers are late-Dec. (c. 1380). The only Perp. work (15th cent.) in the church is the W. window and the chapels attached to the presbytery. Among the most noteworthy external features of the cathedral are the *Central Tower (271 ft.; containing 'Great Tom', a bell weighing 5½ tons) and the contemporary W. towers (200 ft.; eight bells in the S.W. tower; curfew at 8 p.m.); the *West Front, which is imposing in spite of its mixture of styles (pp. xlv, liii) and the fact that it is in some degree a mere screen (note the band of 11th cent. plaques, sculptured with Biblical scenes); the E. front, marred by the aisle-gables; the Galilee Porch (comp. p. 435), adjoining the S.W. transept; the *South Porch; and the chapter-house, with its flying buttresses. The gargoyle on the E. of the S. porch is known as the 'Devil looking over Lincoln'. — Extensive repairs to the W. towers, W. front, N. nave wall, central tower, and transepts were begun in 1922. The cost of the restoration of the central tower and transepts is being defrayed by American subscriptions.

Interior (entrance by one of the W. doors). The Nave is harmonious and imposing, with beautiful columns and triforium, but the vaulting is rather low and the bays too wide. The general view of the interior is impeded by the organ. The way in which the E.E. work is accommodated to the Norman front is noteworthy. The stained glass is modern, and the monuments of little interest. At the W. end are the *Morning Chapel* and the *Consistory Court*. The fine Norman font (Pl. 6) is of Tournai marble (p. 73). — The Central Tower (wide view from the top) is supported by four lofty arches, with massive piers contrasting with the slender columns of the nave. — The West Transepts contain two bays of St. Hugh's work, while the rest is a little later. The most notable features are the two *Rose Windows, both containing old glass, that in the S. transept being called the Bishop's Eye (c. 1325), that in the N. the Dean's Eye (c. 1225); the contemporary glass in the latter represents the Last Judgment and is especially fine. The chapels in the N. transept have been fitted up as a war memorial for the Lincolnshire Regiment.

The *Choir, a fine example of E.E. work, is separated from the nave by a Dec. screen (c. 1320), surmounted by the organ (Pl. 9). The lowness of the vaulting (74 ft.) is felt here even more than in the nave. The choir-aisles are entered by E.E. *Doorways. In the S. aisle are the remains of the shrine of 'Little St. Hugh' (Pl. 8), a child supposed to have been crucified by the Jews in 1255. The sixty-two *Choir Stalls, with their elaborate misericords and bench-ends, dating from 1360-80, are among the finest in England. The brass lectern is dated 1667. — At the angles of the East Transepts are very curious piers with crockets and detached shafts (paralleled at Trondhjem Cathedral). The diapered screen in the choristers' vestry (Pl. 2), on the W. side of the S.E. arm, should not be overlooked.

The **Angel Choir, or Presbytery, comprising the fine E. bays of the choir, beyond the E. transepts, belongs to the transitional period between E.E. and Dec., and is one of the loveliest of human works, admirable

alike in its proportions and in its details. It derives its name from the sculptured angels in the spandrels of the triforium. At the top of the last column but one on the N. side is the 'Lincoln Imp'. To the left of the high altar are an Easter Sepulchre (Pl. 3; a fine Dec. work) and the tomb-slab of Bishop Remigius (d. 1092; p. 349), with a 17th cent. Latin inscription; to the right are the monuments of Catherine Swynford (d. 1403; Pl. 1), third wife of John of Gaunt, and of their daughter the Countess of Westmorland (d. 1440). The *East Window is a fine example of Geometrical tracery. Below it is the cenotaph (Pl. 4; destroyed in 1644 and renewed in 1891) of Queen Eleanor of Castile (d. 1290; p. 308), whose viscera were interred here. The E. windows of the choir-aisles contain early 13th cent. glass. Behind the high altar is a monument of St. Hugh (Pl. 7; above the site of his original burial-place). In the N. aisle is the chantry of Bishop Fleming (Pl. 5; 1420-31), founder of Lincoln College, Oxford (p. 218).

The Cloisters, entered from the N.E. transept, were erected towards the end of the 13th century. The incongruous N. walk, which affords one of the best views of the cathedral, was rebuilt by Wren in 1674, together with the *Library* above it. — In the E. walk is the entrance to the *Chapter House, a decagonal structure of the early 13th cent., with vaulting borne by a central shaft. Several of the earliest parliaments, under Edward I. and Edward II., met here.

Many of the buildings in the Minster Yard are picturesque and interesting. Opposite the door in the S.E. transept is the quaint little *Vicars' Court* (14th cent.). To the S. of this are the remains of the *Old Bishop's Palace* (early 12th cent.), which includes Bishop Alnwick's Tower and Banqueting Hall (1436-49) and St. Hugh's Hall. The modern palace, close by, was designed by Ewan Christian (1886). To the N. is the *Cantilupe Chantry* (1366; restored). The *Chancery*, facing the E. end of the cathedral, dates in part from 1316. Near the chapter-house is a monumental statue of Lord Tennyson (p. 355), by G. F. Watts (1898). The *Pottergate Arch* (Pl. C, 3) is of the same date as the Exchequer Gate (p. 349). The *Priory Arch* (Pl. C, 2) is modern.

Opposite the Exchequer Gate (p. 349) is the entrance to the Castle (Pl. B, 2; open on week-days from 9.30 to 4 or 6, 2*d.*), built by William the Conqueror in 1068 and captured by Stephen in 1140 and by the Parliamentarians in 1644. The walls enclose an area of $6^1/_4$ acres, laid out as a garden.

Inside the gateway, on the right, is a fine oriel-window brought from John of Gaunt's Palace (p. 352). Within the precincts are the round *Observatory Tower* (Pl. 4; fine view from the top); the *Shell Keep* (12th cent.; Pl. 3), with the graves of prisoners; the *County Gaol* (Pl. 5), now disused and open to visitors (the arrangements of the chapel are ingenious); the *Assize Courts* (Pl. 1), designed by Sir Robert Smirke (1823-26); and the *Cobb Hall* (Pl. 2), a round bastion said to have been built by John of Gaunt.

The *Bailgate* (Pl. B, 2) was the centre of the Roman city. Circles in the roadway mark the sites of Roman pillars, and in the cellar of No. 29 (adm. 1*s.*) are the interesting remains of a Roman basilica. *St. Paul's*, in Westgate, on the left, occupies the site of the church of St. Paulinus, who introduced Christianity here in 627. At the N. end of Bailgate is the **Newport Arch* (Pl. B, 1), a Roman city-gate, unique in England save for the less important Balkerne Gate at Colchester (p. 313). Its date is placed before A.D. 50. A section of the Roman wall is visible in East Bight (Pl. C, 1, 2). — In Temple Garden, below the cathedral, is the *Usher Gallery* (Pl. C, 3), designed

by Sir Reginald Blomfield (1927), with a fine collection of porcelain, miniatures, and jewellery. The *City and County Museum* (Pl. B, C, 4: open daily, except Sun. and Thurs., 10-4.30) occupies part of a house of Grey Friars (1237) and contains Roman and other antiquities. *St. Swithin's*, adjacent, contains a Roman altar.

In the E. part of the city are the *Arboretum* (Pl. D, E, 3); a small ruin known as *Monks' Abbey* (beyond Pl. E, 3), a cell of St. Mary's Abbey, York; and *St. Anne's Bede-Houses* (Pl. D, E, 2; 1847), designed by A. W. N. Pugin, with a chapel by Butterfield. — In the High St., to the S. of the stations, is *St. Mary's Guild*, a range of 12th cent. buildings popularly known as 'John of Gaunt's Stables' (to the left, near St. Peter's). Opposite (Nos. 122, 123) is the site of John of Gaunt's Palace, of which little survives. *St. Peter-at-Gowts* (Pl. A, B, 6) has a Saxon tower.

From Lincoln to Grimsby, 14 M., L. & N.E.R. in $1^1/_2$-$1^3/_4$ hr. (9*s.* 2*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*). — $9^1/_2$ M. *Snelland*. *Snarford* church, 2 M. to the N.W., contains monuments of the St. Poll family (16-17th cent.). — 15 M. *Market Rasen* (White Hart, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*). — $29^1/_2$ M. *Barnetby*, junction for Doncaster and for Retford (see p. 356). — $34^1/_4$ M. *Brocklesby*, junction for New Holland and Hull viâ Ulceby (p. 356). — 36 M. *Habrough*, and thence to Grimsby, see p. 356.

From Lincoln to *Grantham* (London), see p. 305; to *Retford* (Sheffield), see p. 306; to *Chesterfield*, see R. 39 b; to *Boston*, to *Louth* viâ Bardney, and to *Skegness* viâ Woodhall Junction, see p. 351. — From the L.M. & S.R. station to *Newark* and *Nottingham* (London), see p. 300.

Beyond Lincoln the Doncaster line passes (86 M.) *Stow Park*. *Stow*, $1^3/_4$ M. to the E., has an interesting Norman church.

91 M. **Gainsborough** (rfmts.; Monson's Arms, D., R., & B. 11*s.*), on the *Trent*, is a town and river-port of 19,694 inhab., with engineering works. All Saints has a fine Perp. tower. The old Hall or manor-house in Lord St. dates from c. 1480. A tidal wave on the Trent, known as the 'eagre', ascends past the town. The Congregational church (1897), in Church St., commemorates John Robinson (d. 1625 at Leyden), pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers in Holland, who was born at *Sturton-le-Steeple*, 4 M. to the S.W. Gainsborough is the St. Ogg's of 'The Mill on the Floss'. From the Central Station (1 M. from the Lea Road Station) to Retford and to Grimsby, see p. 356. — $98^1/_2$ M. *Haxey & Epworth.*

From Haxey to Goole, $19^1/_2$ M., L.M. & S.R. and L. & N.E.R. in 1 hr. (4*s.*, 2*s.* 5*d.*). This line runs N. through the *Isle of Axholme*, where the Anglo-Saxon system of strip-cultivation still survives. — $4^3/_4$ M. *Epworth*. Samuel Wesley (1662-1735) was rector here for forty years, and the old rectory (burnt down in 1709) was the birthplace of his sons John (1703-91) and Charles (1707-88). — $13^3/_4$ M. *Reedness Junction*, for ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Fockerby*. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Goole*, see p. 430.

112 M. *Doncaster*, see p. 430.

45. From Peterborough to Boston and Grimsby.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. from Peterborough North to *Boston*, 31 M. in 3/4-1 1/4 hr. (6*s*. 5*d*., 3*s*. 10*d*.); to *Grimsby Town*, 78 1/2 M. in 3 hrs. (16*s*. 5*d*., 9*s*. 10*d*.).

Road, 81 1/2 M. — 8 M. *Crowland* (p. 346); 14 M. *Cowbit* (p. 347); 18 M. *Spalding* (p. 347); 34 M. **Boston** (see below); 50 M. *Scrivelsby* (p. 354). — Beyond (52 1/2 M.) *Horncastle* (p. 354) we cross the Wolds. — 65 1/2 M. *Louth* (p. 355); 81 1/2 M. *Grimsby* (p. 355).

Peterborough, see p. 302. The Boston line runs in a straight line to the N.E., crossing a reclaimed fen district of great fertility. — Beyond (5 1/4 M.) *Peakirk* we enter Lincolnshire (p. 347). — 7 M. *Deeping St. James*, 4 1/2 M. from Crowland (p. 346), has an old Benedictine priory-church (1139; Norman and E.E.). — 16 1/2 M. *Spalding*, see p. 347.

31 M. **Boston** (rfmts.; White Horse, 10 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.; White Hart, R. 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.; Red Lion, P. 12*s*. 6*d*.; Peacock & Royal, R. 4*s*., B., L., or D. 3*s*.), i.e. 'Botolph's town', with 16,100 inhab., is an ancient seaport, 6 M. from the mouth of the *Witham*, and now the capital of Holland (p. 347). Boston, Mass., was founded in 1630 by John Winthrop (p. 315), many of whose companions (Isaac Johnson, Atherton Haugh, Thomas Leverett, etc.) came from this town, and its name, at first Trimountain, is generally believed to have been changed in honour of John Cotton, who was vicar here from 1612 till 1633, when he sailed for New England. The *Parish Church, dedicated to St. Botolph (who is said to have founded a Benedictine abbey here in 654) and one of the largest in the country (293 ft. by 93 ft.), is a good example of the late-Dec. style and has a splendid Perp. tower 288 ft. high (the famous 'Boston Stump', visible 40 M. away; adm. 6*d*.), with an octagonal lantern and a peal of thirty-six bells. On the W. of the porch is a chapel restored in 1857 by subscriptions from Boston, Mass., in memory of John Cotton, the 'Patriarch of New England'. The sixty-four choir-stalls have an interesting series of misericords. Shodfriars Hall, at the S.E. corner of the market-place, incorporates a few remains of a Dominican friary. At the Guildhall in South St., a good brick structure of the 15th cent., Brewster (p. 429) and other Pilgrim Fathers were tried in 1607 for attempting to flee the country; the court (much altered) and the cells are shown (gratuity). John Foxe (1516-87), the martyrologist, was a native of Boston. The village churches of the district are full of interest. Motorbuses ply from Boston to Skegness, Spalding, etc.

From Boston to Grantham, 32 M., L. & N.E.R. in 3/4-1 1/4 hr. (6*s*. 8*d*., 4*s*.). — 11 3/4 M. *Heckington* (Nag's Head, 5 R. from 3*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.) has a Dec. *Church with an Easter Sepulchre and a fine E. window. — 16 3/4 M. *Sleaford* (p. 348). — 32 M. *Grantham*, see p. 304.

From Boston to Lincoln, 31 M., L. & N.E.R. in 1-1¼ hr. (6*s.* 5*d.*, 3*s.* 10*d.*). This line skirts the bank of the Witham. — 11¾ M. **Tattershall** (Fortescue Arms, P.R.H.A., R. 4*s.*, B. 2*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*). The *Castle (daily, including Sun., 10-dusk; adm. 1*s.*), built by Ralph, Lord Cromwell (d. 1456), lord treasurer to Henry VI., is one of the finest examples of mediæval brickwork in the country and consists of a quadrangular tower 110 ft. high, with walls 16 ft. thick. The chief feature of the interior is the heraldic chimney-pieces on each floor. The guard-house contains a small museum. The castle was restored in 1912-14 by Marquis Curzon and bequeathed to the National Trust in 1925 (comp. p. 35). This was the early home of Lady Arbella Churton, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln and wife of Isaac Johnson (p. 353), whom she accompanied to Massachusetts. The collegiate church, likewise founded by Lord Cromwell, contains a stone pulpitum or choir-screen and interesting brasses of the 15-16th centuries. Cromwell's almshouse still exists in the churchyard, and in the village is a 15th cent. market-cross. — 15½ M. *Woodhall Junction.* At *Kirkstead*, near the station, is St. Leonard's Chapel, a beautiful E.E. relic (the 'capella extra portas') of a Cistercian abbey colonized from Fountains (p. 453) in 1139.

A branch-line runs N.E. from Woodhall Junction to (1 M.) **Woodhall Spa** (*Golf, 50 beds, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; *Spa, 35 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Eagle Lodge, 45 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; Woodlands, private), a quiet inland watering-place of considerable repute, situated amid pine and birch woods, with bromo-iodine springs used for both drinking and bathing (season April-Oct. only) and efficacious for gout, rheumatism, diseases of the skin, nerves, digestive organs, etc. This branch goes on to (7½ M.) *Horncastle* (Red Lion, 12 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Bull, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Rodney, 16 beds, R. or B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a market-town of 3461 inhab., with remains of the Roman wall of *Banovallum.* The horse-fair held here in the second week of Aug. (described by Borrow in 'Romany Rye') is the largest in the kingdom. *Scrivelsby Court*, 2¼ M. to the S. of Horncastle, is the seat of the Dymokes, hereditary 'King's Champions' since the coronation of Richard II. — Another branch connects Woodhall Junction with Firsby (20 M.; see below) and Skegness.

21¾ M. *Bardney* had a famous Benedictine abbey, the burial-place of St. Oswald (p. 226), the ground-plan of which has been excavated. A branch-line runs hence to the N.E., crossing the Wolds, to Louth (21½ M.; p. 355). — 31 M. *Lincoln*, see p. 348.

Near (46¼ M.) *Firsby* we leave the fen district and enter the so-called marshland, situated between the Wolds and the sea, from which it was reclaimed, and chiefly used for grazing.

A branch-line runs E. from Firsby viâ (4½ M.) *Wainfleet*, birthplace of William of Waynflete (1395?-1486; pp. 74, 216), who founded Magdalen College School, a fine piece of old brickwork (1459), to (9¼ M.) **Skegness** (rfmts.; Seacroft, R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. 21*s.*; Lumley, 23 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; Crown, unlicensed, 30 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Lion, 30 beds, R. & B. 10*s.*; Vine, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Marine, D., R., & B. 10*s.* 6*d.*; Links, P. 14*s.*), a bracing and highly popular seaside resort with 9251 inhab. and excellent sands. The wireless receiving station for Australia is at *Winthorpe*, 2 M. to the N. of Skegness. *Croft*, 2½ M. to the N. of Wainfleet, and *Friskney*, 3½ M. to the S.W., have fine Perp. churches with good woodwork.

Another branch-line runs W. from Firsby to (4½ M.) *Spilsby* (White Hart, 11 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), with an old butter cross and a statue of Sir John Franklin (1786-1847), the Arctic explorer, who was born in a house in High St. The church contains the interesting Willoughby tombs. Spilsby is a good centre for a visit to the

Lincolnshire Wolds and the 'Tennyson Country'. About 6 M. to the N.W. is *Somersby*, where Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809-92), was born at the old rectory (memorial in the church).

From Firsby to *Woodhall Junction* and *Lincoln*, see p. 354.

48¼ M. *Burgh-le-Marsh*, 2 M. to the E., has a fine Perp. church. — 51¾ M. *Willoughby* was the birthplace of Captain John Smith of Virginia (1580-1631).

A loop-line to Louth (22½ M.; see below) here diverges to the right: 7 M. *Sutton-on-Sea* (Beach, 25 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Grange & Links, 27 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*); 9¾ M. *Mablethorpe* (Louth, 24 beds, R. 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), a growing seaside resort with bracing air and good sands; 12½ M. *Theddlethorpe*, with a fine Perp. church; 14½ M. *Saltfleetby*, birthplace of Thomas Pownall (1722-1805), governor of Massachusetts.

54¼ M. *Alford* (Windmill, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*) was the birthplace of Anne Hutchinson (1590?-1643), founder of the Antinomian sect in New England. — 64¾ M. **Louth** (Mason's Arms, well spoken of, 15 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; King's Head 19 beds, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*), a market-town of 9544 inhab., at the foot of the Wolds. The church has a *Spire, 300 ft. high, built in 1501-14. Tennyson and his brothers, and possibly Captain John Smith (see above), attended the grammar school here. At Louth Park, 1½ M. to the E., are the scanty remains of a Cistercian abbey, colonized from Fountains (p. 453) in 1139. From Louth to Bardney and Lincoln, see p. 354; loop-line to Willoughby, see above.

78½ M. *Grimsby Town* (rfmts.). **Grimsby,** officially *Great Grimsby* (Royal, near the Docks Station, 50 R., Yarborough, near the Town Station, both owned by the L. & N.E.R., R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*; Ship, 20 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a town of 82,329 inhab., at the mouth of the Humber (p. 464), is the largest fishing-port in the world, with over 700 steam-trawlers. The landing of the fish and the auctions on the Pontoon are interesting sights. The extensive docks (begun in 1849) also carry on an important trade with the Continent, exporting coal and importing butter, timber, and corn. Passenger-steamers to Antwerp, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, etc., see pp. xv, xvi. St. James's, the parish church, mainly E.E., is near the Town Station. The wireless transmitting station for Australia is at *Tetney*, 6 M. to the S. of Grimsby.

Adjoining Grimsby on the S.E., and reached by railway or tram, is **Cleethorpes** (rfmts.; Dolphin, R. 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Cliff, R. 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), a highly popular seaside resort (28,160 inhab.), with good sands, a pier 1200 ft. long, and numerous other attractions. *Clee* church, 1 M. inland, has a Saxon tower, a Norman nave, and an E.E. chancel.

Rail-motors run from the Corporation Bridge at Grimsby to (7 M.) **Immingham Dock** (rfmts.), constructed by the Great Central Railway (now absorbed in the L. & N.E.R.) in 1906-13, 55½ acres in water-area. At Killingholme Creek is a monument (1925) commemorating the departure hence of the Pilgrim Fathers for Holland in 1609. Railway to New Holland, see p. 356.

From Grimsby to Hull. 19¼ M., L. & N.E.R. in 1-1¼ hr. (3*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*). The trains start from Cleethorpes and call at Grimsby Docks and Grimsby Town. — 8¼ M. *Habrough* and (9¾ M.) *Ulceby*, comp. p. 352. — 12½ M. *Thornton Abbey*. The chief remains of this house of Austin canons (open on week-days, 6*d.*), founded in 1139, are the fine gateway (1382) and parts of the S. transept and the chapter-house. The E.E. church of *Thornton Curtis*, 1½ M. to the W. of the station, has a fine font of black Tournai marble (c. 1170; p. 73). — From (16¼ M.) *New Holland* (rfmts.; Yarborough, owned by the L. & N.E.R., commercial, R. 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*) we cross the Humber by steam-ferry to Hull (see p. 464). Branch-lines run S.E. from New Holland to Immingham Dock (9½ M.; p. 355) and W. to (3¾ M.) *Barton-upon-Humber* (George), a town of 6454 inhab., connected with Hull by steam-ferry (p. 461). St. Peter's has a Saxon *Tower, resembling that of Earls Barton (p. 241) and adjoined on the W. by a Saxon narthex (comp. p. xliii). St. Mary's, close by, is an E.E. and Dec. church.

From Grimsby to Doncaster, 49 M., L. & N.E.R. in 1¾-2 hrs. (10*s.* 3*d.*, 6*s.* 2*d.*). The trains start from Cleethorpes (p. 355). — To (14 M.) *Barnetby*, see p. 352. — Beyond (25¼ M.) *Frodingham* & *Scunthorpe*, in an iron-smelting district, we cross the *Trent*. Farther on we enter Yorkshire (p. 430). — 39 M. *Thorne* (South), and thence to Doncaster, see p. 430.

From Grimsby to Retford, 45 M., L. & N.E.R. in 1-1¾ hr. (9*s.* 5*d.*, 5*s.* 8*d.*); there are through-trains from Cleethorpes to Sheffield, Manchester, and Liverpool. — To (14 M.) *Barnetby*, see p. 352. — 18¼ M. *Brigg* (Angel, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*), a market-town of 3306 inhabitants. — 31¾ M. *Gainsborough* (Central; p. 352). — 45 M. *Retford*, see p. 306.

From Grimsby to *Lincoln*, see p. 352.

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A
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E
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2
3
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Ormskirk 14 M.
Victoria Dock
West Waterloo Dock
East Waterloo Dock
Waterloo Station (Goods)
Goods Station
Prince's Half Tide Dock
Prince's Dock
Northern Hospital
All Souls Ch.
Bath
Baths
All Saints Ch.
Wesleyan
North Chapel
St. Joseph
St. Anne's
St. Paul
St. Mary's R.C. Ch.
Cotton Exchange
Exchange Station
Police Offices
Stephen
Friends Meeting Ho.
Trinity Ch.
Exchange
Nelson
Town Hall
Municipal Offices
Law Courts
Gaol
Mus. & Library
Walker Art Gallery
County Hall
Reading Room
St. John's Gardens
Shakespeare Theatre
St. George's Hall
Queen Square
Tr. Albert
Royal Liver Bldg.
New India Bldg.
Cunard Building
Cora Exchange
Dock Board Office
Mersey Docks
Bk. of England
Post Office
Cock St. Banks
Court Theatre
Concert Hall
Lime Street
Roscoe Head
Boating Landing Stg.
Liverpool
Wallasey
Birkenhead
Seacombe
Tranmere
Egremont
New Brighton
Waterloo
Crosby
Bootle
Seaforth
Litherland
Aintree
Walton
Everton
Kirkdale
Fazakerley
Old Swan
Wavertree
Tuebrook
Knotty Ash
Prescot
Huyton
Roby
Kirkby
Simonswood
Maghull
Melling
Lydiate
Ormskirk
Formby
Ainsdale
Southport
Waterloo & Seaforth Canal Branch
Leeds & Liverpool Canal
Liverpool & Leeds Canal
Liverpool & Manchester Railway
Liverpool & Bury Railway
Liverpool & Preston Railway
Liverpool & Southport Railway
Liverpool & Ormskirk Railway
Liverpool & Prescot Railway
Liverpool & Wigan Railway
Liverpool & Manchester Railway
Liverpool & Bury Railway
Liverpool & Preston Railway
Liverpool & Southport Railway
Liverpool & Ormskirk Railway
Liverpool & Prescot Railway
Liverpool & Wigan Railway

LIVERPOOL
1:14500
Wapping Goods Station
Wapping Dock
Queen's Dock
Salthouse Dock
Albert Dock
Duke's Yard
Kings Dock
Queens Dock
Graving Dock
Canning Dock
Custom House
Central Station
Lime Street Station
St James' Station
Wapping
Based on the Ordnance Survey by permission

46. Liverpool.

Railway Stations. *Lime Street* (Pl. D, 4; rfmts.) and *Exchange* (Pl. B, 3; rfmts.), both for the L.M. & S.R., the latter especially for local traffic; *Central* (Pl. D, 5; rfmts.), for the L.M. & S.R., L. & N.E.R., and Cheshire Lines; *Riverside* (L.M. & S.R.), alongside the Landing Stage (Pl. A, 3), for Atlantic passengers only; *Central (Low Level)* and *James Street* (Pl. B, 4), for the Mersey Railway (see below).

Hotels. **Midland Adelphi* (Pl. a; D, 4), with Turkish and swimming baths, French restaurant, etc., 287 R. from 9*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 7*s*. 6*d*., **North Western* (Pl. b; D, 4), 199 R. from 9*s*., B. 4*s*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., P. from 20*s*., **Exchange Station* (Pl. B, 3), 102 R. from 8*s*. 6*d*., B. 4*s*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., all three owned by the L.M. & S.R.; *Compton* (Pl. g; C, 4), 100 R.; *Washington* (Pl. c; D, 4), 20 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; *Imperial* (Pl. d; D, 4), R. & B. 9*s*. 6*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; *Stork*, Queen Square (Pl. C, D, 4), R. & B. from 9*s*. 6*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*. — *Childwall Abbey*, at Childwall (p. 364), 8 R., P. 15*s*. 6*d*.

Restaurants. *Popular State Café* (Lyons), Dale St. (Pl. B, C, 3); *Bear's Paw*, 53 Lord St. (Pl. B, C, 4); *Sainsbury's Luncheon Rooms*, Exchange St. East (Pl. B, 3), etc.; *Carlton*, Eberle St., off Dale St. — Luncheon and Tea Rooms abound in Church St., Bold St., Lord St., etc.

Taxicabs. First $^2/_3$ M. 1*s*., then 3*d*. per $^1/_6$ M.; waiting, for every $2^1/_2$ min., 3*d*. Luggage carried outside 2*d*. per package, over 56 lb. 6*d*.

Tramways (comp. the Plan; chief centre, the Pier Head, Pl. A, 3, 4) run through the principal streets and to the suburbs. — **Motorbuses** to *Widnes, Warrington, Chester*, etc.

Overhead Electric Railway (the first of its kind, 1893; $6^1/_2$ M. in 28 min.), skirting the entire line of docks (p. 364) and extending on the N. to *Seaforth Sands* or *Seaforth & Litherland* (L.M. & S.R. station, p. 366) and on the S. to *Dingle*. — **Mersey Railway** (opened in 1866). Electric trains run every few minutes from the *Central (Low Level)* and *James Street* stations through the Mersey Railway Tunnel to *Hamilton Square* in Birkenhead, and thence alternately to *Birkenhead Park* (for Wirral, p. 366) and to *Birkenhead Central, Green Lane* (Tranmere), and *Rock Ferry* (for the trains to Chester, etc., see p. 266).

Steamers. Ferry Steamers, starting from *George's Landing Stage* (Pl. A, 3; rfmts.), ply to *Birkenhead* (Woodside, p. 266; every 10 min.; fare 2*d*., from 12.30 to 4 a.m. 9*d*.; motor-car 1*s*. 6*d*.-2*s*. 6*d*., motor-cycle 6*d*., with side-car 9*d*.); to *Rock Ferry* (p. 266; fare $2^1/_2$*d*., motor-cycle 6*d*., with side-car 9*d*.); to *Seacombe* (p. 366; fare 2*d*., motor-cycle 6*d*., with side-car 1*s*., motor-car 1*s*. 4*d*.-2*s*.), *Egremont* (p. 366), and *New Brighton* (p. 366); and to *Eastham* (p. 266). — Steamers ply to *Llandudno, Bangor*, and *Beaumaris*, daily in summer; to *Blackpool*, daily in summer; to *Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton*, and *London* (Coast Lines Ltd.); to *Bristol*; to the *Isle of Man*, see p. 386; nightly (except Sun.) to *Dublin* (British & Irish Steam Packet Co.) and to *Belfast* (Belfast Steamship Co.); twice weekly to *Cork* (City of Cork Steam Packet Co.); to *Glasgow*; etc. — The American Liners (pp. xiii, xiv) also start from the Landing Stage (Riverside Station, see above). Other steamers leave Liverpool for almost every part of the globe.

Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, 49 Lord St. (Pl. B, C, 4); *American Express Co.*, 31 James St. (Pl. B, 4). — *Royal Automobile Club*, 42 Church St. (Pl. C, 4); *Automobile Association*, 35 Dale St. (Pl. B, C, 3).

Theatres. *Shakespeare* (Pl. E, 3); *Royal Court* (Pl. D, 4); *Playhouse* (Pl. C, 4; performances of the Liverpool Repertory Company). — **Music Halls.** *Empire* (Pl. D, 3, 4), one of the finest in the world; *Royal Hippodrome*, West Derby Road. — **Concerts** at the *Philharmonic Hall* (Pl. E, 6), with room for 2500 persons; organ recitals in *St. George's Hall* (p. 360), on Thurs. at 3 p.m. and on Sat. at 3 and 8 p.m.

Baths. *Corporation Baths* in Cornwallis St. (Pl. C, 6), etc.; *Turkish Baths* at the Midland Adelphi Hotel.

General Post Office (Pl. C, 4). — **American Consulate,** Tower Buildings (4th floor), 22 Water St. (Pl. A, B, 3).

Racecourse at *Aintree* (p. 375); chief races, the Grand National, the premier event of the steeplechase season (4½ M.; March), Spring Cup (March), Liverpool Cup (July), and Autumn Cup (Nov.).

Liverpool, with 849,593 inhab., the third city of England, rivals London as the principal seaport of Great Britain and is the chief cotton-market in Europe. It is situated on a sloping site on the right bank of the estuary of the *Mersey,* about 3 M. from the open sea. Opposite Liverpool the Mersey is ¾ M. wide, but above the city it expands and forms a basin 3 M. across. Its mouth, which is strongly fortified, is partly closed by large sandbanks. Owing mainly to its magnificent river and docks, Liverpool makes a more pleasing impression than Manchester and many other large towns. Its cathedral will be the largest in the country, and the group of modern buildings round St. George's Hall has few equals.

The name of Liverpool, which is possibly connected with the personal name Leofhere or with 'lifrig' (muddy), is popularly derived from a mythical bird, the 'liver' (pron 'lyver'), which was supposed to haunt the Mersey and figures in the city arms. The name first occurs in a charter (1173) of Henry II., who built a castle (pulled down in 1731) and founded a town here. In 1565 Liverpool possessed only 12 ships and contained only 138 householders. The beginning of its commercial importance may be dated from the Restoration, and the first dock (p. 366) was opened here in 1715. At this time the little town contained about 5000 inhab., a number that increased to 77,700 in 1801, while in the 19th cent. its growth was extraordinarily rapid. The most lucrative occupation of the Liverpool shippers was long the nefarious traffic in negro slaves with the Spanish Main, in which it was the first English town to engage (comp. p. 123). With this was conjoined a smuggling trade in various English manufactures, and in the rum, sugar, and tobacco of the Spanish colonies. About 1840 regular steam-communication was opened between Liverpool and New York, and this may be said to have established the modern pre-eminence of Liverpool (comp. p. 364), although of late years it has had to resign some of its transatlantic passenger traffic to Southampton. The manufactures of Liverpool are grain-milling, sugar-refining, iron and steel working, shipbuilding, and the manufacture of cables, chemicals, matches, soap, oil-cake, tobacco, artificial silk, biscuits, confectionery, etc.

The natives of Liverpool include Jeremiah Horrocks (1617?-41), the astronomer, Felicia Hemans (p. 362), William Roscoe (1753-1831), the historian, Gladstone (p. 362), A. H. and Anne Clough (p. 362), and W. S. Jevons (1835-82), the economist. Francis Bacon was M.P. for Liverpool in 1589-92. Richard Mather (1596-1669; father of Increase Mather and grandfather of Cotton Mather), afterwards minister at Dorchester, Mass., was ordained at the Park Road Chapel, Toxteth, in 1618. Nathaniel Hawthorne was American consul at Liverpool from 1853 to 1857; his office was in Washington Buildings, at the corner of Brunswick St. (Pl. B, 4).

Opposite Lime Street Station stands ***St. George's Hall** (Pl. D, 3, 4; open daily 10-4, except Sat. and Sun.), generally considered the finest modern classical building in the country, designed by Harvey Lonsdale Elmes at the age of twenty-three and erected in 1838-54 (nearly 500 ft. long and 170 ft. wide).

The *Great Hall, 170 ft. long, 90 ft. wide, and 80 ft. high, is used for public meetings, concerts, etc. The organ is one of the largest in the country (recitals, see p. 359). Over the N. vestibule is the Small Concert Hall, in elliptical form. The wings are occupied by the *Assize Courts* and public offices.

A Cenotaph, designed by Professor L. B. Budden, is to be erected in front of St. George's Hall. To the N.E. rises the *Wellington Monument*, 115 ft. high, designed by George A. Lawson (1863). *St. John's Gardens*, behind, contain statues and monuments of eminent citizens of Liverpool ('Liverpolitans' or 'Liverpudlians').

In William Brown St., to the N., is an imposing group of buildings in the Grecian style (Pl. D, 3). The edifice furthest to the right, with a Corinthian portico, is the *County Sessions House* (1884). — This is adjoined by the **Walker Art Gallery** (open free 10-dusk, Sun. from May to Aug. 2-4.30), erected in 1874-77 at the expense of Sir Andrew Walker (1824-93), the brewer. The art exhibition held here in the autumn is the most important in the provinces.

The *Roscoe Collection, deposited here by the Royal Institution (p. 362), comprises early Italian, Flemish, German, and other paintings formerly in the possession of William Roscoe (p. 360). Among these may be mentioned: *8. *Simone Memmi*, The return from the Temple (1312); 12. *Don Silvestro Camaldolese* (c. 1350-1410), Birth of John the Baptist (miniature); *20. *Lorenzo Vecchietta*, St. Bernardino preaching in the cathedral at Florence; 22. *Fiorenzo di Lorenzo*, Birth of John the Baptist; 28. *Ercole de'Roberti Grandi*, Pietà; 48. *Lucas Cranach*, Fountain-nymph; 51. *Jan Mostaert*, Conversion of St. Hubert; 52. *Ludwig Krug*, Nativity; 54. *Clouet*, Marguerite de Valois; 81. *Catena*, Madonna and Child; *Tintoretto*, 84. Court of Heaven (sketch), 85. Entombment.

The Modern Paintings have mainly been chosen with a view to their popular appeal: *Walter Bayes*, The top of the tide; *Anning Bell*, Echo; *Burne-Jones*, Sponsa de Libano; *D. Y. Cameron*, Nightfall at Luxor; *George Clausen*, The golden barn; *Maurice Greiffenhagen*, Idyll; *Arthur Hacker*, Pelagia and Philammon; *Henry Holiday*, Dante and Beatrice; *Arthur Hughes*, Scenes from 'As You Like It'; *Holman Hunt*, Triumph of the Innocents; *Laura Knight*, Children swimming; *Millais*, Lorenzo and Isabella; *Albert Moore*, Summer night; *A. J. Munnings*, St. Buryan races; *Sir W. B. Richmond*, Venus and Anchises; *D. G. Rossetti*, Dante's Dream; *W. Dendy Sadler*, Friday; *Giovanni Segantini*, Punishment of luxury; *Claude Shepperson*, Carnival; *Turner*, Falls of Clyde; *G. F. Watts*, Twenty-two works; *J. W. Waterhouse*, Echo and Narcissus; *W. F. Yeames*, "And when did you last see your father?". Also four sculptures by *Rodin*.

The circular building next the gallery is the *Picton Reading Room*, and adjoining it in the rear is the *Hornby Library* of fine art books. — The **Free Public Museums and Library** were erected in 1860 at the expense of Sir William Brown and from the designs of Thomas Allom. The museums (10-5 or 6, Sun. 2-5) include the Lord Derby Museum, with zoological, geological (fine minerals), and botanical collections and an aquarium for both marine and fresh-water animals; the Mayer Museum of antiquities (girdle of Ramses III.; Roman and mediæval ivories; the Gilton brooch, Anglo-Saxon; miniatures of the Bonaparte family; Wedgwood and Liverpool ware, the latter an unrivalled collection). — At the corner of Byrom St. is the *Technical School*.

From the N.W. corner of the Old Haymarket Dale St. (Pl. B, C, 3) leads S.W. towards the docks. On the left are the *Municipal Offices* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1860, with a tower 210 ft. high. At the end of the street, to the right, rises the ***Town Hall** (Pl. B, 3), the oldest public building in Liverpool, erected in 1754 by John Wood of Bath (p. 117). It is a rectangular structure in the Corinthian style, surmounted by a lofty dome, and contains a war memorial (eight lunettes in fresco by Frank O. Salisbury, 1922). To the N. is a quadrangle known as the 'Exchange Flags', the other sides of which are occupied by the **Exchange** (Pl. B, 3), a large building in the French Renaissance style by T. H. Wyatt, erected in 1864-67. On the parapet are statues of Columbus, Drake, Mercator, Raleigh, Cook, and Galileo. In the centre of the quadrangle is a bronze statue of Nelson, by Westmacott. The main front of the building faces Tithebarn St.

A little to the N., in Tithebarn St., is the *Exchange Station* (Pl. B, 3; p. 359). — In Old Hall St., off Tithebarn St., is the *Cotton Exchange* (Pl. B, 3; busiest hours 12-1 and 3-4).

Water St. (Pl. B, 3), containing many shipping offices, including the *New India Building* (154 ft. high; 1924-29), being built for Alfred Holt & Co. by A. Thornely and H. J. Rowse, leads S.W. from the Town Hall to the docks, while the busy Castle St. leads S.E. to *Derby Square*, which occupies the site of the castle (p. 360) and contains a memorial to Queen Victoria (Pl. B, 4), by C. J. Allen (1906). From this point Lord St., and its continuation Church St. and Bold St., which contain the finest shops, lead back towards the E. to the *Central Station* (Pl. D, 5; p. 359) and St. Luke's Church (see below). South Castle St. ends at the *Custom House* (Pl. B, 5), on the site of the first dock (p. 366). In front of its N. side is a statue of William Huskisson (p. 364), and opposite its E. end is the *Sailors' Home* (Pl. B, 5). — We now follow Duke St. (Pl. C, 5) towards the S.E. Felicia Hemans (1793-1835), the poetess, was born at No. 118 (tablet), and Hawthorne's 'Mrs. Blodgett' lived at No. 153. In Colquitt St., to the left, is the *Royal Institution* (Pl. C, D, 6), founded in 1817, mainly through the exertions of Roscoe (p. 360).

From *St. Luke's* (Pl. D, 6), built in 1811-31 on an elevated site, Leece St. ascends to Rodney St. (Pl. D, 5, 6), which consists of Georgian houses now mostly occupied by doctors. No. 9 here was the birthplace of Arthur Hugh Clough (1819-61), the poet, and his sister Anne Clough (1820-92), first principal of Newnham College (p. 329; tablet); William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98), son of Sir John Gladstone, was born at No. 62 (tablet). Close by are the *School* and *Church for the Blind*, founded in 1791, the first of its kind, and the *Liverpool Institute*, founded as a mechanics' institute by William Huskisson (p. 364) in 1825 and now comprising high schools for boys and girls and a school of art.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D, 7; dedicated to Christ), situated on St. James's Mount, was begun in 1904 for the diocese of Liverpool (founded in 1880), and will be, when completed, the largest cathedral in this country, inferior in size to the cathedrals of Rome (St. Peter's), Seville, New York (St. John's), and Milan only. The architect is Sir Giles Gilbert Scott (grandson of Sir George Gilbert Scott), whose designs were accepted when he was only twenty-one years of age and who is responsible also for almost every detail of the fittings. The style is Gothic, freely interpreted and of no particular country or period; in composition the building is classical and symmetrical, with a ground-plan somewhat similar to that of St. George's Hall (p. 360). The cathedral is built of red sandstone; the roofs are of copper. The Lady Chapel was consecrated in 1910, the choir, E. transepts, and chapter-house in 1924; the 'central space' and W. transepts were begun in 1926. When finished the cathedral will have a total area of 100,000 sq. ft., with an external length of 558 ft. (including the Lady Chapel 619 ft.); it will consist of the choir (138 ft. long, 116 ft. high, 87 ft. wide, including aisles), the 'central space' (201 ft. long, vaulting 173 ft. high), flanked by two pairs of transepts (197 ft. long) and surmounted by a tower (323 ft. high, 308 ft. above the floor-level), and the nave (143 ft. long, 116 ft. high, and 87 ft. wide, including the aisles). The cathedral is oriented N. and S., but in our description the points of the compass are used in the liturgical sense.

Interior (open 10-dusk; entrance by the porch in the temporary W. wall or by the Lady Chapel; services at 10 and 5, on Sun. at 11, 3, and 8.30). The CHOIR is divided into three bays by richly moulded piers, which are structurally the inner part of the buttresses, through which the aisles (invisible from without) are tunnelled. It has a lofty arcade and a triforium, but no clerestory; the stone vaulting of the roof is in teresting. The W. bay contains the carved oak choir-stalls and, above them, in two parts, the organ, by Willis, the largest in the country (10,690 pipes). The central bay contains the bishop's throne (right) and the clergy-seats (left). The arms of the diocese are figured in the centre of the marble floor. The sanctuary, in the E. bay, is shut off by bronze altar-rails with sculptured figures symbolizing the Ten Commandments. The *Reredos, of sandstone, partly gilt, and forming a structural part of the E. wall, is adorned with canopied figures and with reliefs by W. Gilbert and L. Weingartner representing the chief events in the life of Christ. The E. window, the largest in the country (76 ft. by 44 ft.; in area of glass excelled by that at Gloucester, p. 181), depicts the Te Deum, with figures of Christ, angels, and representatives of the Church down to modern times. There is a small devotional chapel (Chapel of the Holy Spirit) in the N. aisle. — To the W. of the choir are the EAST TRANSEPTS. The N.E. transept is a memorial chapel for the men of the Liverpool diocese who fell in the Great War, with a marble cenotaph and a striking reredos. In the S.E. transept is a memorial to the 55th (West Lancashire) Division, and a memorial to the 16th Earl of Derby (1841-1908), governor-general of Canada, will be placed here. The two transverse arches of the central space, one of which has already been completed, though it is blocked by the temporary wall, will be 108 ft. high and 63 ft. wide. The S.W. transept will be used as the baptistery.

Behind the high altar is the ambulatory, with four windows representing English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish saints. — The LADY CHAPEL

(120 ft. long), reached from the E. end of the S. choir-aisle or direct from St. James Road by the 'Children's Porch', was the first part of the building to be completed, and is built on a lower level than the rest of the cathedral. The windows are filled with portraits of women mentioned in the Bible and of noble women down to modern times. — The Chapter House, at the E. end of the N. choir-aisle, was given by freemasons; it is octangular in shape, with a conical roof.

On the E. side of the cathedral is *St. James's Cemetery*, laid out in an old quarry and containing the mausoleum, with a statue by Gibson, of William Huskisson (1770-1830), M. P. for Liverpool in 1823-30, who was run over and killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway (p. 373). From the N. end of Hope St. Mount Pleasant (Pl. E, 5) leads to the right to the **University** (comp. the adjoining plan), in Brownlow Hill, which was founded in 1903 and developed out of a university college established in 1881 (comp. p. 372). It has 2500 students and faculties of arts, science, medicine (including a chair of tropical medicine), law, engineering, and commerce. The older buildings (1892) and the *Royal Infirmary*, in Ashton St., are by Alfred Waterhouse. — Pembroke Place, Daulby St., and Moss St. lead N. to Shaw St., in which is *Liverpool Collegiate School*, designed by Elmes (p. 360) in 1840 for *Liverpool College* (now in Sefton Park Road). In Salisbury St., to the S., is *St. Francis Xavier's College*, a Jesuit school with a church by Pugin. — The *Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral* of the Archbishop of Liverpool is in Hawke St. (Pl. D, 4, 5).

The chief parks (comp. the general plan) are **Sefton Park* (269 acres), with a lake and a large conservatory and aviary; *Prince's Park* (40 acres); *Calderstones Park* (94 acres; 1½ M. to the E. of Sefton Park), with a cromlech and a fine rose garden; *Wavertree Park* (32 acres), with botanical gardens; *Newsham Park; Stanley Park* (90 acres; view), with a large conservatory and an aviary; and *Allerton Park* (43 acres).

Among the suburbs (comp. the general plan) may be mentioned *Toxteth Park* and *Aigburth*, the chief residential district; *Everton*, noted for its toffee; *Childwall*, a popular resort; and *West Derby*, near which is *Croxteth Hall*, seat of the Earl of Sefton. The Queen's Drive, 84 ft. wide, extends in a semicircle from Sefton Park to (7 M.) *Walton-on-the-Hill*.

The ***Docks** flank the Mersey for over 7 M. There are now 87 docks and basins, and 22 graving docks, with an area of 1925 acres (water area 650 acres) and 39 M. of quays (large extensions projected). The quickest way to view them is by the Overhead Electric Railway (see p. 359). The docks of Birkenhead (p. 366) are under the same management (Mersey Docks and Harbour Board).

The port was entered in 1925 by 13,590,951 tons of foreign shipping and cleared by 12,687,494 tons, the total value of trade being 579,680,083 *l.* Its import commerce from all parts of the world includes cocoa, fruit, grain, hides and skins, ivory, kernels, live stock, meat, metals and ores, oilseed cake, oil, palm oil, provisions, raw cotton, rubber, sugar, seeds, tallow, timber, tobacco, vegetables, and wool. The exports, consisting principally of manufactured articles, include iron and steel goods from the Midlands, cotton goods made in Lancashire, woollens from Yorkshire, and the coal and salt of Wales and Cheshire. The total value of its exports is nearly double that of London, though in value of imports the metropolis heads the list.

The ***Landing Stage** (Pl. A, 2, 3) consists of a floating structure, 2534 ft. long, supported on 200 iron pontoons and connected with the shore by ten bridges. Sea-going steamers start from the N. end of this stage, known as *Prince's Landing Stage*, while the ferry-steamers (including the 'Royal Daffodil' and the 'Royal Iris', which took part in the raid on Zeebrugge in 1918) ply from *George's Landing Stage*, or the S. end. Overlooking the Landing Stage are three huge office-buildings: the *Royal Liver Building*, a sky-scraper containing the offices of the Royal Liver Friendly Society, with two towers (295 ft. high) crowned with figures of the 'liver' bird (p. 360); the *Cunard Building* (1912-16); and the *Dock Board Offices* (1907), with a dome 230 ft. high. In front of the Cunard Building is a bronze equestrian statue of Edward VII., by Sir W. Goscombe John (1921). *Pier Head* (Pl. A, 3, 4) is a busy tramway terminus. *St. Nicholas's* (Pl. A, 3), the original parish church of Liverpool, was rebuilt in 1775.

On New Quay (Pl. A, 3) and in Whitechapel (near the G.P.O.; Pl. C, 4) will be the two approaches to the **Mersey Road Tunnel**, begun in 1925 and to be completed by 1930. It will be the largest in the world (44 ft. in diameter; 2 M. long), with room for four lines of traffic. The Birkenhead exit will be near the Woodside Hotel (p. 366). The engineers are Messrs. Basil Mott and J. A. Brodie.

The following are the principal docks, named from N. to S. The **Gladstone Docks*, opened in 1927, have a water area of 55¼ acres and 2¾ M. of quays, the total floor area of the sheds being 57 acres. They include the largest graving dock in the world (1050 ft. long), with an entrance 120 ft. wide, and a river lock 1070 ft. long and 130 ft. wide, through which the largest vessels (including Cunard and White Star liners) can pass on any tide. The *Hornby Dock* is used for timber. Next to it is the *Alexandra Dock*, with a water area of 44 acres. Transatlantic and Mediterranean vessels dock here, and it is also used by grain and meat vessels. At two of the branch-docks there are elevators for the transfer of grain to the granaries, situated at some distance from the water-berths (shown on application to the Liverpool Grain Storage & Transit Co., 11 Brunswick St., Pl. B, 4). At the head of a third branch is the cold store (the largest in Europe; 2,668,000 cubic ft.) of the Union Cold Storage Co. (Produce Exchange Buildings, Victoria St., Pl. C, 3), to which carcasses are transferred from the vessels' refrigerators by electric conveyors. — The *Brocklebank Dock* is chiefly used by large vessels trading to South America and Australia. The *Canada* and *Huskisson Docks* and the *Sandon Half-Tide Dock*, also used by large liners, were remodelled in 1896-1902. The *Canada Graving Dock*, 926 ft. long, is equipped with pumps capable of emptying it in 1½ hr. A little farther up is *Salisbury Dock*, with a clock-tower. To the E. are the *Collingwood* and *Stanley Docks*, the latter being the centre for the storage of tobacco in bond. One of the warehouses here, the largest in the world, has 14 floors with an aggregate area of 36 acres. *Waterloo Dock* (Pl. A, 1) is surrounded with granaries, capable of holding 200,000 qrs. of grain. The arrangements for unloading resemble those at the Alexandra Dock (adm. on application to the Dock Board). Next come *Prince's Half-Tide Dock* and *Prince's Dock* (Pl. A, 2, 3), the latter with Riverside Station (p. 359) on its W. quay. George's Dock, which came next, has been filled up. Behind its site are the Goree Piazzas, No. 1 in which was the scene of a disastrous commercial enterprise undertaken by Washington Irving. *Canning* and *Salthouse Docks* (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), constructed in 1717, are the oldest of the

Liverpool docks still in existence. They lie opposite the Custom House (p. 362), which is built on the site of the first wet dock to be constructed in England (1715). The *Albert Dock* (Pl. A, 5) is completely surrounded with warehouses (as in London). *Wapping Dock, King's Docks* (Pl. A, 6), and the *Queen's* (Pl. A, B, 7), *Coburg*, and *Brunswick Docks* were all remodelled in 1904-5. The line of docks closes on the S. with the *Toxteth, Harrington*, and *Herculaneum Docks*, the name of the last embalming the memory of the once important Liverpool manufacture of pottery. These docks are principally used by Indian and West African steamers. Here, too, is the *Dingle Oil Jetty*, where tankers discharge petrol, paraffin, and fuel oil by pipe-lines to tanks holding 100,000 tons. — The docks at *Garston* (p. 373; 28½ acres), 4 M. to the S., belong to the L.M. & S.R.

From Liverpool to West Kirby, 10¼ M., L.M. & S.R. in 37-45 min. (2*s.*, 1*s.* 2½*d.*). This line serves the N. extremity of *Wirral* (comp. p. 266), known as "the dormitory of Liverpool". The trains start from the Central Station (Low Level), call at James Street, and then pass through the Mersey Railway Tunnel (1 M. 350 yds.) to the Hamilton Square, Park, and North stations at **Birkenhead** (Woodside, 17 R., R. & B. 10*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 18*s.*; Royal, R. & B. from 10*s.* 6*d.*; Queen's, 24 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. 14*s.*), a busy seaport with 145,592 inhab., situated on the W. or Cheshire bank of the Mersey (see the plan, p. 364; road tunnel, see p. 365; ferry-steamers, see p. 359). In 1801 it was a hamlet of 110 inhabitants clustering round the old Benedictine priory, founded here in 1150, the ruins of which (chapter-house, refectory, and crypt) adjoin St. Mary's Church. The docks, 506 acres in area, were opened in 1847 and were amalgamated with the Liverpool docks (p. 364) in 1857. One of the first iron vessels ever constructed was built here in 1829 at John Laird's shipbuilding yard, and here in 1862 was launched the 'Alabama', the famous Confederate privateer. Woodside Lairage is a huge abattoir for the slaughter of imported cattle. In Hamilton Square is a statue of John Laird (1805-74). Birkenhead Park (180 acres) was laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton. From Birkenhead to Chester, see p. 266; to Wrexham, see p. 504.

Beyond the North Station we are joined by a line from *Seacombe & Egremont* (Seacombe Ferry, one of Threlfall's Hotels, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*) viâ *Liscard & Poulton*, while other trains diverge for *Wallasey* and **New Brighton** (Victoria, 27 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; Marine, unlicensed, R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; Albion, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Queen's, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*; New Brighton, 18 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*), a pleasure resort, with an amusement park, and a pier commanding a good view of the shipping in the Mersey. New Brighton, Liscard, Egremont, Poulton, Seacombe, etc., are now amalgamated to form the borough of *Wallasey* (70,721 inhab.). Ferry-steamers, see p. 359. — At (4½ M.) *Bidston* diverges the Wrexham line (see p. 504). — 5½ M. *Leasowe. Leasowe Castle*, erected by the Earl of Derby in 1593, is now a convalescent home. — 9 M. **Hoylake** (Royal, R. & B. 10*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Green Lodge, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 11*s.*) is a bathing resort, with the first-class links of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club. — 10¼ M. *West Kirby* (Hydro, 70 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*) is another bathing resort on the estuary of the Dee. Thence a line goes on to Hooton (12 M.; p. 266) viâ *Heswall* (5 M.; Victoria, 17 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*), *Parkgate* (7¼ M.; Union, 19 R., P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), and *Neston* (8¼ M.; Shrewsbury Arms, 4 R., B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*).

From Liverpool to Southport, 18½ M., electric trains of the L.M. & S.R. from Exchange Station in ½-¾ hr. (3*s.* 2*d.*, 2*s.* 2½*d.*), serving the residential suburbs on the sand-hills near the mouth of the Mersey. — 2¾ M. *Bootle*, with 76,508 inhab. and several of the Mersey docks, has preserved its municipal independence. — 4¼ M. *Seaforth & Litherland* (overhead railway, see p. 359). — 5¼ M. *Waterloo* (Waterloo, one of Threlfall's Hotels, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from

15*s.* 6*d.*). — 6½ M. *Blundellsands & Crosby* (Blundellsands, one of Threlfall's Hotels, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*). *Ince Blundell Hall*, 3 M. to the N., the seat of the Weld-Blundells, contains the largest private collection of antique sculptures in the country (no adm.). — Near (11¼ M.) *Formby* is *Altcar*, where the Waterloo Cup, the chief coursing event, is competed for in February. — 12 M. *Freshfield* (Grapes, one of Threlfall's Hotels, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* — 18½ M. **Southport** (rfmts.; *Palace, 180 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Victoria, 100 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Prince of Wales, 150 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, Royal, same management, 70 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, at both B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; Queen's, 60 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Scarisbrick, R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; Sunnyside Mansions, unlicensed, 52 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; Bold, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; Belle Vue, unlicensed, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; Windsor, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.*; Smedley Hydro, P. from 15*s.*; Hesketh Park Hydro, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; Claremont Hydro, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Kenworthy's Hydro, P. from 12*s.*), a well-built residential town and seaside resort, with 76,644 inhab., a pier, winter garden, botanic gardens, and other attractions. Its firm sands are used for motor speed-tests. Lord Street is considered one of the finest in the kingdom. Railway to Preston, see p. 375.

From Liverpool to *Chester*, see p. 266; to *London*, see R. 36; to *Manchester*, see p. 373; to *Carlisle* viâ *Wigan*, see pp. 374, 393-396; to *Preston, Blackburn, Burnley*, and *Todmorden*, see p. 375; to *Wrexham*, see p. 504.

47. Manchester.

Railway Stations (rfmts. at all). *Central* (Pl. E, 5), for trains of the L.M. & S.R., L. & N.E.R., and Cheshire Lines to London, Liverpool, Chester, Buxton, Matlock, Derby, etc.; *London Road* (Pl. G, H, 5), for trains of the L.M. & S.R. to London, Stafford, Birmingham, etc., and also for the L. & N.E.R.; *Exchange* (Pl. E, 2), for trains of the L.M. & S.R. to Liverpool, Leeds, Chester, Wales, and Scotland, and G.W.R. trains to Chester and Wales; *Victoria* (Pl. F, 2), for trains of the L.M. & S.R. to Liverpool, Bolton, Preston, Oldham, York, Leeds, Scarborough, etc. The two last are now being joined up to form a single station, one of the platforms of which will be the longest in the world (2200 ft.). — The chief suburban stations are *Salford* (Pl. D, 3) and *Oxford Road* (Pl. F, 6).

Hotels (rooms should be booked in advance). **Midland* (Pl. m; E, 5), belonging to the L.M. & S.R., sumptuously equipped with Turkish baths, restaurants, etc., 315 R. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, B. from 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; **Queen's* (Pl. a; G, 4), 82 beds, R. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*; **Grand* (Pl. g; G, 4), quiet, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Victoria* (Pl. b; E, 3), one of the Empire Hotels, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 20*s.*; *Grosvenor* (Pl. gr; E, 3), R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; *Albion* (Pl. al; F, 3), 40 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Deansgate* (Pl. d; E, 3), temperance, R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Restaurants. **Trafford Restaurant* and grill room at the Midland Hotel (see above); at the Victoria and other hotels; **Parker's*, 18 St. Mary's Gate and 12 St. Ann's Square (Pl. E, 3); *Manchester Ltd.*, under the Exchange (Pl. E, 3); *Contineatal*, St. Peter's Square (Pl. E, F, 4, 5); *Popular State Café* (Lyons), *Piccadilly*, both in Piccadilly; *Palace*, 97 Oxford St.

Cabs. For 1-2 persons first mile 1*s.* 3*d.*, then 3*d.* per ⅕ M.; each extra person 3*d.* more. For each article of luggage carried outside 3*d.* Double fares from midnight to 6 a.m.

Tramways (comp. the Plan) traverse the main streets and extend to all the suburbs. — **Motorbuses** to *Altrincham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport*, etc.

General Post Office (Pl. F, 3).

Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, 77 Market St. (Pl. F, 3), 11 Oxford St. (Pl. F, 5, 6), and at Victoria Bridge (Pl. E, 2, 3). — *Royal Automobile Club*, 14 Princess St. (Pl. F, 4, 5); *Automobile Association*, Fanum House, Princess St.

Theatres. *Prince's* (Pl. E, F, 5); *Opera House* (Pl. D, 4); *Palace* (Pl. F, 5); *Rusholme* (repertory), Oxford St. (beyond Pl. F, G, 6). — **Music Halls.** *Hippodrome* (Pl. F, 5); *Ardwick Green Empire* (comp. Pl. H, 6).

Concerts. The **Hallé Concerts* (conductor, Sir Hamilton Harty), founded by Sir Charles Hallé in 1857, and *Brand Lane's Concerts* are both held in winter at the Free Trade Hall (Pl. E, 4, 5), on Thurs. and Sat. respectively.

Popular Resorts. *Bellevue Gardens* (adm. 1s.; founded in 1836), at Longsight, to the S.E. (tram), with zoological collection, dancing-hall, restaurants, fireworks, boating lake, maze, etc. — *Ice Palace*, Derby St., Cheetham Hill Road (Pl. F, 1), open for skating from Oct. to March. — *County Cricket Ground* (special railway station) at Trafford Park (p. 374).

Racecourse at Salford, 3/4 M. to the N. of Peel Park (Pl. A, 2); chief races, Lancashire Steeplechase and Jubilee Hurdle (April), Manchester Cup (June), Prince Edward Handicap (Sept.), and November Handicap. — *Greyhound Races* in summer, on the only course of its kind in the country, opposite the Bellevue tram terminus.

American Consulate, 9 Mount St. (Pl. E, 4, 5).

Manchester, the commercial centre ('Cottonopolis') of the largest industrial area in the world, and especially of the cotton manufacturing district of S.E. Lancashire, is situated in a gently undulating plain on the left bank of the *Irwell* (a tributary of the Mersey), which here receives two smaller streams, the *Medlock* and the *Irk*. *Salford*, on the opposite bank of the Irwell, is a separate city. The population of Manchester is 730,551, of Salford 234,150. Manchester, therefore, is the fourth largest city in England, but the second if Salford be included. Manchester manufactures also silk and artificial silk, worsted, hats, clothing, rubber goods, chemicals, and machinery. Most of the mills and factories are now in the neighbouring towns, of which there are twenty-seven, each with a population of over 20,000, within a radius of 15 M. The city itself is becoming more of an emporium and less of a centre of production.

Manchester occupies the site of *Mancunium*, a Roman military post. Towards the end of the 14th cent. it was already known as an industrial place of some importance, the manufacture of woollen and linen goods having, according to report, been introduced by Flemish immigrants in the time of Edward III. The cotton manufacture, first introduced in the late 16th cent., did not oust the woollen trade until the second half of the 18th century. The first application of steam to machinery for spinning cotton was made here in 1789, and gave a great impetus to the industry. The advance was aided by Manchester's moist climate and convenient coal supply, and by the construction of the Bridgewater Canal (p. 372), the Manchester and Liverpool Railway (p. 373), and finally the Manchester Ship Canal (p. 372). The 'Manchester School', under the leadership of Richard Cobden and John Bright, agitated against the corn laws and for a policy of complete freedom of trade, unrestricted competition ('laissez-faire'), and non-intervention in foreign affairs. The citizens of Manchester ('Mancunians') are noted for their love of music (concerts, see above), and Manchester is the headquarters of the temperance and vegetarian movements. The 'Manchester Guardian', founded in 1821, is an influential

Liberal organ. The eminent natives of Manchester include De Quincey (p. 370), Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist (1805-82), and Mr. Lloyd George (born at 5 New York Place, Chorlton-on-Medlock). Ann Lee (1736-84), foundress of the American Society of Shakers, was a Manchester factory-hand.

From London Road Station (Pl. G, H, 5) we follow Piccadilly towards the N.W. The vacant site (Pl. F, G, 4) of the old infirmary is occupied by the temporary buildings of the *Reference Library* (250,000 vols., including the Henry Watson music library and the foreign library). A new art gallery and museum is to be erected here from the designs of Ernest Berry Webber. In front are statues of the Duke of Wellington, John Dalton (1766-1844), the chemist, Queen Victoria, James Watt (p. 251), and Sir Robert Peel (p. 269). — Piccadilly is continued by Market St., at the end of which is the *Royal Exchange* (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1864-77 and reconstructed in 1915-21, with a clock-tower 180 ft. high. On cotton-market days (Tues. and Fri., 2-3) the 'floor', a hall $1^3/_4$ acres in area on the first story, lighted by six domes, is crowded with buyers and sellers from all parts of Lancashire (strangers admitted to the galleries). In St. Ann's Square, adjoining the Exchange, is a statue of Cobden (p. 368).

We now turn to the right and proceed N. through Victoria St. to a statue of Oliver Cromwell and the ***Cathedral** (Pl. E, F, 2), situated on the bank of the Irwell, a building in the Perp. style, dating mainly from 1422-1506. It is the parish church ('th'owd church') for the vast parish of Manchester, was made collegiate under a warden and fellows in 1421, and was raised to the dignity of a cathedral in 1847. Its great width is due to the fact that in 1486-1508 chapels were added on both sides of the church so as to form double aisles. The square tower, 140 ft. in height, was rebuilt in 1863-67. Part of the exterior is decorated with quaint carvings.

Interior (open all day, including Sun.; services at 11 and 3.30, on Sun. at 10.30, 3.30, and 7). The nave is impressive owing to its unusual width. The *Rood Screen and canopied *Choir Stalls, dating from 1508-1518, are finely carved (quaint misericords). The brass candelabra in the retro-choir date from 1690 (N.) and 1715 (S.). Perhaps the most attractive chapel is the *Lady Chapel* (behind the high altar), added about 1518, with a fine screen. At the E. end of the N. aisle of the choir is a statue of Humphrey Chetham (see below), by Theed. The outer N. aisle of the choir (rebuilt) is known as the *Derby Chapel*, and off it opens the small *Ely Chapel*, with the tomb and brass of James Stanley, Bishop of Ely (d. 1515), who was warden here in 1485-1506 and built the beautiful clerestory of both nave and choir. To the S. of the choir is the octagonal *Chapter House* (1485; apply to the verger), with old glass.

To the N. of the cathedral is ***Chetham's Hospital** (Pl. E, F, 2), with a bluecoat school and a library, both founded by bequest of Humphrey Chetham (1580-1653). The building itself, enclosing a quadrangle, dates from the reign of Henry VI. (1422-61) and is the most ancient and interesting in Manchester. It originally formed part of the collegiate buildings attached to the old church.

Chetham Library, now containing 100,000 vols., is the oldest public free library in England (week-days 9.30-5, on Sat. till 4). On application (1*s.*) one of the boys shows visitors the reading room (formerly the warden's room), the monastic scriptorium, the library (formerly the Lady Chapel), the dormitories, the cloister court, the audit room, the dining hall, the kitchen, the monastic washing-place, the gymnasium, and the workshop. Some of the old furniture is interesting. The boys (originally 40, now 100 in number) wear a picturesque 17th cent. costume.

Adjoining Chetham's Hospital is the *Grammar School*, founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, of which John Bradford, the martyr, Chetham, De Quincey, and Harrison Ainsworth were alumni (new premises under construction at Fallowfield, 3 M. to the S.). The *Assize Courts* (Pl. E, 1), by Alfred Waterhouse (1859-64), have a slender pointed tower 210 ft. high.

Deansgate (Pl. E, 3-5) begins to the S. of the cathedral and ends at Knott Mill Station (Pl. D, E, 5, 6), close to the site of Mancunium (p. 368). On the right is the ***John Rylands Library** (Pl. E, 4), built and endowed by Mrs. Rylands in memory of her husband and opened in 1899. The building was designed by Basil Champneys. The library now contains over 300,000 vols., including the Althorp library (p. 242), over 10,000 MSS., including the Earl of Crawford's collection, 20,000 broadsheets, 3000 incunabula, over 800 Aldines, 60 Caxtons, a 'Bible Room', the Grafton portrait of Shakespeare, etc. It is open to holders of readers' tickets on week-days from 10 to 6 (Tues. and Fri. till 9, Sat. till 2). The public is admitted on Tues. and Fri., 2-6, but strangers may view the library at any time.

John Dalton St. leads to *Albert Square* (Pl. E, 4), which contains statues of Prince Albert, Bishop Fraser (1818-85), Oliver Heywood (1825-92), Gladstone, and John Bright (p. 368). Thomas de Quincey (1785-1859) was born in a house at the corner of John Dalton St. and Cross St. (site now occupied by Barclay's Bank) and was baptized in St. Ann's Church (Pl. E, 3). The ***Town Hall** (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1868-77 by Alfred Waterhouse in an individual Gothic style, has a clock-tower, 286 ft. high (*View), with a carillon. The interior (adm. 6*d.* for 1-3 pers.; organ recitals on Sat. evenings) contains 250 rooms. The great hall, 100 ft. long, is adorned with *Frescoes of scenes from the history of Manchester by Ford Madox Brown.

The ***City Art Gallery** (Pl. F, 4; open free 10-6, Sun. 2.30-5; new building, see p. 369), at the corner of Princess St. and Mosley St., occupies the former Royal Institution, a building in the Greek style by Sir Charles Barry (1825). The annnual exhibition of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts is held here in February.

On the left of the entrance is the Greg Collection (ceramics, etc.). — On the staircase: *Ford Madox Brown*, Ideal portrait of Shakespeare; *Archer*, De Quincey; *Reynolds*, Lord Hood; *Lely*, Lady Whitmore; *Gainsborough*, Gen. Wolfe; *Angelica Kauffmann*, Self-portrait. — Room 1. Pre-Raphaelite School. *G. F. Watts*, Prayer, Love and Death, Portrait of John Lothrop Motley; *Ford Madox Brown*, Cromwell as protector of the Vaudois, The stages of cruelty, Manfred on the Jungfrau, Body of

Harold; *Holman Hunt*, Portrait of Rossetti, The scapegoat, Light of the World (p. 215; small version), Shadow of Death; *Millais*, Glen Birnam (p. 623), Winter fuel, Stella, *Autumn leaves. *Havard Thomas*, Thyrsis (bronze). — Room 2. During the winter months: *Water Colours by *Turner*, *Copley Fielding*, etc. During the rest of the year: *Walter Greaves*, *Chelsea regatta; *Charles Shannon*, Mill-pond; *Charles Ricketts*, Montezuma; *Orchardson*, Her idol; *Burne-Jones*, Sibylla Delphica; *Arthur Hacker*, Syrinx; *Mark Fisher*, Fen meadows; *D. Y. Cameron*, Dark Angers, The hills of Arran; *Laura Knight*, Carnival; *Henry Lamb*, Advance dressing station on the Struma. — Room 3. *Watts*, The ulster; *Leighton*, Captive Andromache, The last watch of Hero; *D. G. Rossetti*, *Astarte Syriaca; *Havard Thomas*, Lycidas (original wax). — Room 4. Recent acquisitions. *Sir W. B. Richmond*, Near Viareggio; *Glyn Philpot*, Street accident; *William Nicholson*, Portrait of Walter Greaves; *Ambrose Mc Evoy*, Silver and grey; *Augustus John*, Portraits of a boy and a girl; *Charles Conder*, The gardener's daughter; *Mark Gertler*, After bathing. *Jacob Epstein*, Busts of Mrs. Stuart and *Joseph Conrad. — Room 5. *Alphonse Legros*, St. Jerome; *Watts*, Good Samaritan; *Sam Bough*, On the Avon; *Cecil Lawson*, The minister's garden; *Stanhope Forbes*, Lighthouse; *W. F. Yeames*, Prince Arthur and Hubert; *Mrs. Swynnerton*, Southing of the sun, Mrs. Scott Elliott and children. *Rodin*, Age of Bronze, Eve. — Room 6. Works by *Richard Wilson*, *Constable*, *Etty*, etc. *George Morland*, The farrier's forge; *Reynolds*, Lady Anstruther. *Rodin*, Victor Hugo. — Room 7. *William Nicholson*, The landlord; *Frank Brangwyn*, Fruit-seller (Venice); *Walter Sickert*, Charles Bradlaugh; *Philip Connard*, The river tang; *George Clausen*, Winter morning, Girl's head; *William Strang*, Belgian peasant-girl; *Fantin-Latour*, *Self-portrait; *Orpen*, *Homage to Manet; works by *Troyon*, *Harpignies*, and other French impressionists. — Room 8. *J. A. Hammersley*, Mountains and clouds; *B. W. Leader*, Stratford-on-Avon; *Herkomer*, Hard times; *David Farquharson*, Summer eve; *W. J. Müller*, Encampment in the desert; *James Charles*, Christening Sunday. — Room 9. *Van Dyck*, San Sebastian; *Vannini*, Classical scene with figures; *David Cox*, Gathering of the flocks; *Turner*, Landscape with cows. *Derwent Wood*, Atalanta.

The Rutherston Collection (70 paintings, 20 sculptures, 400 drawings, 100 prints) is to be transferred to Platt Hall and then to the new gallery (p. 369). Among the important paintings are: *Duncan Grant*, Red-hot pokers; *John*, Merikli; *Jean Marchand*, Olive-trees, Venice; *Paul Nash*, Sandling Park (p. 13); *L. Pissarro*, The Dorking road, Coldharbour (p. 60); *W. Rothenstein*, Reading the book of Esther; *Walter Sickert*, Camden Terrace, Bath; *Wilson Steer*, The ferry. Sculptures: *Frank Dobson*, Mrs. Sitwell; *Epstein*, Mrs. Epstein, R. B. Cunninghame-Graham; *Eric Gill*, Sleeping Christ; *William Symmonds*, Duck, Drake.

At 36 George St. (Pl. F, 4) are the rooms of the *Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society*, which possesses the original apparatus of Dalton and Joule.

In St. Peter's Square (Pl. E, F, 4, 5) is the *Cenotaph*, by Sir Edwin Lutyens (1924). The **Free Trade Hall** (Pl. E, 4, 5), in Peter St., was erected in 1856 on the site (presented by Cobden) of the earlier edifice of the Anti-Corn-Law League. In 1819 it was the scene of the 'Massacre of Peterloo', a collision between the yeomanry and the reformers, in which half-a-dozen lives were lost. A new *Central Library* (comp. p. 369) is to be erected in Peter St.

Oxford St. (Pl. F, 5, 6; trams) is continued by Oxford Road, in which are (1 M.) the main buildings of the **Victoria University of Manchester**, designed by Alfred Waterhouse (1873) and subsequently extended. The university has developed out of *Owens*

College, founded under the will of John Owens (17 0-1846) and opened in 1851. In 1880 it was constituted one of the colleges of Victoria University, the others being at Liverpool and Leeds; these, however, became independent universities in 1903 and 1904 respectively. The university is attended by about 2800 students and has faculties of arts, science, law, medicine, music, commerce, theology, technology, and education. Stanley Jevons and Sir Henry Roscoe were professors at Owens College. On the right of the entrance is the *Manchester Museum* (week-days, 10-5), including Egyptian antiquities discovered by Sir W. Flinders Petrie. The *Christie Library* contains over 198,000 volumes. — Not far distant is Plymouth Grove, No. 84 in which was the residence of Mrs. Gaskell (p. 267), whose 'Mary Barton' and 'North and South' describe factory life in Manchester. Charlotte Brontë, while on a visit to her future biographer, began 'Jane Eyre' here.

Farther on in Oxford Road is *Whitworth Park*, in which is the *Whitworth Art Gallery* (10-5, Sun. 2.30-5), founded under the will of Sir Joseph Whitworth (1803-87), the engineer. The gallery includes one of the finest collections in the country of *Water Colours (seventy by Turner), prints, and textiles. — Wilmslow Road goes on to (1 M.) *Platt's Field Park*, which contains a replica (1919) of George Gray Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln in Cincinnati.

Salford, on the right bank of the Irwell (comp. p. 368), contains *St. John's Roman Catholic Cathedral* (Pl. C, 3; 1844-51), with a spire 240 ft. high, and *Peel Park* (Pl. A, 2), with the *Royal Museum & Art Galleries*.

In the slum-district of *Ancoats* (beyond Pl. H, 4) is the *Horsfall Art Museum* (10-5 or 6, Sun. 2.30-4.30). — *Queen's Park* (beyond Pl. H, 1) has a picture-gallery. — *Heaton Park* (beyond Pl. F, 1), the former seat of the Earl of Wilton, purchased by the corporation in 1902, contains another picture-gallery and a collection of Oriental arms and armour. — *Wythenshawe Hall*, 7 M. to the S. (tram to Palatine Road, then motorbus), with a park of 250 acres, was presented to Manchester in 1926.

The ***Manchester Ship Canal**, which has placed Manchester among the principal seaports of Great Britain, was opened for traffic in 1894. The canal is 35½ M. long and 28-30 ft. deep, with a bottom width of about 120 ft., and has five locks. In 1925 nearly six million tons of merchandise passed through the canal, which is navigated regularly by vessels of 15,000 tons. The canal, which begins at Hunt's Bank, Manchester, but is best seen from Trafford Road Swing Bridge (tram from Deansgate), passes near Warrington (p. 374) and through Runcorn (p. 275), and enters the Mersey at Eastham (p. 266). The area of the dock-estate in Manchester and Salford is 406½ acres, including a water-space of 120 acres and a quay-frontage of 5⅝ M. — The *Bridgewater Canal*, constructed by James Brindley for the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater, to connect Manchester with the coal-mines at *Worsley* (near Patricroft, p. 373; 1761) and with the Mersey at Runcorn (p. 275; 1767), inaugurated the 'canal era' in Great Britain. It now belongs to the Manchester Ship Canal Co. The Worsley branch is carried over the Ship Canal at Barton by an aqueduct which swings (full of water) to allow the passage of steamers.

From Manchester to *Chester*, see p. 267; to *London*, see R. 36; to *Liverpool*, see p. 373; to *Macclesfield* and *Stafford*, see p. 272; to *Matlock, Buxton, Derby*, and the *Peak District*, see R. 37a, b; to *Sheffield*, see pp. 292, 384; to *Bolton, Blackburn*, and *Hellifield*, see p. 377; to *Bury, Burnley*, and *Skipton*, see p. 378; to *Rochdale, Oldham, Halifax*, and *Bradford*, see p. 379; to *Huddersfield* and *Leeds*, see p. 381.

48. The Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

These are of little interest to the average tourist. Besides the railway-routes mentioned below, most of the towns are connected by numerous branch-railways, tramways, and motorbuses. The hotels are mostly of the commercial order.

I. From Liverpool to Manchester.

Road (A 57), 36 M. — To (18 M.) *Warrington*, see p. 267. — The road runs close to the N. bank of the Ship Canal (p. 372). — 27/1_2 M. *Irlam* (p. 374); 32 M. *Eccles* (see below). — We enter (34$^1/_2$ M.) *Salford* (p. 372) by Regent Road (Pl. A, B, 5). — 36 M. *Manchester* (R. 47).

A. Viâ Earlestown Junction.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Liverpool (Lime Street) to *Manchester* (Exchange), 31$^1/_2$ M. in $^2/_3$-1$^3/_4$ hr. (6*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*). — This line, constructed by George Stephenson in 1824-30, is the third oldest steam-railway in the country (comp. pp. 433, 22) and the first to carry passengers on a commercial basis.

Liverpool, see R. 46. — 5$^3/_4$ M. *Huyton* is 2 M. to the S. of *Knowsley*, seat of the Earl of Derby, with a park of 2500 acres (adm. on application to the estate agent). Expresses from Liverpool to Carlisle and Scotland diverge here viâ (1$^1/_2$ M.) *Prescot* (Deane's House, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), a watchmaking town, (5$^3/_4$ M.) St. Helens, and Wigan (14$^1/_2$ M.; p. 374). — 12 M. *St. Helens Junction*, for (2 M.) **St. Helens**, the centre of the glass industry, with coal-mines, foundries, and alkali works (102,675 inhab.). On the L. & N.E.R. from St. Helens to Manchester is (4$^3/_4$ M.) *Haydock Park* racecourse. — 14$^1/_2$ M. *Earlestown Junction*, with carriage-works, for Warrington and Chester (see p. 267). — At (15$^1/_2$ M.) *Newton-le-Willows* we cross the main line to the North. — 18$^1/_2$ M. *Kenyon Junction*, for (2$^1/_2$ M.) *Leigh* (Rope & Anchor, 9 beds, R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; 45,545 inhab.) and Bolton (10 M.; p. 377). — We cross *Chat Moss*, a peat-bog 4 M. wide (now reclaimed), which offered great difficulties during the construction of the railway. — At (26$^1/_2$ M.) *Patricroft* is the Britannia Iron Foundry, established by James Nasmyth (1808-90), inventor of the steam-hammer. — 27$^1/_2$ M. *Eccles*, with 44,237 inhab., takes its name from its church and is noted for its cakes. — 31$^1/_2$ M. *Manchester*, see R. 47.

B. Viâ Warrington.

Railway. 'Cheshire Lines' (owned jointly by the L.M. & S.R. and L. & N.E.R.) from Liverpool (Central) to *Manchester* (Central), 34 M. in $^2/_3$-1$^1/_2$ hr. (6*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*).

The line skirts the Mersey estuary as far as (5$^1/_2$ M.) *Garston* (docks, see p. 366). — At (10$^1/_2$ M.) *Hough Green* diverges a loop-line for Widnes (2 M.; p. 374).

18¼ M. **Warrington** (rfmts.; Patten Arms, R. from 6*s.*, L. or D. 3*s.*; Lion, 9 R. from 6*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*; Victoria, at Stockton Heath, 1½ M. to the S., unlicensed, 9 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), an ancient town on the Mersey and the Ship Canal (p. 372), has 76,811 inhab. and manufactures wire, iron, soap, and glass. From 1757 to 1783 the Warrington Academy was a noted place of education for the sons of Dissenters; Priestley was a tutor there in 1761. From the L.M. & S.R. station (Bank Quay) to Chester, see p. 267; to London and to Carlisle, see p. 393.

From (24½ M.) *Glazebrook* a branch-line, avoiding Manchester, diverges on the right for Stockport (Tiviot Dale Station; 13¼ M.; p. 275) and Godley Junction (18¾ M.; p. 384). — Beyond (25½ M.) *Irlam* we cross the Ship Canal (p. 372). — 31½ M. *Trafford Park* (p. 368). — 34 M. *Manchester*, see R. 47.

C. Viâ Wigan.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Liverpool (Exchange) to *Manchester* (Victoria), 37 M. in ¾-2 hrs. (4*s.*, 2*s.* 5*d.*).

At (12¼ M.) *Rainford Junction* we cross a line from St. Helens (p. 373) to Ormskirk (p. 375). — The express-trains avoid the loop-line through Wigan.

19 M. **Wigan** (rfmts.; Victoria, 9 R., R. & B. 8*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Grand, unlicensed, 25 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 89,447 inhab., with ironworks and clothing factories, is the centre of an important cannel-coal district. Mab's Cross, at the top of Standishgate, is mentioned in Scott's 'Betrothed'. The war memorial, in the form of an Eleanor Cross, was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott (1925). *Haigh Hall*, 3 M. to the N., is the seat of the Earl of Crawford. From Wigan to London and to Carlisle, see p. 393. — 36¼ M. *Salford* (p. 372). — 37 M. *Manchester*, see R. 47.

D. Viâ Widnes and Warrington.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Liverpool (Lime Street) to *Manchester* (London Road), 37¼ M. in 1¾-2½ hrs. (4*s.*, 2*s.* 5*d.*).

5¾ M. *Allerton*, for Garston (p. 373). — 7½ M. *Speke*. **Speke Hall*, 1¾ M. to the S.W., is one of the finest black-and-white timbered houses in the country (16th cent.). — 9¾ M. *Halebank*. In the churchyard of *Hale*, 1½ M. to the S., is the grave of John Middleton, the 'Childe of Hale' (1578-1623), who is said to have been 9 ft. 3 in. in height. — 10¾ M. *Ditton Junction* (p. 275). — 12½ M. *Widnes* is the centre of the alkali industry (38,879 inhab.) and is connected with Runcorn by a transporter bridge (p. 275).

18½ M. **Warrington** (Bank Quay), see above. — We cross the Ship Canal (p. 372) into Cheshire (p. 274). — 26½ M. *Dunham Massey*, with the seat of the Earl of Stamford. — 29 M. *Broadheath*, at Altrincham (p. 267). — 37¼ M. *Manchester*, see R. 47.

II. From Liverpool to Preston, Blackburn, Burnley, and Todmorden.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from the Exchange Station to *Preston*, 28¾ M. in 1-1¼ hr. (6*s.* 1*d.*, 3*s.* 8*d.*); to *Blackburn* (where passengers usually change), 39¾ M. in 1-2 hrs. (7*s.* 4*d.*, 4*s.* 5*d.*); to *Burnley* (Manchester Road), 51¼ M. in 2-2½ hrs. (9*s.* 9*d.*, 5*s.* 10*d.*); to *Todmorden*, 59¾ M. in 2½-3¼ hrs. (10*s.* 3*d.*, 6*s.* 2*d.*). — This route links up the N. towns of the Lancashire manufacturing district (through trains and carriages Blackpool-Bradford, Preston-Hull, Blackburn-Wakefield, etc.).

Road from Liverpool to Blackpool (A 59 to Preston, then A 583), 47½ M. — We leave Liverpool by Scotland Road (Pl. D, 1, 2), Kirkdale Road, and Aintree (comp. the plan, p. 364). — 13 M. *Ormskirk* (see below); 31 M. **Preston** (see below); 39 M. *Kirkham* (see below); 47½ M. *Blackpool* (p. 376).

Liverpool, see R. 46. — 5 M. *Aintree* (racecourse, see p. 360). — 12¼ M. *Ormskirk*, a town of 7407 inhab., noted for its gingerbread, is the centre of a potato-growing district. The church has two W. towers, a massive square bell-tower (1540) and an earlier spire: the Derby Chapel was the burial place of the Stanley family until 1851. About 3 M. to the E. is *Lathom House*, heroically defended against the Parliament in 1644 by the Countess of Derby (Charlotte de la Trémoille) and rebuilt by Giacomo Leoni in 1725-34.

28¾ M. **Preston**, i. e. 'priest's town' (rfmts.; *Park, belonging to the L.M. & S.R., 55 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Victoria & Station, 60 R., R. & B. from 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Bull, Church St., 50 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*), a cotton-weaving town of 123,000 inhab., on the N. bank of the *Ribble*. Cromwell routed the Scots under the Duke of Hamilton here in 1648. A famous 'guild merchant' is celebrated every twenty years (next in 1942). The public buildings of 'Proud Preston' include the Town Hall, by Sir George Gilbert Scott (1863-67), and the Harris Museum (1893), with a collection of modern paintings. The war memorial in Market Square was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott (1926). Francis Thompson (1859-1916), the poet, was born at 7 Winckley St. (off Fishergate, not far from the station; tablet). The Unicorn Inn at *Walton-le-Dale*, on the S. bank of the Ribble, was Cromwell's headquarters in 1648 and Prince Charlie's in 1745.

From Preston to *Carlisle* and to *London*, see p. 393; branch-lines to *Bolton* (see p. 377) and to *Southport* (15¼ M.; p. 367).

From Preston to Blackpool, 15¼ M., L.M. & S.R. in ½-1 hr. (3*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*). — The line crosses a flat district known as the *Fylde* (i. e. field). — From (8 M.) *Kirkham & Wesham* the excursion-trains run direct to (15¼ M.) Blackpool, while the ordinary trains run either (18 M.) viâ Poulton (p. 376), or (21¼ M.) viâ the pleasant watering-place of **Lytham St. Anne's**. The latter, with excellent golf-links, two piers, and beautiful gardens, has stations at (13¾ M. from Preston) *Lytham* (Clifton, 40 R., B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P.

from 15*s.*; Ship & Royal, 20 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 14*s.*; Queen's, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*), (14¾ M.) *Ansdell & Fairhaven* (Fairhaven, 20 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; Rossendale, unlicensed, 20 R., P. from 11*s.* 6*d.*), and (16¾ M.) *St. Anne's-on-the-Sea* (*Majestic, 200 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 16*s.*; *St. Anne's, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Grand, 40 R. from 8*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*; Lindum Hydro, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*).

From Kirkham a branch-line runs viâ (6½ M.) *Poulton-le-Fylde*, a junction for Blackpool (see p. 375), to (12½ M.) **Fleetwood** (rfmts.; Mount, R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; North Euston, 76 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*), founded by Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood in 1836. It lies at the mouth of the estuary of the *Wyre* and commands fine views of Morecambe Bay. Mail-steamers ply nightly (except Sun.) to Belfast; other steamers ply daily in summer to the *Isle of Man* (see p. 386) and twice weekly to *Londonderry*. About 3 M. to the S.W. is *Rossall School*, founded in 1844.

Blackpool. — Railway Stations. *Central* (rfmts.), for trains viâ St. Anne's, and for excursion-trains; *Talbot Road*, for trains viâ Poulton; *Waterloo Road*, on the St. Anne's line.

Hotels. **Metropole*, one of the Empire Hotels, 160 R., R. & B. from 11*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Clifton*, 100 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Trocadero*, R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Carlton*, 50 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Palatine*, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 17*s.*; *Grand*, 75 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *County & Lane Ends*, P. from 16*s.*; *Manchester*, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.* — Hydros (mostly licensed): *Cliff's & Norbreck*, 200 R., B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Savoy*, 250 R., P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Imperial*, 250 R., B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Queen's*, 100 R. from 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* — Private Hotels: *Rockcliffe*, Princess Parade, P. from 15*s.*; *Fernley*, Lansdowne Crescent; *Park House*, Claremont Park, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Claremont*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *St. Alma*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.* — At Cleveleys, 4 M. to the N.: *Cleveleys Hydro*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Regal*, P. 15*s.*

Post Office, Abingdon St.

Theatres. *Opera House; Grand; Palace* (varieties). — *The Tower* (525 ft. high), with circus, concerts, zoo, aquarium, dancing, roof garden, etc.; *Winter Gardens*, with music hall, 'Gigantic Wheel', dancing, etc.; *Pleasure Beach*, an amusement park.

Taxicabs. First mile 1*s.* 6*d.*, then 3*d.* per ⅙ M.; each passenger in excess of two 3*d.*; fare-and-a-half at night (12-6); each package carried outside 3*d.* — Tramways run along the coast to *Fleetwood* and to *Lytham St. Anne's*. — Motor Coaches ply to *Southport, Morecambe*, the *Lake District*, etc.

Steamers in summer viâ Fleetwood to the *Isle of Man, Llandudno*, etc.

Blackpool, a flourishing modern town of 99,640 inhab., is the most popular and best-organized seaside resort in the North, crowded in summer with excursionists from the manufacturing districts. Its attractions include bracing air; a wide stretch of sands, with excellent bathing; a huge open-air bathing pool; a promenade 4½ M. long; three piers; five golf-courses; Stanley Park (288 acres), designed by E. P. Mawson and opened in 1926, a fine example of landscape-architecture, with lake, sports-grounds, etc. The war memorial, in Princess Parade, is a granite obelisk 100 ft. high.

At Preston the trains back out of the station and cross the Ribble again. — 34$^3/_4$ M. *Hoghton* (pron. 'howton'). **Hoghton Tower* (adm. 1*s.*, by ticket from the estate office, Walton-le-Dale; not Sat. or Sun.), residence of Sir James de Hoghton, is a fine example of Renaissance architecture (1565). — 39$^3/_4$ M. *Blackburn*, see below. — 45$^1/_4$ M. *Accrington*, see p. 379. — 51$^1/_4$ M. *Burnley*, see p. 379. — At (59$^3/_4$ M.) *Todmorden* (p. 379) we join the line to Bradford.

III. From Manchester to Bolton, Blackburn, and Hellifield.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Victoria to *Bolton* (Trinity St.), 10$^3/_4$ M. in 20-50 min. (2*s.* 2$^1/_2$*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*); to *Blackburn*, 24$^1/_2$ M. in $^1/_2$-1$^1/_4$ hr. (5*s.* 2*d.*, 3*s.* 1*d.*); to *Hellifield*, 48$^3/_4$ M. in 1$^2/_3$-2$^2/_3$ hrs. (10*s.* 2*d.*, 6*s.* 1*d.*).

Road (A 666 to Whalley, A 59 to Gisburn, then A 682), 50M. — We leave Salford by Windsor Crescent (Pl. A, 3). — 8$^1/_2$ M. *Farnworth* (see below); 11 M. **Bolton** (see below); 20 M. *Darwen* (see below); 24 M. **Blackburn** (see below); 30 M. *Whalley* (p. 378); 33$^1/_2$ M. *Clitheroe* (p. 378); 40$^1/_2$ M. *Sawley Abbey* (p. 378); 44$^1/_2$ M. *Gisburn* (p. 378); 50 M. *Hellifield* (p. 397).

Manchester, see R. 47. — $^3/_4$ M. *Salford* (p. 372). — 8$^1/_2$ M. *Farnworth*, with cotton-mills and coal-mines (27,901 inhab.).

10$^3/_4$ M. **Bolton** (rfmts.; Swan, 30 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*; Hamer's, unlicensed, 30 beds, R. 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*; Thos. Cook & Son, 9 Victoria Square), with 178,678 inhab., is the centre of the fine cotton-spinning industry. The 7th Earl of Derby, who captured the town for Charles I. in 1644, was beheaded in the market-place in 1651. Sir Richard Arkwright (1732-92), inventor of the spinning-frame, was a Bolton barber, and Samuel Crompton (1753-1827), inventor of the spinning-mule, lived at the interesting old *Hall i' th' Wood* (1 M. to the N.E.), now a museum (open free 10-8 or dusk; closed on Sun. and Thurs.).

A branch-line runs to *Preston* (20 M.; p. 375) viâ (11$^1/_2$ M.) *Chorley* (Royal Oak), a weaving town of 30,576 inhab., near which are *Astley Hall*, a mansion of the 16-17th cent., now the property of the corporation (open free 10-1 and 2-dusk), and *Duxbury Hall*, the former home of the Standish family, of which Myles Standish (1584-1656), military captain of the colony at New Plymouth, was a scion. To the E. of Chorley are the *Rivington Reservoirs* of the Liverpool Corporation; on the slopes of *Rivington Pike* (1190 ft.; view) lies *Lever Park*, presented by Lord Leverhulme to Bolton in 1904, and containing a museum and a reconstruction of the ruins of Liverpool Castle (p. 360).

We pass through the Sough Tunnel (2015 yds.). — 20$^1/_4$ M. *Darwen*, a cotton town of 37,913 inhabitants.

24$^1/_2$ M. **Blackburn** (rfmts.; Old Bull, 60 R., White Bull, 50 R., at both R. & B. from 9*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Thos. Cook & Son, 5 Railway Road), with 126,630 inhab., is the most important cotton-weaving centre in the world, noted especially for its calicoes (largely exported to India). James Hargreaves (d. 1778), a Blackburn weaver, was the inventor of the spinning-jenny; his house and machinery were destroyed by the mob in 1768, and he removed his works to Notting-

ham (p. 298). Viscount Morley (1838-1923) was another famous native. The parish church (rebuilt in 1820) is the cathedral of the dio ese of Blackburn (established in 1926). To Liverpool and to Todmorden, see p. 377.

We leave the industrial district and descend into the pleasant valley of the *Ribble*. — 27½ M. *Wilpshire. Ribchester*, 3½ M. to the N.W., with an E.E. church, occupies the site of the Roman military station of *Bremetonacum* (2nd half of 1st cent.; museum). — At (31¾ M.) *Whalley* (Whalley Arms) are the ruins of a Cistercian abbey (week-days 10 dusk; adm. 6*d*.), founded in 1178, the last abbot of which, John Paslew, was hanged at Lancaster in 1537 for his share in the Pilgrimage of Grace. The abbey is to be used as a house of conference and retreat, and the cellarium is to be converted into a Rom. Cath. church. The parish church (E.E., with Perp. tower) has 15th cent. canopied stalls from the abbey, old pews, and three churchyard crosses.

Amid pleasant scenery, 4 M. to the N.W., is **Stonyhurst College** (shown on previous application), one of the leading Roman Catholic schools in the country, founded by the Jesuits at St. Omer in 1592 and transferred hither in 1794. The building incorporates the manor-house of the Shireburns (begun in 1592), with its fine gateway-tower. The library (Mary Queen of Scots' Book of Hours, More's hat and seal, and many incunabula), the museum (Charles Waterton's natural history collections), and the gardens (with an observatory) are interesting. The nearest village is *Hurst Green* (Shireburn Arms).

35¼ M. *Clitheroe* (Swan & Royal, 9 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; White Lion. 5 R. from 4*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.), with the shell of a Norman castle. It lies at the foot of *Pendle Hill* (1831 ft.; view), the meeting-place of the 'Lancashire Witches'. — About 2 M. to the N. of (37¼ M.) *Chatburn* are the ruins of *Sawley Abbey*, founded for Cistercians in 1147 (apply to the caretaker). — 42½ M. *Gisburn*. — 48¾ M. *Hellifield*, see p. 397.

IV. From Manchester to Bury, Burnley, and Skipton.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Victoria to *Bury* (Bolton St.), 10½ M. in 18-32 min. (1*s*. 10½*d*., 1*s*. 1½*d*.); to *Burnley* (Bank Top), 29 M. in 1-1¾ hr. (5*s*. 8*d*., 3*s*. 5*d*.); to *Skipton*, 45½ M. in 2¼-2¾ hrs. (8*s*. 4*d*., 5*s*.).

Road (A 56), 41½ M. — We leave Manchester by Great Ducie St. (Pl. E, 1). — 8½ M. *Bury* (see below); 12½ M. *Ramsbottom* (p. 379); 17 M. *Rawtenstall* (p. 379); 23½ M. **Burnley** (p. 379); 27½ M. *Nelson* (p. 379); 30 M. *Colne* (p. 379); 41½ M. *Skipton* (p. 397).

¾ M. *Salford* (p. 372). — The railway ascends the valley of the *Irwell*, "the most long-suffering stream in the kingdom".

10½ M. **Bury** (Derby, 20 R., R. & B. 8*s*. 6*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*.), a cotton and woollen town, with 56,426 inhabitants. Two natives of Bury, Sir Robert Peel (p. 269), whose grandfather founded the Lancashire calico-printing industry, and John Kay, inventor of the fly-shuttle (1733), are honoured by statues, in the market-place and in Kay Gardens respectively. The art gallery and museum are worth a visit.

At (14½ M.) *Ramsbottom* were the printing works of Messrs. Grant, the originals of the Cheeryble brothers in 'Nicholas Nickleby'. A line runs hence to (4 M.) *Rawtenstall* (Queen's Arms; 28,381 inhab.) and (8¼ M.) *Bacup* (Market Hotel; 21,256 inhab.), two cotton towns in the *Forest of Rossendale.* — 22¾ M. *Accrington* (rfmts.; Commercial, 12 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), a cotton-weaving and engineering town of 43,610 inhabitants. To Liverpool, Todmorden, etc., see p. 377.

29 M. **Burnley** (rfmts.; Bull, 22 R., R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Old Sparrow Hawk, 10 R., P. 15*s.* 6*d.*; Thos. Cook & Son, 92 St. James St.), a cotton-weaving town of 103,175 inhab. and the centre of a coalfield. *Towneley Hall*, 1 M. to the S.E., is now a public museum and art gallery. To Liverpool, Todmorden, etc., see p. 377. — 32¼ M. *Nelson* (Station, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), with 39,839 inhab., and (34¼ M.) *Colne* (Crown, 15 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), with 24,755 inhab., are both cotton-weaving towns. To the W. rises Pendle (p. 378), to the E. extend the Haworth moors (p. 396). — 45½ M. *Skipton*, see p. 397.

V. From Manchester to Rochdale, Halifax, and Bradford.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Victoria to *Rochdale*, 10½ M. in 20-30 min. (2*s.* 2½*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*); to *Halifax*, 32¾ M. in ¾-1¾ hr. (6*s.* 10*d.*, 4*s.* 1*d.*); to *Bradford* (Exchange), 41 M. in 1¼-2 hrs. (8*s.* 4*d.*, 5*s.*); to *Leeds* (Central), viâ Low Moor, 49 M. in 1½-1¾ hr. (9*s.*, 5*s.* 5*d.*). — Another route to Bradford, see p. 381.

Road (A 58 to Halifax, then A 647), 36 M. — We leave Manchester by Rochdale Road (Pl. G, H, 1, 2). — 11 M. **Rochdale** (see below); 14½ M. *Littleborough*: 25 M. *Sowerby Bridge* (see below); 27½ M. **Halifax** (p. 380). — We enter (36 M.) *Bradford* (p. 380) by Manchester Road (Pl. C, 6).

10½ M. **Rochdale** (rfmts.; Wellington, 25 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Thos. Cook & Son, 55 Drake St.), a town of 92,700 inhab., is a seat of the cotton and woollen industries, noted for its calicoes, flannels, and blankets. The town hall (1866-70) has a tower designed by Alfred Waterhouse. John Bright (1811-89), the son of a Rochdale cotton-spinner, lived at 'One Ash', and is buried in the Friends' graveyard in George St. (memorial room in the museum). The Society of Equitable Pioneers, formed here in 1844, was the first co-operative society in the kingdom.

Another route from Manchester to Rochdale passes through (7¼ M.) **Oldham** (rfmts.; Old Red Lion, 20 R., R. & B. 8*s.*; Thos. Cook & Son, 110 Yorkshire St.), with 145,001 inhab., the chief of the Lancashire cotton-spinning towns, with over 300 mills.

We pass through the Summit Tunnel (2885 yds.) and emerge in Yorkshire (p. 430).

At (19¼ M.) *Todmorden* (accent on 1st syllable) we join the line from Liverpool (p. 377). — 28¾ M. *Sowerby Bridge* (rfmts.).

From Sowerby Bridge to Normanton, 22 M., L.M. & S.R. in $^{2}/_{3}$-$1^{1}/_{2}$ hr. (*4s.* 9*d.*, *2s.* 10*d.*), descending the valley of the *Calder*, a woollen manufacturing district. — $5^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Brighouse* (George, 3 R. from *4s.* 6*d.*, B. *3s.*, L. *2s.* 6*d.*), junction for Huddersfield ($5^{1}/_{2}$ M.; p. 381). About $1^{1}/_{2}$ M. to the E. is *Kirklees*, with the remains of a Cistercian nunnery and the alleged grave of Robin Hood (p. 306). — At ($9^{3}/_{4}$ M.) *Mirfield* we cross the Huddersfield-Leeds line (p. 381). — 12 M. *Thornhill*, near Dewsbury (p. 381), has a church containing tombs of the Saviles, old glass, and Saxon crosses. — 19 M. *Wakefield* (Kirkgate Station; p. 383). — 22 M. *Normanton*, see p. 396.

$32^{3}/_{4}$ M. **Halifax** (rfmts.; White Swan, 40 R. from *5s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. *3s.*, D. *5s.*), a handsome and strikingly situated town of 99,129 inhab., is an important centre of the woollen-cloth industry. The town hall was designed by Sir Charles Barry (1862). St. John's, the parish church, is a fine Perp. edifice with good woodwork. Defoe is said to have written part of 'Robinson Crusoe' at the Rose & Crown Inn in Back Lane. — 38 M. *Low Moor*, with large ironworks, is the junction for (11 M.) Leeds (Central Station; p. 381).

41 M. **Bradford.** — Plan, see p. 384. — Railway Stations. *Exchange* (Pl. C, 6; rfmts.), for L. & N.E.R. trains to Halifax, Leeds, Wakefield, etc., and for the L.M. & S.R. to Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Manchester, etc.; *Forster Square* (Pl. C, 5; rfmts.), for the L.M. & S.R. to Leeds, Hellifield, etc., and for the L. & N.E.R. to Harrogate.

Hotels. **Midland* (Pl. a; C, 5), belonging to the L.M. & S.R., 65 R. from *7s.* 6*d.*, B. *4s.*, L. *4s.* 6*d.*, D. *6s.* 6*d.*; *Great Northern Victoria* (Pl. b; C, 6), belonging to the L. & N.E.R., 60 beds from *7s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. *4s.*, D. *6s.* 6*d.*; *Alexandra* (Pl. d; B, 6), 100 R., L. *2s.* 6*d.*; *Metropole*, opposite Forster Square Station, temperance.

Tramways, see the Plan.

Post Office (Pl. C, 5). — *Thos. Cook & Son*, 21 Market St. (Pl. C, 5).

Theatres. *Prince's* (Pl. B, C, 6); *Alhambra* (Pl. B, 6; varieties).

American Consulate, 59-62 Swan Arcade, Market St. (Pl. C, 5).

Bradford, a wealthy city of 285,979 inhab., is the headquarters of the worsted (fine woollen yarn) manufacture, producing also various fabrics made from wool, worsted, mohair, alpaca, silk, and artificial silk. The *Cathedral* (Pl. C, D, 5) of the diocese of Bradford, founded in 1920, is St. Peter's, a Perp. church of the 14-15th cent. (to be enlarged). The *Town Hall* (Pl. C, 6), with a campanile 200 ft. high, is a fine building by Lockwood Mawson (1873). In Rawson Square, at the junction of Darley St. and North Parade (Pl. B, C, 5), is a statue of Richard Oastler (1789-1861), the 'factory king', a great opponent of child labour. The *Grammar School* (Pl. B, C, 5) was founded in 1662. In Lister Park, $1^{1}/_{4}$ M. to the N.W. (tram), are the *Art Gallery & Museum* and the *Cartwright Hall*, commemorating Edmund Cartwright (1743-1823), the reputed inventor of the power-loom.

On a branch-line from the Exchange Station to *Keighley* ($13^{1}/_{2}$ M.; p. 396), and reached also by tramway, is (6 M.) *Thornton*, where a house in Market St. (No. 70; tablet; visitors admitted) was the birthplace of Charlotte, Emily, Anne, and Branwell Brontë (p. 396).

From Bradford to *Shipley* (Leeds), see p. 396. The quickest route to *Leeds* (p. 381), however, is by the L. & N.E.R. from the Exchange Station ($10^{1}/_{2}$ M. in $^{1}/_{4}$-$^{1}/_{2}$ hr.). — From Bradford to *Ilkley* and *Harrogate* viâ Guiseley, see p. 454.

VI. From Manchester to Huddersfield and Leeds.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from the Exchange Station to *Huddersfield*, 25 3/4 M. in 3/4-1 1/2 hr. (5*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 5*d.*); to *Leeds* (New Station), 43 M. in 1 1/4-2 1/2 hrs. (9*s.*, 5*s.* 5*d.*); to *Bradford* (Exchange), viâ Huddersfield, 38 1/2 M. in 1 1/2-2 1/2 hrs. (8*s.* 4*d.*, 5*s.*). — Another route to Leeds, see p. 379.

Road (A 62), 40 M. — We leave Manchester by Oldham Road (Pl. H, 2). — 7 M. **Oldham** (p. 379). — We cross the moors at *Standedge*. — 18 M. *Marsden* (see below); 25 M. **Huddersfield** (see below); 33 M. *Birstall* (see below). — We enter (40 M.) *Leeds* (see below) by Whitehall Road (Pl. A, B, 3).

6 1/2 M. *Ashton-under-Lyne* (rfmts.; George & Dragon, R. & B. 7*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), a cotton-spinning town with 43,333 inhabitants. The parish church contains four painted *Windows of the late 15th cent., illustrating the life of St. Helen. — Beyond (8 M.) *Stalybridge*, in Cheshire (p. 274), with 25,233 inhab., we ascend the deep valley of the *Tame* and enter Yorkshire (p. 430). — 13 3/4 M. *Saddleworth*. — Between (15 M.) *Diggle* and (18 3/4 M.) *Marsden* we pass through the Standedge Tunnel, the third longest in England (3 M. 60 yds.; comp. pp. 115, 294); there are four tunnels, two single-line, one double-line, and one for the canal.

25 3/4 M. **Huddersfield** (rfmts.; George, 40 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), a well-built modern town of 110,120 inhab., on the *Colne*, is one of the centres of the cloth and woollen industry, with the works of the British Dyestuffs Corporation (Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.). The environs are pretty.

Branch-lines run to *Halifax* (10 3/4 M.; p. 380), to *Bradford* (12 3/4 M.; p. 380), and to *Penistone* (see p. 384).

An alternative line from Huddersfield to *Leeds* (New Station; 28 1/4 M.) passes (7 1/2 M.) *Heckmondwike*. At *Roe Head*, 2 M. to the S.W., overlooking the Kirklees woods (p. 380), was Miss Wooller's school, where Charlotte Brontë was a pupil in 1831-32 and where she taught in 1835-38. The Red House at (10 3/4 M.) *Gomersal* was the Briarmains, and (12 M.) *Birstall* was the Briarfield of her novel 'Shirley', while Oakwell Hall (16th cent.; 1/2 M. to the N. of Birstall) has been identified as Fieldhead.

30 3/4 M. *Mirfield* (p. 380). — 33 3/4 M. *Dewsbury* (54,165 inhab.). All Saints contains Saxon crosses, 17th cent. monuments, and old glass. Dewsbury and (35 M.) *Batley* (36,151 inhab.) are the headquarters of the shoddy industry, importing old clothes from all parts of the world and converting them into blankets, etc. — We pass through the Morley Tunnel (1 M. 1609 yds.). — 38 1/4 M. *Morley* (23,935 inhab.). Croft House here was the birthplace of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith.

43 M. **Leeds.** — Plan, see p. 384. — Railway Stations. *Wellington* (Pl. B, C, 3; rfmts.), for the main line of the L.M. & S.R. and trains to Bradford, Ilkley, Doncaster, etc.; *New* (Pl. C, 3; rfmts.), for the L. & N.E.R. to York, Hull, Ilkley, Harrogate, etc., and the L.M. & S.R. to Manchester viâ Huddersfield; *Central* (Pl. B, 3; rfmts.), for the L. & N.E.R. to Bradford, Doncaster, Barnsley, etc., and the L.M. & S.R. to Manchester viâ Todmorden. — *Holbeck* (Pl. A, 3; rfmts.), an important junction.

Hotels. **Queen's* (Pl. a; C, 3), belonging to the L.M. & S.R., 114 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Great Northern* (Pl. b; B, 3),

belonging to the L. & N.E.R., R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Metropole* (Pl. c; B, 3), 120 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Victory* (Pl. e; C, 3), T.H., 105 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Golden Lion* (Pl. f; C, 3), T.H., 60 R., R. & B. from 10*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Imperial*, Briggate (Pl. C, 2, 3), T.H., 37 R., R. & B. 9*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*; *Griffin* (Pl. d; C, 3), commercial, R. & B. 9*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Restaurants. *Powolny's*, Bond St. (Pl. C, 2); *Jacomelli*, *Grand*, Boar Lane (Pl. C, 3); *Majestic*, City Square (Pl. C. 3).

Taxicabs. First ¾ M. 1*s.*, then 4*d.* per ¼ M. — Tramways, see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *Pontefract*, *Ilkley*, *York*, *Wakefield*, *Harrogate*, *Haworth*, *Huddersfield*, *London*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. C, 3). — Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, 55 Boar Lane (Pl. C, 3). — *Royal Automobile Club*, Pearl Building, East Parade (Pl. B, C, 2); *Automobile Association*, City Square (Pl. C, 3).

Theatres. *Grand* (Pl. C, D, 2), one of the finest in the provinces; *Theatre Royal* (Pl. C, 2). Occasional performances are given by the *Leeds Art Theatre*, the *Leeds Civic Playhouse*, and the *Little Theatre Repertory Company*, generally at the Albert Hall (Leeds Institute, Pl. C, 2) or the Little Theatre (College of Music, Pl. C, 1). — Music Halls. *Empire* (Pl. C, 2); *Hippodrome* (Pl. C, 2); *City Varieties*, Swan Yard, Briggate (Pl. C, 2, 3). — Excellent Concerts are given in the Town Hall by the *Leeds Philharmonic Society*, whose triennial festivals are famous (next in Oct. 1928).

American Consulate, 26 Park Row (Pl. C, 2, 3).

Leeds, situated on the *Aire*, is the great centre of the cloth industry, and has many engineering and other works. With 458,232 inhab. it is the second largest city in Yorkshire (comp. p. 385) and the sixth in England. Most of the factories lie S. of the river.

City Square (Pl. C, 3) contains statues of the Black Prince (by Sir Thomas Brock, 1903), James Watt (p. 251), John Harrison (p. 383), Dean Hook (p. 383), and Dr. Priestley, who was born at Birstall (p. 381) and was minister in 1767-72 at Mill Hill Chapel (rebuilt), on the E. side of the square. The city war memorial here, a figure of Victory, is by H. C. Fehr (1922). The *Museum* (Pl. C, 2; 10-4, 5, or 6, adm. 1*d.*; Sun. 2-4, free) contains the Savile Collection of Roman antiquities from Lanuvium (Civita Lavinia, near Rome). The *Town Hall* (Pl. B, 2) is a Palladian structure, with a dome 225 ft. high, designed by Cuthbert Brodrick (1853-58); it contains the Victoria Hall (concerts, see above), in which a bronze tablet, set up in 1924 by the American Portland Cement Association, commemorates Joseph Aspdin (1799-1855), part-inventor of Portland cement. The **City Art Gallery* (10-6 or 9, Sun. 2.30-5), in Centenary St., adjoining the Municipal Buildings (Pl. C, 2), includes works by Raeburn (C. J. Fox), Gainsborough (William Pitt), Morland, Leighton (Return of Persephone), and Holman Hunt (Shadow of Death); a new wing houses the *Sam Wilson Collection (works by Brangwyn, Clausen, Mark Fisher, J. Buxton Knight, Orpen, George Sauter, Mark Senior, etc.; Oriental china; bronze fireplace by Alfred Gilbert). In Cookridge St. (Pl. C, 2) are *St. Ann's Roman Catholic Cathedral* and the *Leeds Institute*, with a technical school and a school of art. Charles I. was lodged at the *Red Hall*, in Upperhead Row (Pl. C, 2; now a draper's shop

at the corner of King Charles St.), on his way to the S. as a prisoner in 1647. *St. John's* (Pl. C, 2) is an interesting example of a 'Laudian' church, erected by John Harrison, chief magistrate of Leeds, in 1631-1634, with contemporary fittings (*Screen, pews, altar, and pulpit). The *University* (Pl. B, 1; 1800 students), founded in 1904, with faculties of arts, science, technology, and medicine, and departments of agriculture and textile industries, was formerly a member of Victoria University (p. 371) under the name of Yorkshire College (built in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse). New buildings, from the design of Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas, and Lodge, are projected. Outside the main entrance is a war memorial by Eric Gill (Christ driving the money-changers out of the Temple). — *St. Peter's* (Pl. D, 3), rebuilt in 1838-41, contains a fine Saxon cross and the tomb of Dean Hook (1798-1875; p. 51).

About 3½ M. to the N.W., in the industrial valley of the Aire (tram from Briggate; railway, see p. 396), are the gaunt ruins of ***Kirkstall Abbey** (the property of the city; open free all day, including Sun.), founded for Cistercians in 1152 and among Yorkshire abbeys second only to Fountains (p. 453), from which it was colonized. The chief remains, in the Transitional style (comp. p. xlix), are the roofless church, with a narrow choir and a broken Perp. tower the cloisters; and the beautiful chapter-house (nearly complete), with a 13th cent. addition. The refectory, the kitchen, the three-storied abbot's house (early 13th cent.), the infirmary, and a small museum are shown by the attendant. The Abbey House (originally the gatehouse), containing tapestries, was purchased in 1924.

***Temple Newsam** (week-days, 6*d.*; tram), 4½ M. to the E., on the site of a preceptory of the Knights Templars, was the birthplace of Lord Darnley (1545-67; p. 567) and the original of Templestowe in 'Ivanhoe'. The present mansion, acquired by the city in 1922, is Jacobean, with a lettered balustrade, and contains a fine collection of paintings (Darnley, Mary Queen of Scots. James I., Strafford, etc.) and books. The park (917 acres) contains two golf-courses, playing-fields, etc.

**Roundhay Park* is 2½ M. to the N.E. (beyond Pl. D, 1; 648 acres). — About 5 M. to the N. (tram to Lawnswood), beyond *Headingley*, with the 'Shire Oak' (29 ft. in girth), is *Adel*, the little Norman *Church of which has a carved chancel-arch and a closing-knocker.

From Leeds to Doncaster, 29¾ M., L. & N.E.R. from the Central Station in ¾ 1¼ hr. (6*s.* 1*d.*, 3*s* 8*d.*). — 10 M. **Wakefield** (rfmts.; Strafford Arms, 46 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), the capital of the West Riding (p. 430) and an ancient city of 52,892 inhab., is an agricultural centre and industrial town on the *Calder*. *All Saints, a 15th cent. church with a crocketed spire 247 ft. high, is the cathedral of the diocese of Wakefield, founded in 1888. The E. extension, with the chapter-house, was added from the designs of J. L. Pearson in 1901-5. The rood-screen and choir-stalls are noteworthy. The *Bridge, with its chantry-chapel, dates from c. 1350; the chapel was endowed by Edmund, Duke of York, in 1398, and restored by Sir George Gilbert Scott in 1847. In Kirkgate is an Elizabethan house known as the Six Chimneys. Richard, Duke of York, was defeated and slain at the battle of Wakefield (14¹ 0; monument 1½ M. to the S. of the bridge). — 15¼ M. *Nostell*. In the park of *Nostell Priory*, 1 M. to the N.E., is *Wragby* church, with seventeen stained-glass windows (German-Swiss; 16-18th cent.). — 29¾ M. *Doncaster*, see p. 430.

The lines from Leeds (New Station) to *Selby* (20³/₄ M.; p. 431) and to *Church Fenton* 14³/₄ M.; p. 386) and *York* (25½ M.; R. 54) diverge at (9³/₄ M.) *Micklefield*. — On the line to *Wetherby* (14¼ M.; p. 386) is (10³/₄ M.) *Bardsey*, birthplace of William Congreve, the dramatist (1670-1729).

From Leeds to *Manchester* viâ *Todmorden*, see pp. 379, 380; to *Bradford*, see p. 381; to *London* and to *Carlisle*, see R. 50 b; to *Harrogate*, *Ripon*, and *Thirsk*, see R. 55; to *Skipton* viâ *Ilkley*, see R. 56a.

VII. From Manchester to Sheffield and Doncaster.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. from the Central or London Road Station to *Sheffield* (Victoria), 41¼ M. in 1-2 hrs. (8*s.* 7*d.*, 5*s.* 2*d.*); to *Doncaster* (viâ Penistone, see below), 52 M. in 2 hrs. (10*s.* 8*d.*, 6*s.* 5*d.*). — From Manchester to Sheffield viâ the Peak District, see R. 37c.

Road to Sheffield, see p. 292.

Beyond (5 M.) *Guide Bridge* (rfmts.) we enter Cheshire (p. 274). — At (8¼ M.) *Godley Junction* we join the line from Liverpool (p. 374). — We enter *Longdendale*, situated amid fine moors and dividing Cheshire from Derbyshire (p. 283). — 12 M. *Glossop & Dinting*, where we cross the valley by a viaduct 120 ft. high, is the junction for (1 M.) *Glossop* (Norfolk Arms, 4 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 12*s.*), a manufacturing town of 20,528 inhab., close to the N. margin of the Peak (p. 285). Glossop Hall is the seat of Lord Howard of Glossop. — We next skirt a series of Manchester reservoirs and beyond (19¼ M.) *Woodhead* we pass through the Woodhead Tunnel (3 M. 13 yds. long) to emerge in Yorkshire (p. 430) and descend the valley of the *Don*, which we follow all the way to Sheffield.

28¼ M. *Penistone* (rfmts.), with steel works and a fine church.

A branch-line runs N. to *Huddersfield* (13½ M.; p. 381).

Beyond Penistone the Doncaster line diverges to the left. — 31¼ M. *Silkstone*, with a Perp. church, is the centre of a rich coalfield. — 35½ M. **Barnsley** (Queen's, 24 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Royal, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 3*s.*), an ugly town of 53,670 inhab., manufactures linen, clothing, and machinery. A branch to Cudworth (see p. 396) connects Barnsley with the main line of the L.M. & S.R. — 45 M. *Mexborough*, (47¼ M.) *Conisborough*, and (52 M.) *Doncaster*, see p. 430.

32½ M. *Wortley* (Wortley Arms, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*). Wortley Hall is the seat of the Earl of Wharncliffe. — The line runs through the woods of *Wharncliffe Chase* (open on Mon., Thurs., and Sat.), passing (33¼ M.) *Deepcar* and (36½ M.) *Oughty Bridge*. On the left are Wharncliffe Crags, with the den of the 'Dragon of Wantley' and Wharncliffe Lodge, once the home of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

41¼ M. **Sheffield.** — Railway Stations. *L. M. & S. R.* (Pl. E, 4; rfmts.); *Victoria* (Pl. E, F, 2; rfmts.), for the L. & N.E.R.

Hotels. **Royal Victoria Station* (Pl. a; E, 2), belonging to the L. & N.E.R., 100 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Grand* (Pl. c; D, 3), 300 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *King's Head* (Pl. b; E, 3), 100 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 3*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Kenwood*, in Kenwood Park (Pl. A, 7), private, R. & B. 12*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Albany* (Pl. h; D, 3), temperance, R. & B. 8*s.*, L. 2*s.*

Cabs. First mile 1*s.* 6*d.*, then 4½*d.* per ¼ M.; waiting 3*d.* per 3¾ min.; luggage over 56lb. 6*d.*

Tramways, see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *Castleton*, *Buxton*, *Bakewell*, *Chesterfield*, *Mansfield*, *Penistone*, *Barnsley*, etc. — Motor Coaches run in summer to *Wharncliffe Crags*, *Chatsworth*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. E, 3). — *Thos. Cook & Son*, 31 Fargate (Pl. D, 3).

Based on the Ordnance Survey by permission

LEEDS
BRADFORD
Otley, 9M
Harrogate, 13M
Wetherby, 11M
Tadcaster, 13M
Hull
Halifax, 14M
Dewsbury, 6M
Wakefield, 6M
Saltaire & Shipley, 2M
Thackley
Greengates
Harrogate, 16M
Leeds, 6M
Huddersfield, 9M
Halifax
Wakefield, 13M
Headingley
Roundhay Pk.
Meanwood
Woodhouse Moor
Leeds Inst.
Infirmary
Town Hall
Queen Sq. Ch.
Parish Ch.
Theatre
Mkt.
Corn Exchange
Central Sta.
Wellington Sta.
New Station
St. Peter's Ch.
Holbeck Sta.
Victoria Br.
Liverpool & Leeds Canal
Hospital
Grammar Sch.
Forster Sq. Sta.
Cathedral
Exchange
Town Hall
Technical College
Alhambra
Princes Theat.
Palace
Goods Sta.
Market
Bridge
Bradford Beck
Aire
Wharfe
Holbeck
Hunslet
Armley
Bramley
Wortley
Beeston
Chapel Allerton
Potternewton
Harehills
Roundhay
Meanwood
Burley
Kirkstall
Woodhouse
Sheepscar
Richmond Hill
Quarry Hill
Mabgate
Sheepscar
Woodsley Road
Hyde Park Road
Clarendon Road
Cardigan Road
Regent Street
Park Square
Park Row
Park Place
Wellington Street
Boar Lane
Briggate
Lands Lane
Commercial Street
Albion Street
Bond Street
Basinghall Street
Vicar Lane
Kirkgate
Swinegate
Call Lane
Duncan Street
Woodhouse Lane
Cookridge Street
Headingley Lane
Otley Road
Shaftesbury Avenue
Harrogate Road
Chapeltown Road
Roundhay Road
Gipton Wood Road
Easterly Road
Stanningley Road
Bradford Road
Dewsbury Road
Tong Road
Wakefield Road
Halifax Road
Manchester Road
Thornton Road
Great Horton Road
Leeds Road
Whitehall Road
Canal Road
Midland Road
Thornbury Road
Valley Road
Wibsey Low Moor Road
Rooley Lane
Bolton Road
Skipton Road
Keighley Road
Cemetery Road
Undercliffe Road
Girlington Road
Manningham Lane
Lumb Lane
Sunbridge Road
Little Horton Lane
Great Horton Road
Queensbury Tunnel
Shipley
Saltaire
Thackley
Greengates
Idle
Eccleshill
Bolton
Bowling
Manningham
Lidget Green
Bankfoot
Girlington
Undercliffe
Wibsey
Low Moor
Queensbury
Clayton
Heaton
Allerton
Thornton
Horton
Bierley
Odsal
Tyersal
Drighlington
Gildersome
Morley
Churwell
Farnley
Wortley
Armley
Wortley Moor
Beeston
Holbeck
Hunslet
Middleton
Belle Isle
Osmondthorpe
Gipton
Harehills
Chapel Allerton
Potternewton
Meanwood
Woodhouse
Burley
Kirkstall
Bramley
Stanningley
Pudsey
Farsley
Calverley
Rawdon
Yeadon
Guiseley
Otley
Ilkley
Keighley
Shipley
Saltaire
Baildon

Langsett 7M
Hillsborough
Huddersfield 2M
Oakerton
Barnsley 12M
Pitsmoor
A
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1
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3
4
Manchester
Burton Rd
St Michael's Ch.
Infirmary
St Philip's Ch.
Upperthorpe Library
Daniel Hill
Portland St
Alberton Rd
Spring Vale Rd
Moor Bridge
Recreation Ground
St Stephen's Ch.
Bramall Lane
Hospital
Old Great Dam
Weston Park
Museum
University
Jubilee Terrace
Brook Hill
St George's Ch.
Hospital
Leavy Greave Rd
Tenison Rd
Cricketers
Northumberland Rd
Broom
Spring Lane
Mormon Bk. Str.
Wellington Rd
Bridge
Sheffield
Dover St.
Bernard St.
Jessop St.
Hanover St.
Hollis Croft
Scotland St.
Solly St.
Allen St.
Shepherd St.
Gibraltar St.
Furnace Hill
Rockingham St.
Sylvester St.
Broad Lane
Upper Hanover St.
Hawley St.
Bath St.
Queen St.
Queen's Rd
Penistone Rd
Bridge St.
Corporation St.
Fitzwilliam St.
Water Lane
Burgess St.
Bow St.
Trippet Lane
Leopold St.
Fargate
Church Yard
Church St.
High St.
Commercial St.
Pinstone St.
Fitzalan Sq.
Surrey St.
Norfolk St.
Arundel St.
Carver St.
Eyre St.
Charles St.
Haymarket
Cambridge St.
Sheaf St.
Sheaf Gdns.
Duke St.
Effingham St.
Granville Rd
Granville Sq.
Sheaf Bridge
Midland Station
Goods Sta.
Goods Depot
Sheaf Valley
Brightside
Attercliffe Rd
Sheffield 6M
Rotherham
Bolsover St.
Brunswick St.
Broomhall St.
Hounsfield Rd
Crookes
Walkley
Crookes Valley Rd
Hospital
Weston Park Museum
Brook Hill

SHEFFIELD
1 : 20,000
0 500 1000 1500 1980 Feet
1/8 1/4 3/8 1/2 Mile
0 100 200 300 400 Metres
Broom Hall
Sunny Bank
Broomgrove Rd
Victoria Rd
Clarkehouse Rd
Collegiate Ho
Hathersage 9M
General Cemetery
Sharrow Vale
Sharrow Head
Psalter Lane
Thornsett Rd
Kenwood Park Rd
Kenwood Park
Ecclesall Rd
Ecclesall Rd South
Whitham Rd
Oakbrook Rd
Nether Edge
Machon Bank Rd
Byron Rd
Baths
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Hermitage St
St Mary's Ch
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Broad St West
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Pinstone St
Fitzwilliam St
Bridge St
Haymarket
Fargate
Church St
Waingate
Castle Market
Exchange Pl
Angel St
Bank St
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Corporation St
Snig Hill
Trippet Lane
Arundel St
Eyre St
Norfolk St
Norfolk Row
Charles St
Leopold St
Queen St
Surrey St
Campo Lane
Cambridge St
Upper Hanover St
Hanover St
Hanover Sq
Sheffield Parkway
Granville Rd
The Farm
Manor Ho
Manor Top
Manor Lane
Manor Oak Rd
Manor Park Rd
Belle Vue
Nursery
Beech Hill
Norfolk Park
Park Ho
Queen's Tower
Park Grange
Park Spring Ho
Mandrake Ho
Mid Hill
Heeley Bank Rd
Heeley Green
Prospect Rd
Gleadless Rd
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Cricket Ground
St Barnabas' Ch
St Elizabeth's Home
Wood Head Rd
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Priestley Rd
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THEATRES. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. D, 3); *Lyceum* (Pl. D, E, 3); *Repertory.* — MUSIC HALLS. *Empire* (Pl. D, 4); *Hippodrome* (Pl. C, D, 4).
AMERICAN CONSULATE, Foster's Building, High St. (Pl. D, 3).

Sheffield, a great manufacturing city, with 490,724 inhab. in 1921 (since increased to 519,239 by the extension of its boundaries), is the largest city in Yorkshire (though closely rivalled by Leeds) and the fifth largest in England. Situated on the *Don,* at the confluence of the little river *Sheaf,* it was described by Horace Walpole as "one of the foulest towns of England in the most charming situation". The residential suburbs and the neighbouring country to the W. are attractive, and the Peak District is not far away.

The manor of *Hallamshire,* which includes the old parishes of Sheffield, Ecclesfield, and Handsworth, belonged to Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, "the last of the Saxon barons", who forfeited his head in 1076 by an unsuccessful plot against William the Conqueror. It subsequently came to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, and in the 17th cent. to the Howards, whose representative, the Duke of Norfolk, still owns a large part of the city. Mary Queen of Scots passed fourteen years (1570-84) of her captivity here in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, partly at the manor-house (p. 386) but mostly in the castle which stood at the confluence of the rivers and was 'slighted' by Parliament in 1646.

Sheffield has been famous for its steel since the days of Chaucer, whose miller bore a "Sheffeld thwitel" in his hose. It now enjoys a world-wide reputation for its cutlery, edge-tools, files, saws, silver and plated ware, armour-plate, guns, shells, and other heavy iron and steel goods of all descriptions. The chief works are situated in *Attercliffe* and *Brightside,* to the N.E. The iron ore is mostly imported from Sweden. 'Sheffield plate', invented by Thomas Bolsover in 1742, is now superseded by electro-plating.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. D, 3) of the diocese of Sheffield, founded in 1914, is St. Peter's, a handsome church of the 14-15th cent., with a crocketed spire. It is to be rebuilt on a larger scale from the designs of Sir Charles Nicholson. The Shrewsbury Chapel contains monuments of the Earls of Shrewsbury, including that of the 6th Earl (d. 1590), Queen Mary's keeper, with an epitaph by John Foxe. — Opposite is *Cutlers' Hall* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1832. The Cutlers' Company, incorporated in 1624, still possesses the right of granting trade-marks; the annual Cutlers' Feast, held on the first Tues. in Nov., is the occasion of political oratory. The *Town Hall* (Pl. D, 3, 4) is a handsome building by C. W. Mountford (1897), with a tower (180 ft. high) crowned by a statue of Vulcan. The war memorial, in Barker's Pool, a little to the W., consists of a steel flagstaff 90 ft. high.

The **University** (Pl. A, 3), founded in 1905, has faculties of arts, pure science, medicine (including dentistry), law, engineering (including fuel and glass technology), and metallurgy. It originated in the School of Medicine (1828), Firth College (1879), and the Technical School (Pl. B, C, 3; 1886). The adjacent *Weston Park* contains a statue of Ebenezer Elliott, the 'Corn Law Rhymer' (1781-1849), a war memorial, an observatory, a museum (week-days, 10-to dusk), and the *Mappin Art Gallery* (open 10-dusk, Sun. 2-5).

Beech Hill (Pl. F, 6) is a residence of the Duke of Norfolk. Farther E. (beyond Pl. F, 5) is a fragment of the *Manor House* occupied by Mary Queen of Scots (p. 385; apply to caretaker). — In *Meersbrook Park* (beyond Pl. C, 8) is the *Ruskin Museum* (open 10-dusk, except Fri.; Sun. 2-5), founded by John Ruskin in 1875, and comprising paintings (one by Verrocchio), drawings (Turner, Ruskin), minerals, coins, etc.

From Sheffield to York, 46½ M., L.M. & S.R. and L. & N.E.R. from the Midland or the Victoria Station in 1-1¼ hr. (9*s.* 7*d.*, 5*s.* 9*d.*). — 5½ M. **Rotherham** (rfmts.; Crown), a murky iron and coal town with 68,045 inhabitants. *All Saints, with a crocketed spire, was built by Archbishop Thomas Rotherham (1480-1500). On the bridge over the Don is a desecrated chantry-chapel of the 15th century. About 4 M. to the N.W. is *Wentworth Woodhouse*, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, rebuilt by Henry Flitcroft in the 18th cent. and containing a fine collection of Van Dycks; the original mansion belonged to the Earl of Strafford (beheaded in 1641). — 22½ M. *Ackworth* has a Quaker school, founded in 1779. — 25¼ M. **Pontefract**, formerly *Pomfret* (i.e. 'broken bridge'; Red Lion, 10 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), has a famous Norman castle (adm. 3*d.*), now in ruins, where Richard II. died in 1400 (probably from starvation, and not, as Shakespeare has it, murdered by Sir Piers Exton). It was held for the king in the Civil War and underwent two notable sieges. — 35¾ M. *Church Fenton* lies 2 M. to the S.E. of *Towton Field*, where Edward IV. crushed the Lancastrians in 1461, and 2¾ M. to the N.W. of *Birkin*, which has a little Norman church. Branch-lines run from Church Fenton to Leeds (see p. 383), and to Harrogate (18 M.; p. 450) viâ *Tadcaster* (4¾ M.; Londesborough, 10 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*; White Swan, 4 R., R & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*), *Wetherby* (10¼ M.; Angel, 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Brunswick, 6 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), and (13 M.) *Spofforth*, which has a ruined castle of the Percys (1309; O.W.; open free daily), with a fine banqueting hall. — 39 M. *Bolton Percy* has a Perp. church with 15th cent. glass in its E. window. — 46½ M. *York*, see R. 54.

From Sheffield to *Manchester* viâ the Peak District, see R. 37c; to *London*, see R. 38; to *Leeds* and *Carlisle*, see R. 50b; to *Doncaster*, see p. 430.

49. The Isle of Man.

Steamers (often overcrowded at the week-end, in spite of extra services) ply as follows to the Isle of Man in summer, in addition to numerous excursion-steamers at lower fares; in winter communication is less frequent. The chief services are maintained by the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. (Imperial Buildings, North Quay, Douglas; Drury Buildings, 21 Water St., Liverpool).

From Liverpool (Coburg Dock, p. 366). To (80 M.) *Douglas*, twice daily except Sun. in 3¾ hrs. (fares 12*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*; return 20*s.*, 12*s.* 6*d.*). To (85 M.) *Ramsey* direct, 2 or 3 times weekly in July-Sept., in 6 hrs. (same fares). — Motor-cycle 5*s.* 6*d.*, with side-car 8*s.* 6*d.*; motor-car (by cargo steamer; dock dues extra) from 33*s.*

From Fleetwood (p. 376; May-Sept. only). To (59 M.) *Douglas*, daily, except Sun., in 3 hrs. (fares as above).

From Heysham (p. 398) to *Douglas*, 68 M., daily in summer by L.M. & S.R. steamers in 2¾-3 hrs. (fares as above).

From Silloth (p. 400) to *Douglas*, 68 M., by William Sloan & Co.'s steamers (40 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow) twice weekly in summer in 5-6 hrs. (12*s.* 6*d.*, 8*s.*; return 17*s.* 6*d.*, 12*s.* 6*d.*).

From Glasgow (p. 575). By railway to *Ardrossan* (p. 584), and thence by steamer thrice weekly from the end of June to the middle of Sept., at other seasons once or twice weekly, to (130 M.) *Douglas* in 8 hrs.

(fares 25*s.*, 23*s.*, 15*s.*, return 38*s.* 9*d.*, 35*s.* 3*d.*, 22*s.* 9*d.*; from Ardrossan 20*s.*, 12*s.*, return 30*s.*, 17*s.* 6*d.*).

There are also regular steamers from Dublin and Belfast to Douglas and Ramsey.

The **Isle of Man** lies in the middle of the Irish Sea, 16 M. from Scotland, 31 M. from England, 31 M. from Ireland, and 45 M. from Wales. Its length is 33 M., its breadth 12 M., its area 227 sq.M. Nearly one-half of the population (60,238) is in the four towns, Douglas, Ramsey, Castletown, and Peel. The central part of the island, consisting mainly of slate and greywacke, and culminating in Snaefell (p. 391), is mountainous and beautifully diversified; streams, flowing through leafy glens, with precipitous sides, form numberless cascades. The hilly region ends with the valley of the *Sulby*, to the N. of which is a plain, unbroken except by low sand-hills, and including the *Curragh*, a bog (partly reclaimed) in which the fossil elk has been found. On the S. coast are many fine cliffs. The water is everywhere clear, and the sandy beaches afford safe and pleasant bathing. Fishing is plentiful both in the rivers (trout) and the sea (mackerel, etc.). The climate is dry and sunny, with an extreme annual range of temperature of only 16.7° Fahr., but subject to strong S.W. winds. In sheltered places the vegetation is almost sub-tropical. The chief industries are agriculture and catering for visitors, who number about 500,000 annually. The herring-fishery and lead-mines no longer flourish. In July and Aug. Douglas and its neighbourhood are practically a playground for the operatives of Lancashire and Yorkshire, but at other seasons the 'tripper' element is not conspicuous.

The early history of *Ellan Mannin* or *Vannin* is so mythical as to have little value, especially as there is no ancient Manx literature. Its hero, Mannanan, is said to have been slain by St. Patrick, who converted the Manx to Christianity (5th cent.). From the 10th to the 13th cent. it had Scandinavian rulers, the first of whom was the legendary King Orry, and many of the personal and place names are evidently of Norse origin. In 1266 the island passed to Alexander III. of Scotland, and from this period dates its heraldic emblem, the 'Three Legs of Man' or triune (found also in Sicily), though the motto 'Quocunque jeceris stabit' is later. The Manx, however, were so oppressed by the Scots that by their desire Edward I. took the island under his protection. Among the subsequent 'kings' or 'lords' of Man were William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury (1341), William le Scrope (1393), and the Earl of Northumberland (1399). In 1405 Henry IV. gave the island to Sir John Stanley, and it remained with the Derby family till 1829, when their remaining rights were purchased by the Crown from the 4th Duke of Atholl, a descendant of the 7th Earl of Derby.

The political constitution of the island, said to be the oldest in Europe, is unique. The government is vested in the *Lieutenant Governor*, appointed by the King, who is 'Lord of Man'; the *Council*, including the two 'Deemsters' (judges), the Clerk of the Rolls, the Receiver-General, the Attorney-General, the Bishop, the Archdeacon, and the Vicar-General; and the *House of Keys*, consisting of 24 members elected by male or female owners and occupiers. These three together constitute the *Court of Tynwald* (see p. 390). Acts of the British Parliament do not extend to the Isle of Man, unless it is specially named, and it is exempt from all imperial taxation, but the financial measures of the Tynwald are

subject to the veto of the Home Office. The first part of the title of the Bishop of Sodor and Man is derived from the 'Sudreys' (the Southern Hebrides), included in the see until 1266. — The Manx language (comp. p. 472) is fast dying out. Among the antiquities of Man are the 'cronks', or prehistoric burial-grounds; the 'keills' (cells), ruins of early churches; and the numerous early-Christian *Crosses (Celtic or Scandinavian, often with Ogam or Runic inscriptions). — Man is noted for a breed of tailless cats (now very scarce).

A good general view of the coast is afforded by a trip round the island in one of the steamers which leave Douglas during the summer, calling at Ramsey and making the circuit of about 70 M. in 5 hrs. — The roads are usually good, and motor-cycle races are held here in May or June ('Tourist Trophy') and September.

Douglas. — The Steamers land their passengers at *Victoria Pier*, where hotel-omnibuses are in waiting. — The Railway Station is at the W. end of the quay, 1 M. from the pier.

Hotels. **Fort Anne*, Douglas Head Road, 72 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*, with golf-links; **Castle Mona*, Central Promenade, 60 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; **Majestic*, at Onchan (p. 389), R. & B. from 9*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; **Douglas Bay*, 1¾ M. to the N. of the pier, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; **Peveril*, 40 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Golf Links*, at Howstrake (p. 391), R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Grand*, 50 R., R. & B. from 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Sefton*, Harris Promenade, 130 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Falcon*, 50 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*, *Villiers*, 300 R., R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*, both in Loch Promenade; *Metropole & Mona*, 100 R., P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*, *Westlake's*, 120 R., P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*, both in Queen's Promenade; *Athol*, P. from 14*s.*; *Nursery*, at Onchan, P. 12*s.* 6*d.* — Private: *Garside's Modwena*, 45 R., P. 12*s.* 6*d.*, *Windermere*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, both in Loch Promenade; *Empress*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*, *Windsor & Savoy*, 40 R., P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, both in Central Promenade; *Ducker's Trevelyan*, Queen's Promenade, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*

Baths in Victoria St. and Castle St.

Horse Tramway from Victoria Pier to Derby Castle. — Cable Tramway from Victoria Pier to Broadway, in the upper town. — Electric Railways from Derby Castle to *Laxey* and *Ramsey*, see p. 391; from Douglas Head to *Port Soderick* (p. 389). — Charabancs start in summer for tours round the island.

Post Office, Regent St. — Information Bureau, 2 Coronation Chambers, Prospect Hill.

Theatres, etc. *Grand*, Victoria St.; *Gaiety*, Harris Promenade; *Empire* (varieties), Regent St.; *Palace*, Central Promenade, with variety performances and a dancing pavilion; *Villa Marina*, Harris Promenade, for concerts, variety performances, dancing, etc.; *Derby Castle, Coliseum*, dancing pavilions.

Douglas, the capital of the island, with 20,192 inhab., lies on a fine bay, in which is the islet of *Conister*, with a tower of refuge for mariners in distress. The view of the town from the sea is very imposing. Douglas derives its name from its situation on the united rivers *Dhoo* and *Glas*. Handsome new streets have displaced most of the old town, and a fine esplanade (2 M. long), known from S. to N. as the Loch, Harris, Central, and Queen's Promenades, skirts the shore. The Victoria Pier (1872) is 2070 ft. long, the Red Pier (1800) 520 ft., and the Battery Pier (1879) 750 ft. The Castle Mona Hotel (1802) was formerly the residence of the Duke of Atholl (p. 387). The

chief public buildings are the Town Hall and Public Library (1899) in Ridgeway St.; the Court House, in Athol St.; the Tynwald Court Chambers (1894), at the corner of Bucks Road and Finch Road; and Government House, residence of the Lieutenant Governor, on the Onchan road. The *Manx National Museum (11-5; 6*d.*), in Finch Road, opened in 1922, contains neolithic antiquities, a skeleton of a fossil elk (found near St. John's in 1897), and a complete collection of casts of the Manx crosses. In the churchyard of St. George's is the grave of Sir William Hillary (1771-1847), founder of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

Round *Douglas Head* (320 ft.; view; war memorial), the S. arm of the bay, runs a *Marine Drive leading to (3¼ M.) *Port Soderick* (see below; adm. 2*d.*; electric railway). At the foot of Douglas Head is *Port Skillion*, with a bathing-place (reached also by ferry from the pier). — The old churches of (1½ M.) *Braddan* and (2 M.) *Onchan* contain crosses. The Sun. services in Braddan churchyard are attended by thousands of visitors.

From Douglas to Port Erin, 15½ M., railway in 1 hr. (2*s.* 8*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*). — 3¼ M. *Port Soderick;* 5¾ M. *Santon.* — 8½ M. *Ballasalla,* with the ruins of *Rushen Abbey,* a Cistercian house founded in 1098 (week-days 9 a.m.-10 p.m., Sun. in summer 2.30 9: adm. 4*d.*). The 'Monks' Bridge' (13th cent.) is picturesque.

10 M. **Castletown** (Marine Hydro, at Derbyhaven, 40 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Golf Links, 2 M. to the E., P. from 15*s.*; George, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), with 1860 inhab., is the ancient capital of the island. ***Castle Rushen** (open on week-days, 10-7; adm. 6*d.*), formerly the palace of the Kings of Man, occupies the site of a Viking castle, which was partly destroyed by Robert Bruce in 1313. The present building was mainly erected in 1344 by the Earl of Salisbury (p. 387); the outer glacis was constructed by Cardinal Wolsey in 1508. The keep, banqueting hall, and chapel formed the royal residence. Derby House was built in 1644 by the 7th Earl, after whose execution (p. 377) the castle was surrendered to the Parliament by the Countess. From 1815 to 1891 it was used as the prison of the island. On a clear day Snowdon, Anglesey, the Mourne Mountains, and Cumberland are visible from the towers. The clock in the S. tower was given by Queen Elizabeth in 1597 and is still going.

King William's College, founded in 1833, is the chief school on the island. Near the college is *Hango Hill,* where William Christian (Illiam Dhône, 'brown-haired William') was shot in 1663 at the instance of the 8th Earl of Derby for handing over the island to the Parliament in 1651. On the isthmus between Castletown and the *Langness* peninsula are the small seaside resort of *Derbyhaven* and the golf-links, where the 'Derby' (instituted in 1627) was run before its transference to Epsom Downs in 1780. On *St. Michael's Isle* is a ruined chapel. At *Scarlett Point,* the S. horn of Castletown Bay, is a fine 'stack' rock.

11½ M. *Ballabeg;* 13 M. *Colby,* with a pretty glen. — 14¾ M. *Port St. Mary* (Perwick Bay, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; Golf Links, 30 beds, Bay View, at both P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), a pleasant little fishing port and seaside resort. It has a breakwater 1200 ft. long.

Visitors are advised to quit the train at Port St. Mary and walk to (2-2½ hrs.) Port Erin viâ the **Chasms*. We then follow the cliffs to *Black Head* and (1 M.) ***Spanish Head,*** with cliffs 300-350 ft. high. We either keep on round the coast, or strike inland to *Cregneish,* the southernmost village in Man and the one which has best preserved the Manx folklore, customs, and language. Thence we follow a track across *Muel Hill* (430 ft.; stone circle) to Port Erin (1 M.; see below). — Port St. Mary and Port Erin are the best starting-points for visits by boat to the grand coast scenery: *Calf of Man* (difficult landing; the scene of Wilkie Collins's 'Armadale'), the *Chicken Rock Lighthouse,* etc.

15½ M. **Port Erin** (i. e. 'Irish port'; Falcon's Nest, Bellevue, 135 R., at both R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Eagle, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Bay, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*), a picturesque watering-place, lies at the head of a deep bay, the mouth of which is partly protected by the ruins of a breakwater, destroyed by a storm in 1884. The N. arm of the bay is formed by **Bradda Head* (400 ft.; view-tower). Port Erin has a biological station, with an aquarium.

The wild coast-line from *Fleshwick Bay,* 2 M. to the N., to the Niarbyl (5 M.; see below) is uninhabited. — The road from Port Erin to (14 M.) Peel runs viâ Ballabeg (4 M.; p. 389) and (7 M.) the *Round Table* (1000 ft.; view), situated between *South Barrule* (1585 ft.; stone fort), to the E., and *Cronk ny Irey Lhaa* (1449 ft.), to the W.; farther on it passes (9½ M.) *Dalby,* near which is the fine coast-scenery of the *Niarbyl,* and (11 M.) **Glen Maye* (adm. 4*d.*; Waterfall, P. from 8*s.*).

From Douglas to Peel, 11½ M., railway in ¾ hr. (2*s.*, 1*s.*). — 1½ M. *Braddan* (p. 389). — 2½ M. *Union Mills;* 4¾ M. *Crosby.* To the right, at the foot of *Greeba Mountain* (1383 ft.; view), lie the ruined *St. Trinian's Church* and *Greeba Castle,* the residence of Sir Hall Caine, the novelist. — 8½ M. *St. John's,* junction for *Foxdale,* with disused lead-mines (on the S.), and for Ramsey (see p. 391; on the N.). A little to the N. is the **Tynwald Hill,** a circular terraced mound (12 ft. high; 240 ft. in circumference) thrown up in remote times for legislative meetings (Norse 'Thingvöllr'; comp. p. 387). Here all new Manx laws are promulgated on July 5th (old Midsummer or St. John's Day). An important fair is held on the same day. Close by is the Manx National War Memorial.

About 2 M. to the N. of St. John's is the entrance to the wooded **Glen Helen* (adm. 6*d.*), one of the prettiest in the island, with the (1 M.) *Rhenass Waterfall.* — In the opposite direction rises *Slieu Whallian* (1094 ft.; view).

11½ M. **Peel** (Creg Malin, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 14*s.*), at the mouth of the *Neb,* is the most picturesque and unspoilt town in the island, with 2455 inhab., engaged in fishing and boat-building. **Peel Castle** (open all day in summer, Sun. 2-6, in winter on application; adm. 3*d.*), dating in its present form mainly from the 16th cent., is a picturesque ruin on *St. Patrick's Isle,* enclosed by a 16th cent. wall and connected with the mainland by a causeway and a ferry. The keep is a three-storied peel-tower. 'Fenella's Tower' is pointed out as the scene of Fenella's escape in Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak'. The round tower (50 ft. high) in the

centre of the enclosure is of uncertain origin. The oldest part of the ruined **St. German's Cathedral**, also within the castle enclosure, is the choir, built by Bishop Simon (1226-47); Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, was imprisoned in the crypt in 1446 (comp. Shakespeare's 'Henry VI.', Part II, ii. 3).

On *Peel Hill* (450 ft.; view) is a tower, termed *Corrin's Folly*, built by a Nonconformist of that name as a burial-place. — *Knockaloe*, now an experimental farm, was an internment camp during the war for 25,000 civilian prisoners of war.

From Douglas to Ramsey. *A.* By the Manx Electric Railway, 18 M. in 1¼ hr. (to Laxey 1*s.* 3*d.*; to Snaefell 3*s.*, return 5*s.*; to Tholt-e-Will 2*s.* 9*d.*, return 5*s.*; to Ramsey 2*s.* 2*d.*, return 4*s.*). The line starts from Derby Castle and runs along the coast, commanding fine views on either side. — Beyond *Onchan Head* and the *Howstrake Golf Links* we reach (2½ M.) *Groudle Glen* (adm. 6*d.*), with a miniature railway. — 4¾ M. *Garwick Glen*, with the *Cloven Stones*.

7½ M. **Laxey** (Norse for 'salmon river'; Laxey Glen, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.*; Bridge, P. 10*s.*), a fishing village and seaside resort of 2106 inhabitants. The 'Big Wheel', belonging to the lead-mines and constructed in 1854, is the largest water-wheel in existence (72½ ft. diameter; adm. 4*d.*). The Laxey Glen Gardens (adm. 6*d.*) are a popular resort. Manx homespuns are manufactured at St. George's Mill.

From Laxey an electric railway (5 M.; 1*s.* 9*d.*, return 2*s.* 6*d.*; average gradient 1 in 12) ascends to the top of **Snaefell** ('snow mountain'; 2034 ft.), the highest mountain in the Isle of Man. The *View comprises the whole of the island, and in clear weather Scotland, England, Ireland, and Wales are visible. Near the upper terminus is the Snaefell Summit Hotel, and at the point where the line crosses the mountain road (p. 392) is the Bungalow Hotel. Both 'hotels' are licensed restaurants only, closed in winter. Motor-coaches ply in connection with the trains from the Bungalow Station to Tholt-y-Will (p. 392; fare 6*d.*)

The line now skirts the N. side of the Laxey glen, passing 'King Orry's Grave'. Farther on we obtain a fine view of *Bulgham Bay*. — 11 M. **Dhoon Glen* (adm. 6*d.*), with waterfalls. — 12¼ M. *Glen Mona*. — 14 M. *Ballaglass Glen* (adm. 4*d.*). — We then cross the peninsula ending in Maughold Head (p. 392) and regain the sea at (16½ M.) *Port Lewaigue*. — 18 M. *Ramsey*, see p. 392.

B. By Railway, 25 M. in 1⅓-1½ hr. (3*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 2*d.*). From Douglas to (8½ M.) *St. John's*, see p. 390. — 9¾ M. *Peel Road* is 1½ M. from Peel (p. 390). — 15½ M. *Kirk Michael*, or *Michael* (Mitre, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; Railway, temperance, P. 9*s.*), a small summer resort, ½ M. from the sea. In the churchyard are the tomb of Thomas Wilson (1663-1755; bishop for 58 years) and a number of crosses. About 1½ M. to the N., to the right of the railway, is *Bishop's Court*, the palace of the Bishop of Sodor and Man (p. 388), mostly rebuilt by Bishop Wilson, but retaining 'Orry's Tower' (built by Bishop Simon, see above). Attached to it are the theological college

and the chapel (1855) that serves as the pro-cathedral. — 18½ M. *Ballaugh* (pron. 'baláff'). On the left is the Curragh (p. 387). *Jurby* church, 2½ M. to the N., contains interesting stones. — 20½ M. *Sulby Glen* (hotel, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*). Hence brakes ply up ***Sulby Glen** to (3½ M.) the *Tholt-y-Will Hotel* (no beds; closed in winter), in the pretty grounds of which (adm. 4*d.*) are the Alt and the Tholt-y-Will waterfalls (the latter insignificant). The road goes on to (2¾ M.) the Bungalow Hotel (p. 391) on the slope of Snaefell. — 21½ M. *Sulby Bridge.* — 23½ M. *Lezayre.* — 25 M. *Ramsey*, see below.

C. By Road. (i) The hilly 'Short Road' (16½ M.), viâ Laxey, is practically that followed by the electric railway (see p. 391). — (ii) The 'Mountain Road' (15 M.) passes (8 M.) the Bungalow Hotel (p. 391), where a road diverges on the left for Sulby Glen (see above). — (iii) The 'Long Drive' (24 M.) follows the railway route (p. 391) nearly to St. John's (p. 390), short of which it diverges to the right, ascends past the entrance of Glen Helen (p. 390), and descends again to Kirk Michael.

Ramsey. — Hotels. **Ramsey Bay*, 50 R., B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Ramsey Hydro*, 1 M. to the N., P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Queens*, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*; *Prince of Wales*, 40 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*; *Snaefell*, 58 beds, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Mitre*, in the town, 30 beds, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Imperial*, P. from 11*s.* 6*d.*

Ramsey (Norse for 'raven's isle'), with 4297 inhab., situated in the middle of a beautiful bay, with fine sands, is the second holiday resort on the island. The Queen's Pier (2300 ft. long) commands a fine view. The Mooragh Park contains a marine lake.

The environs are pretty, and pleasant walks may be taken to the *Albert Tower* (1 M.; view); to the *Ballure Glen;* to *Glen Auldyn* or *Fern Glen*, with a fine waterfall; to the (1½ hr.) top of *North Barrule* (1842 ft.; view); and along the rocky shore (at low tide) to Port Lewaigue (p. 391) and the rocky creeks at the foot of *Maughold Head*. On the hill above (373 ft.; view) are a lighthouse and *Maughold* church (13th cent.), with a large burial-ground containing forty-four ancient crosses. Outside the gate is a parish cross of the 14th century. — The road to the (7½ M.) *Point of Ayre*, the N. extremity of the island (fine sea view), passes (4½ M.) *Bride*, with the fine Thor Cross in the churchyard. At the Point (remarkable raised beach, 7 M. long) are a lighthouse (rfmts.) and a pumping station, whence brine is piped to Ramsey for conversion into salt. Beyond the Point the coast is lined with high sandy 'broughs'. The return may be made viâ *Andreas*, with a lofty church-tower and nine old crosses.

50. From London to Carlisle.

Road. *A.* Viâ Warrington, 298½ M. — To (183 M.) *Warrington*, see p. 267. — 195½ M. *Wigan* (p. 374); 212 M. **Preston** (p. 375); 223 M. *Garstang* (p. 393); 233½ M. **Lancaster** (p. 393); 239½ M. *Carnforth* (p. 394); 247 M. *Milnthorpe* (p. 394); 249½ M. *Levens Bridge* (p. 394); 254½ M. **Kendal** (p. 394; l. for Windermere, p. 405); 270½ M. *Shap* (p. 395); 276 M. *Lowther* (p. 395); 280½ M. **Penrith** (p. 395). — We enter (298½ M.) *Carlisle* (p. 399) by Botchergate (Pl. D, 5).

B. Viâ Manchester (A 6), 314½ M. — To (186 M.) **Manchester,** see p. 267. — Thence to (197 M.) **Bolton,** see p. 377. — 203 M. *Horwich*; 208 M. *Chorley* (p. 377); 228 M. **Preston,** and thence to Carlisle, see p. 392.

C. Viâ Doncaster and Appleby (A 1 to Boroughbridge, then A 66 to Penrith), 301 M. — To (206½ M.) *Boroughbridge,* see p. 429. — 230 M. *Catterick Bridge* (p. 458; l. for Richmond); 233½ M. *Scotch Corner*: 243 M. *Greta Bridge* (p. 459; r. for Barnard Castle, p. 458); 249 M. *Bowes*, and thence to (283 M.) *Penrith,* see p. 458. — Thence to Carlisle, see p. 392.

D. Viâ Doncaster and Skipton (A 1 to beyond Bramham, A 65 from beyond Otley to Kendal), 311½ M. — To (191 M.) *Bramham,* see p. 429. 198½ M. *Harewood* (p. 450); 207 M. *Otley,* and thence to (222 M.) **Skipton,** see pp. 453, 454. — 231 M. *Hellifield* (p. 397); 237 M. *Settle* (p. 398); 243 M. *Clapham* (p. 397); 247½ M. *Ingleton* (p. 397); 255 M. *Kirkby Lonsdale* (p. 391). — 267½ M. *Kendal*, and thence to Carlisle, see p. 392.

A. Viâ Crewe, Preston, and Lancaster.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Euston to *Preston*, 209 M. in 4½-6¼ hrs. (43*s.* 7*d.*, 26*s.* 2*d.*); to *Lancaster*, 230 M. in 4¾-7 hrs. (47*s.* 9*d.*, 28*s.* 8*d.*); to *Carlisle*, 299 M. in 5¾-9½ hrs. (60*s.* 7*d.*, 36*s.* 4*d.*). This is part of the West Coast Route to Scotland (R. 73 c), and also forms the main approach to the Lake District (R. 52).

From London to (158 M.) *Crewe* and (169¼ M.) *Acton Bridge* in Cheshire, see pp. 268-275. — Beyond (179¼ M.) *Moore* we cross the Manchester Ship Canal (p. 372) and the *Mersey*.

Lancashire, or *Lancs.*, is bounded on the E. by the watershed of the Pennine Chain, with a detached portion on the N. side of Morecambe Bay that includes a part of the Lake District. After the Norman Conquest it became a county palatine (comp. pp. 261, 434) The 'Duchy of Lancaster', annexed to the Crown in 1461, comprises the estates originally held by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in various parts of the kingdom. Lancashire is a stronghold of Roman Catholicism. The humidity of the climate in S.E. Lancashire has helped it to become the greatest cotton-manufacturing district in the world, with Manchester as its commercial centre (comp. p. 368). Spinning is, roughly speaking, confined to Bolton, Oldham, and the Manchester district; weaving to Blackburn, Burnley, Preston, Chorley, Accrington, Nelson, and Colne. Other important industries are coal-mining, iron and steel working, engineering, calico-printing, bleaching and dyeing, silk-weaving, sugar-refining, soap-boiling, and the manufacture of glass, paper, chemicals, rubber, pottery, etc. Lancashire, with 4,928,359 inhab., is the most populous of English counties, and its S.E. part is one of the most densely peopled areas in the world. To the N. of the Ribble, however, the county is still wholly agricultural.

182¼ M. **Warrington** (Bank Quay Station), see p. 374. — 194 M. **Wigan** (North Western Station), see p. 374. — We cross the *Ribble* (view to the right) to (209 M.) **Preston** (p. 375), beyond which we emerge from the manufacturing district. — From (218½ M.) *Garstang* (Royal Oak, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*) a branch runs W. to (11½ M.) *Knott End*, opposite Fleetwood (p. 376; ferry).

230 M. **Lancaster** (rfmts.; County, 40 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Royal King's Arms, 50 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Alexandra, R. 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), the county town, with 40,226 inhab., lies on the *Lune*, 7 M. from the sea. The

*Castle (open at varying hours, except on Sun. and when the courts are sitting; tickets at the Judges' Lodgings, Church St., 6*d.* each), built by Roger of Poitou on the site of a Roman castrum, retains its Norman keep or Lungess Tower (c. 1170), with a turret known as 'John of Gaunt's Chair', the round Adrian's Tower (1209, refaced; small museum), and the gatehouse and the square Well Tower (c. 1405). The rest is modern, used for law courts and gaol. St. Mary's, adjacent, is mainly a Perp. structure of 1431, with a tower of 1755; it contains canopied *Stalls of 1340. View from the churchyard. In Dalton Square, at the corner of Thurnham St., is the birthplace of Sir Richard Owen, the naturalist (1804-92; tablet). Nelson St. leads hence to St. Peter's Rom. Cath. Cathedral.

Lancaster has another station (Green Ayre), on the line from *Hellifield* to *Morecambe* and *Heysham* (see p. 398). — A branch runs from the Castle Station to (5 M.) *Glasson Dock*, 2 1/2 M. beyond which lies *Cockersand Abbey* (Mon., Wed., and Sat., 1-5.30, by permit from the estate agent, Thurnham Hall; 1*s.*), a house of Premonstratensian canons founded in 1190, the chief relic of which is the octagonal 13th cent. chapter-house.

236 1/4 M. **Carnforth** (rfmts.; Royal Station, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*) is the junction of lines W. to Carlisle viâ Barrow (R. 51) and E. to Hellifield viâ Wennington (see p. 398).

We now enter **Westmorland**, or *Westmoreland*, a small county with a great variety of scenery, consisting largely, especially in the N., of mountains and moors, a part of the Pennine Chain. Its N.W. portion belongs to the Lake District (R. 52).

About 3 M. to the N. of (243 1/2 M.) *Milnthorpe* (Cross Keys, 12 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Bull's Head, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*) is *Levens Hall*, a Tudor mansion with 'topiary' gardens (open on Thurs., 1-5.30; 1*s.*). This was the scene of Mrs. Humphry Ward's 'Helbeck of Bannisdale'. — 249 1/4 M. *Oxenholme* (rfmts.) is the junction of a line to Windermere (10 1/4 M.; p. 405) viâ (2 M.) **Kendal** (County, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; King's Arms, 18 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 14,149 inhab., which still carries on the manufacture of woollen cloth established by Flemish weavers early in the 14th cent., though 'Kendal green' is no longer made. The ruined castle was the home and probable birthplace of Catherine Parr. The Kendal Sports (wrestling, hound trail, etc.) are held early in August. From Kendal trains run to Grange (14 1/4 M.; p. 401) viâ Oxenholme and Arnside. — The railway ascends among the fells and at (258 M.) *Low Gill* (comp. below) enters the valley of the *Lune* (view). — 262 1/4 M. *Tebay* (rfmts.; George, at *Orton*, 3 M. to the N., 10 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*).

From Tebay to Ingleton, 23 M., L.M. & S.R. in 1 hr. (5*s.*, 3*s.*). — 4 1/4 M. *Low Gill* (see above). This line descends the valley of the Lune. — 8 1/2 M. *Sedbergh* (Bull, 14 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; White Hart, 11 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. or D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), in Yorkshire (p. 430), has a public school founded in 1525 by Roger Lupton, Provost of Eton. — 18 M. *Kirkby Lonsdale* (Royal, 20 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*,

L. 3*s*. 3*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 14*s*.). Charlotte and Emily Brontë were pupils in 1824-25 at the Clergy Daughters' School (the Lowood of 'Jane Eyre') at *Cowan Bridge* (on the main road, $^3/_4$ M. to the S. of the station; tablet); the school was removed in 1833 to *Casterton*, $1^3/_4$ M. to the N. of the station. — 23 M. *Ingleton*, see p. 397.

From Tebay to *Kirkby Stephen* and *Darlington*, see p. 159.

The line ascends rapidly, with Shap Fells on the left, to Shap Summit (914 ft.). — $269^3/_4$ M. *Shap* (Greyhound, 16 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.; Rockery, private, P. 10*s*. 6*d*.; Shap Wells, 4 M. to the S., 40 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., open April Oct.), with granite quarries.

About 1 M. to the W. are the ruins of a Premonstratensian abbey (1199), not far from *Keld*, with a 15th cent. chapel (N.T.). — Shap is a starting-point for the Lake District, Haweswater lying $9^1/_2$ M. to the W. by road (see p. 418).

277 M. *Clifton & Lowther*. About 2 M. to the S.W. is *Lowther Castle*, seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, designed by Sir Robert Smirke (1802). — We cross the *Eamont*.

Cumberland, the northernmost of the western counties of England, includes the greater portion of the Lake District (R. 52) and its mountains, which belong to the Cumbrian group. The N.E. portion of the county, with the W. end of the Roman Wall (p. 461), forms part of the Border Country, the moors of which belong to the Pennine Chain. On the coast, near Workington (p. 403), is a coal and iron district. After the departure of the Romans Cumberland (i.e. 'the land of the Cymri') was part of *Strathclyde*, a British kingdom extending from the Clyde to the Dee, but it was won from the Northmen by Edmund in 945 and finally annexed to England by William Rufus. 'Cumberland turf', from the Solway, is highly prized for bowling greens.

$281^1/_4$ M. **Penrith** (rfmts.; *George, 62 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 18*s*. 6*d*.; Crown, 60 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.) is a pleasant old town, with 8342 inhab. and a ruined castle (O.W.; open free daily) built by William Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle, in 1499. In St. Andrew's churchyard are the 'Giant's Grave' (two upright shafts with four 'hogback' tombs) and the 'Giant's Thumb' (a rose-cross). *Penrith Beacon* (937 ft.) commands a good view of Ullswater.

Brougham Castle (pron. 'broom'), $1^1/_2$ M. to the S.E., now in ruins, was rebuilt by Anne Clifford (p. 399), who died there. About 1 M. to the W. of the castle, near *Eamont Bridge* (Crown, 13 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*.), lies *Brougham Hall*, seat of Lord Brougham and Vaux, which was brought back to the family by Lord Chancellor Brougham (1778-1868). Close by are *Arthur's Round Table* (O.W.) and an ancient monolith known as *Mayborough* (O.W.).

From Penrith to Whitehaven, $46^1/_2$ M., L.M. & S.R. in $2^1/_4$-$2^1/_2$ hrs (9*s*. 7*d*, 5*s*. 9*d*.), an important approach to the Lake District (R. 52). — From (10 M.) *Troutbeck* a road runs S. to Ullswater (see p. 424). — $14^3/_4$ M. *Threlkeld* (Salutation, plain) is a starting-point for the ascent of Saddleback (see p. 426). To the left opens the Vale of St. John (p. 423). — The train passes through the charming valley of the *Greta*. — $18^1/_4$ M. **Keswick**, see p. 419. — We cross the Derwent and, beyond ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Braithwaite* (p. 423), skirt the W. bank of *Bassenthwaite Lake* (p. 427), on the other side of which towers Skiddaw. — $25^1/_2$ M. *Bassenthwaite Lake Station* (Pheasant, 10 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*., P. from 15*s*. 6*d*.). — $30^3/_4$ M.

Cockermouth (rfmts.; Globe, 25 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 4845 inhab., has the ruins of a Norman castle. A house towards the W. end of the main street, at the corner of Low Sand, was the birthplace of William Wordsworth (1770-1850). About $2^1/_2$ M. to the N. is *Bridekirk* church, with a Saxon tympanum and a carved font, the inscription on which is a mixture of Scandinavian runes and early English (12th cent.). Road to Buttermere, see p. 423. — $39^1/_2$ M. *Workington*, and thence to Whitehaven, see p. 403.

Railway from Penrith to *Darlington* (Teesdale), see R. 56 d. — Road to *Ullswater* and *Patterdale*, see p. 416; to *Hawcswater*, see p. 418.

299 M. *Carlisle*, see p. 399.

B. Viâ Sheffield, Leeds, and Hellifield.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from St. Pancras to *Leeds*, $197^3/_4$ M. in 4-6 hrs. (38*s.* 7*d.*, 23*s.* 2*d.*); to *Carlisle*, $310^1/_2$ M. in $6^1/_2$-7 hrs. (60*s.* 7*d.*, 36*s.* 4*d.*). This is part of the Waverley Route to Scotland (R. 73 a); some of the expresses run viâ Nottingham and Rotherham.

From London to ($158^1/_4$ M.) *Sheffield*, see R. 38 a. — The railway descends the industrial valley of the *Don* to ($163^3/_4$ M.) *Rotherham* (p. 386). — $176^3/_4$ M. *Cudworth* is the junction for Barnsley ($4^1/_4$ M.; p. 384) and for Hull (see p. 466). — $186^3/_4$ M. *Normanton* (rfmts.; Midland Hotel), i.c. the 'village of the Northmen', birthplace of Sir Martin Frobisher (1535?-94), is an important junction (comp. p. 380). — 190 M. *Methley*, junction for Pontefract ($5^1/_2$ M.; p. 386), has a church with the Waterton and Savile monuments and a fine stained-glass window. — $195^3/_4$ M. *Hunslet*. — $197^3/_4$ M. **Leeds** (Wellington Station), see p. 381. — We ascend the industrial valley of the *Aire*, and just beyond ($200^3/_4$ M.) *Kirkstall* we have a view to the right of Kirkstall Abbey (p. 383). — Beyond ($203^1/_2$ M.) *Calverley & Rodley* the Ilkley line (R. 56a) diverges on the right. — $208^1/_2$ M. *Shipley* (Sun, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), junction for Bradford ($2^3/_4$ M.; p. 380). — $209^1/_4$ M. *Saltaire* originated in the worsted and alpaca mills founded by Sir Titus Salt in 1851. — $211^1/_2$ M. *Bingley*. — $214^3/_4$ M. *Keighley* (pron. 'keethley'; rfmts.; Queen's, owned by the L. M. & S. R., 11 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), with 41,942 inhab., is the last manufacturing town in this direction, and from here to Kirkby Stephen the railway passes through some of the finest scenery in the country.

A branch runs S. to ($4^3/_4$ M.) *Oxenhope* viâ ($3^1/_2$ M.) **Haworth**, the home of the Brontës. The parsonage, to which Patrick Brontë, perpetual curate of Haworth, brought his family in 1820, has been enlarged. All the family (except Anne, p. 467) are buried in the church (rebuilt, except for the tower, in 1881), though the tomb bears the names only of Emily (1818-48) and Charlotte (1816-55); a tablet and a stained-glass window were set up in 1883 by George W. Childs of Philadelphia. By the churchyard is the Black Bull Inn, frequented by Branwell Brontë, and opposite is the museum of the Brontë Society (open 1.30-5 or 7; adm. 3*d.*). A road crosses the moors to Colne (10 M.; p. 379), passing ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Stanbury* and *Wycoller Hall* (the Ferndean Manor of 'Jane Eyre'; $6^1/_2$ M.). Near Stanbury are *Ponden House* (the Thrushcross Grange of 'Wuthering Heights'), the *Brontë Waterfalls*, and *Top Withens* ('Wuthering Heights' itself).

From Keighley to *Thornton* and *Bradford*, see p. 380.

219½ M. *Kildwick* church, of remarkable length, dates mainly from 1525. Charlotte Brontë was governess in 1839 at *Stone Gappe*, the Gateshead Hall of 'Jane Eyre', 3 M. to the W.

223¾ M. **Skipton** (rfmts.; Black Horse, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*), with 12,013 inhab., is the capital of the limestone fell district of *Craven*, which embraces the upper basins of the Wharfe, the Aire, and the Ribble. Skipton means 'sheep-town' and still has a noted sheep-market. The Perp. church was repaired by Anne Clifford (p. 399) in 1655. The *Castle (visitors shown over on week-days 9-6, 6*d.*), the old part of which is in a fair state of repair, though unoccupied, was for five hundred years the home of the Cliffords and now belongs to Lord Hothfield. It dates from the 11th cent., but most of the present building is a fortified manor-house, rebuilt by Robert de Clifford (1273-1314) and restored in 1657-58 by Anne Clifford after a siege by the Parliamentarians in 1642-45. On the gateway is the Clifford motto 'Désormais' in open-work letters. The irregular little courtyard, with a yew growing in its centre, the great hall and kitchen, the dungeon, the roof (view), and the chapel (now a stable) are shown. The E. wing of the castle, built by the 1st Earl of Cumberland in 1535-36 and known as the Long Gallery and Octagon Tower, is occupied by Lord Hothfield's agent. Branch-lines run N. to Grassington (10¾ M.; p. 456); S.E. to Leeds and Bradford viâ Bolton Abbey and Ilkley (see p. 454); and S.W. to Burnley, Bury, and Manchester (see p. 378).

230½ M. *Bell Busk.* A road runs N. to (4½ M.) *Malham* (Buck).

About ¾ M. to the N. is ***Malham Cove**, a limestone wall nearly 300 ft. high (a 'Cirque de Gavarnie' in miniature), forming the termination of the upper valley of the Aire, which gushes forth at its base; and 1¼ M. to the N.E. of Malham is the equally impressive ***Gordale Scar**, a tremendous rift in the white limestone. Both these are results of the 'Craven Fault', which extends for 20 M. On the hills above (2½ M. from Malham) is *Malham Tarn*, where Kingsley wrote 'Water Babies'.

233¾ M. *Hellifield* (rfmts.; Black Horse, 8 R., R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*).

From Hellifield to Heysham, 35½ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1-1¾ hr. (7*s.* 4*d.*, 4*s.* 5*d.*); boat-train from St. Pancras in 6½ hrs. (49*s.* 4*d.*, 29*s.* 7*d.*).

5 M. *Giggleswick.* The village, 1 M. to the N., adjoining Settle (p. 398), has a public school founded in 1507, with a beautiful domed chapel by Sir Thomas Jackson (1901).

10¾ M. **Clapham** (New Inn, 11 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*) is 1½ M. to the N. of the station, and 1½ M. farther on is *Ingleborough Cave* (apply to Mr. Henry Harrison, Clapham; adm. 1*s.* each, minimum 2*s.* 6*d.*; not shown on Sun.), a number of chambers and passages with a total length of 700 yds., containing stalactites and stalagmites. From its mouth we may climb to (1½ hr.) the top of **Ingleborough** (2373 ft.), which commands an enormous view. On the way we pass *Gaping Gill*, a pot-hole 400 ft. deep, into which pours the Fell Beck. — From Clapham a branch-line runs N.W. to (4¼ M.) **Ingleton** (Bridge, 7 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Ingleborough, 15 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.*), a picturesque little town amid beautiful scenery, another starting-point for Ingleborough.

To the N.E. are (1½ M.) the *Ingleton Beck Falls* (adm. 3*d.*), beyond which, in *Chapel-le-Dale* (inn), is the **Weathercote Cave* (4 M. from Ingleton; open free at any time), a pot-hole with a splendid waterfall. To the N. of Ingleton are (1½ M.) the *Thornton Beck Falls* (adm. 3*d.*), beyond which, in *Kingsdale*, lies **Yordas Cave* (4½ M. from Ingleton; apply at 'Braida Garth'; adm. 6*d.* each, minimum 3*s.*). Railway from Ingleton to Tebay, see p. 394.

Beyond (15 M.) *Bentham* we enter Lancashire (p. 393). — 18¼ M. *Wennington*, junction for Carnforth (9½ M.; p. 394). — 26½ M. *Halton* has a fine churchyard cross (Anglo-Scandinavian; 11th cent.). — 28¾ M. **Lancaster** (Green Ayre), see p. 393. — 32 M. **Morecambe** (rfmts.; Midland, belonging to the L.M. & S.R., 26 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. 18*s.* 6*d.*; Clarendon, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; Grosvenor, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; Grand, 40 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Elms, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 16*s.* 6*d.*; Crown, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*), a highly popular seaside resort with 19,182 inhab. and good sands. — 35½ M. **Heysham** (rfmts.; Heysham Hall, unlicensed, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*) is the starting-point of L.M. & S.R. steamers to Belfast, of Burns & Laird steamers to Dublin and Londonderry, and of the Isle of Man steamers (see p. 386). The church embodies a good deal of Saxon masonry, and in the churchyard is a 'hog-back' tomb of the 10th cent., with Scandinavian sculptures. Overlooking the sea are the ruins of St. Patrick's Chapel (9th cent. or earlier).

From Hellifield to *Blackburn*, *Bolton*, and *Manchester*, see p. 377.

We ascend the upper valley of the *Ribble*. — 239 M. *Settle* (Golden Lion, 20 R., B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.* 6*d.*; Ashfield, unlicensed, 15 R., P. 14*s.* 6*d.*) is a centre for excursions. Giggleswick (p. 397) is 1 M. to the N.W. — The next section traverses a wild district and displays remarkable engineering skill. To the left rise Ingleborough and *Whernside* (2414 ft.); to the right, *Pen-y-Ghent* (2273 ft.). — Beyond (249¾ M.) *Ribblehead* (2 M. from Weathercote Cave, see above) we cross *Batty Moss* by a viaduct, ¼ M. long and 165 ft. high, and pass through the Bleamoor Tunnel (2629 yds.). — 256 M. *Dent*. On the left rises *Baugh Fell* (2216 ft.). — Beyond (259¼ M.) *Hawes Junction*, for Wensleydale and Northallerton (R. 56 b), we pass the summit-level (1167 ft.), enter Westmorland (p. 394), and descend *Mallerstang*, the green valley of the *Eden*. On the right is *Pendragon Castle*, traditionally built by Uther Pendragon (p. 163). — 269 M. *Kirkby Stephen* (King's Arms, 12 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Black Bull, 8 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*). The L.M. & S.R. station lies ¾ M. from the L. & N.E.R. station (for Darlington, Penrith, or Tebay, see p. 459) and 1½ M. from the town. Road to Muker, see p. 458. At *Brough* (Castle, 10 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*), 4 M. to the N., is Brough Castle (O.W.; open free daily), one of the chain of castles built by William II. to command the Roman road from York to Carlisle; road thence to Reeth, see p. 458.

279¾ M. **Appleby** (King's Head, 24 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*; Tufton Arms, 25 R., P. 13*s.* 6*d.*), with 7186 inhab., is the county town of Westmorland. The castle was

Gretna Green, Longtown, B 9¾M
Brampton, 8¾M
A
C
D
Stanwix
Willow Holme
River Eden
Caldewgate
Cricket Ground
The Swifts
The Sanceries
Public Park
Cattle Market
The Bitts
Castle
Grammar Sch.
Theatre
Cathedral
Town Hall
Market Place
St Mary's Ch.
St Cuthbert's Ch.
St Paul's Ch.
Ch. Ch.
Assize Courts & Prison
Citadel Station
Christ Ch.
St Stephen's Ch.
Murrell Hill House
Gas Works
Port Carlisle, Silloth, Glasgow, Edinburgh
Thursby, 5M
Maryport
CARLISLE
1:15.000
0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 Feet
100 200 300 400 Metres
A
B
C

rebuilt in the 17th cent. but retains its Norman keep. The church contains the tombs of Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke (1590-1676), and her mother the Countess of Cumberland. L. & N.E.R. station (for Penrith), see p. 459. To Caldron Snout, see p. 459. — We continue to descend the Eden valley, with *Cross Fell* (2930 ft.), the highest point of the Pennine Chain, on the right. The blue hills of the Lake District bound the view on the W. — Beyond (285$^3/_4$ M.) *New Biggin* we enter Cumberland (p. 395). — 290$^3/_4$ M. *Langwathby* is 1$^1/_2$ M. from *Eden Hall* (now a girls' school), the former seat of the Musgraves. 'The Luck of Eden Hall' is a Venetian glass goblet, to which attaches a legend familiarized by Longfellow's translation of Uhland's ballad. — About 1$^1/_2$ M. to the N. of (292$^1/_4$ M.) *Little Salkeld* are *Long Meg and Her Daughters*, a prehistoric circle of sixty-seven stones, the largest 18 ft. high. — 295 M. *Lazonby & Kirkoswald.* Kirkoswald (Fetherston Arms, 4 R. from 2*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*) is a charming little place with a ruined castle.

310$^1/_2$ M. **Carlisle.** — *Rfmts.* — Hotels. **County & Station* (Pl. a; C, 5), 120 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; **Crown & Mitre* (Pl. b; C, 4), 80 R. from 7*s.* 6*d*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Red Lion* (Pl. e; C, 5), 60 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Central* (Pl. c; C, 4), 61 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *Viaduct* (Pl. d; C, 4), temperance, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Tramways, see the Plan. — Motorbuses run to *Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Dumfries*, etc. — Post Office (Pl. C, D, 4).

Carlisle, an ancient border-city with 52,710 inhab., the county town of Cumberland, an important railway centre, and an industrial town, is situated near the confluence of the *Caldew* with the *Eden*.

Carlisle was the British *Caer Luel* and the Roman *Luguvallium*, situated a little to the S. of the Roman Wall (p. 461), which ran through the suburb of *Stanwix* (Pl. B, C, 1). Fortified by William Rufus, it was captured by David I. of Scotland, who died here in 1153. After Bannockburn (p. 590) it was unsuccessfully besieged by Robert Bruce. During the Civil War it was captured by the Scots under Leslie in 1645 after a siege lasting over eight months. — The licensed houses of Carlisle (except the two chief hotels) and district are managed by the state, under a scheme inaugurated during the war.

On emerging from the station (Pl. C, 5) we find ourselves in front of two massive round towers, built on the site of the English Gate and used as the County Buildings and Assize Courts. Passing between them, we follow English St. to the *Market Place* (Pl. C, 4), in which stand the *Town Hall* (1717) and the *Carel Cross* (1682).

The **Cathedral** (Pl. B, 4) was formerly the church of a priory of Austin canons, founded in 1123 and made the seat of a bishop by Henry I. in 1133. The choir, rebuilt in the E.E. style in 1245 et seq., was burnt down in 1292, and the new choir, in the Dec. style, was not completed until c. 1377. After another fire in 1392, the N. transept and the central tower (110 ft. high) were rebuilt by William Strickland (bishop 1400-19). The Civil War did great damage to the cathedral, and, in order to repair the castle, the Scots are said

to have pulled down the greater part of the nave, which remains a fragment consisting of two Norman bays. The cathedral is thus one of the smallest in England (204 ft. long, 121 ft. across the transepts). The sculptural ornament on the exterior merits examination. The services on week-days are at 8, 9.30, and 4, on Sun. at 8.15, 11, 3, and 6.30. The cathedral is open free from 9.30 to 5 (fratry and crypt also open free in summer); adm. to the tower 6*d.* We enter by the N. door.

Interior. The two surviving bays of the Nave have a different axis from that of the choir. The fine Norman arches have been crushed out of shape by the settling of the piers. The South Transept, likewise Norman, contains a Runic inscription (under glass). — The glory of the *Choir, which is entered by the central doorway under the organ, is the late-Dec. **East Window*, 58 ft. high and 32 ft. broad, the upper part of which contains the only ancient glass in the cathedral (1380), representing the Last Judgment. The wooden ceiling (11th cent.) has been repainted. The carved capitals represent the seasons. The stalls, with forty-six misericords, date from the early 15th cent., and their backs (seen from the aisles) are painted with scenes from the lives of SS. Augustine, Anthony, and Cuthbert and with figures of the Apostles. On the floor of the choir is the brass of Bishop Bell (1495). Behind the altar is the monument of Archdeacon William Paley (1743-1805), author of the 'Evidences of Christianity', and in the S. choir-aisle is a tablet to Canon Rawnsley (p. 419). At the W. end of this aisle is *St. Catherine's Chapel*, with two fine oak screens. The Renaissance screen on the N. side of the choir should also be noted. Sir Walter Scott (comp. p. 460) was married here in 1797. — On the S. side of the cathedral are two dilapidated arches and the *Chapter Library* or *Fratry*, with a reader's pulpit, vestments, etc. The house with the square tower is the *Deanery*, formerly the prior's lodging. The gateway was erected in 1527. The bishop's residence is *Rose Castle*, 7 M. to the S.

Tullie House (Pl. B, 3; week-days 10-dusk) contains the public library, art-gallery, and museum, with a collection of Roman antiquities. — A tablet on the Congregational church (Pl. C, 4) in Lowther St. commemorates Thomas Woodrow, President Wilson's grandfather, who was pastor of the church (then in Annetwell St.) in 1820-35.

The **Castle** (Pl. A, B, 3; O.W.; open 10-4, 6, or 7, Sun. 2-4 or 6; 6*d.*), now used as barracks, has a massive *Keep, erected in the time of William II. A guide shows the dungeons, in which the Scottish prisoners of 1745 were confined, and relics of Mary Queen of Scots' short captivity here in 1568. Extensive view from the ramparts.

From Carlisle to Silloth, 22½ M., L. & N.E.R. in ¾ hr. (3*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*). — 6½ M. *Burgh-by-Sands* (pron. 'bruff'). In the marshes, 1 M. to the N., is a monument marking the spot where Edward I. died in 1307. — 9½ M. *Drumburgh* is the junction for (2½ M.) *Port Carlisle*, a small harbour on the *Solway Firth*. The Roman Wall (p. 461) ended at *Bowness*, 1 M. to the W. Solway Viaduct, see p. 554. — 17¾ M. *Abbey Town*. The church of *Holme Cultram* is a relic of a Cistercian abbey founded by Henry I. and rebuilt after one of Robert Bruce's raids (if closed, apply at a house adjoining the churchyard). — 22½ M. **Silloth** (Skinburness, 1¾ M. to the N., 25 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*; Solway Golf, 35 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 11*s.*; Silloth Hydro, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Queen's, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*), a popular seaside resort. Steamers to Dublin viâ the Isle of Man, see p. 386.

From Carlisle to *Carnforth* viâ *Barrow-in-Furness*, see R. 51; to *Newcastle*, see R. 57; to *Edinburgh*, see R. 73 a, c; to *Glasgow*, see R. 74 a, b.

51. From Carnforth to Carlisle viâ Barrow-in-Furness.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. to *Furness Abbey*, 25 M. in 1 hr. (5*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 2*d*.); to *Barrow*, 28½ M. in 1-1¼ hr. (6*s*., 3*s*. 7*d*.); to *Whitehaven*, 74¼ M. in 2¼-3¼ hrs. (14*s*., 8*s*. 5*d*.); to *Carlisle*, 114½ M. in 5-5¾ hrs. This picturesque line, which often runs close to the sea, is a means of approach to the Lake District (R. 52) from the S. and W. For the main line from Carnforth to Carlisle, see pp. 394-396.

Road from Lancaster to Carlisle. *A*. Viâ Penrith, 65 M., see p. 392. *B*. Viâ the Lake District, 83 M. — To (21 M.) *Kendal*, see p. 392. — 29½ M. **Windermere** and thence to (50½ M.) **Keswick**, see pp. 409-411. — 52 M. *Portinscale* (p. 421); 58½ M. *Bassenthwaite Lake* station (p. 395); 65 M. *Bothel;* 72 M. *Old Carlisle* (p. 403). — We enter (83 M.) *Carlisle* (p. 399) by Church St. (Pl. A, 4).

C. Viâ Furness, 112 M. — To (16 M.) *Levens Bridge*, see p. 392. — 22½ M. *Lindale* (l. for Grange and Cartmel, see below); 27½ M. *Newby Bridge* (p. 402); 32½ M. *Greenodd* (p. 402; l. for Ulverston and Barrow); 40½ M. *Broughton* (p. 408); 52 M. *Bootle;* 59 M. *Muncaster Castle* (p. 402); 62 M. *Holmrook* (p. 403; l. for Seascale, r. for Wast Water, p. 427); 64½ M. *Gosforth* (p. 403); 66½ M. *Calder Bridge* (¾ M. from Calder Abbey, p. 403); 70 M. *Egremont* (p. 403; l. for St. Bees, Whitehaven, Workington, and Maryport); 72 M. *Cleator* (p. 403); 76 M. *Ennerdale Bridge;* 86½ M. **Cockermouth** (p. 396). — 94 M. *Bothel*, and thence to Carlisle, see above.

Carnforth, see p. 394. — 3¼ M. *Silverdale* (Silverdale, 14 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*., P. 12*s*.; Royal, P. 10*s*.). — Beyond (5¾ M.) *Arnside* (Albion, 8 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Crown, R. from 3*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.) the train crosses the estuary of the *Kent* and skirts the shallow *Morecambe Bay*, at low tide a vast expanse of sand. — 9 M. *Grange*, or *Grange-over-Sands* (*Golf, 200 R. from 8*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., P. from 18*s*., *Grange, 36 R., P. from 16*s*., under the same management; Crown, 17 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 15*s*. 6*d*.; Belvedere, private, 14 beds, P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.), a fashionable little resort, sheltered in winter. To Kendal, see p. 394. — 11 M. *Kent's Bank* (hotel, R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*., P. 11*s*. 6*d*). — 13¼ M. *Cark & Cartmel* (inns at Cartmel). *Holker Hall*, ½ M. from the station, is the seat of Lord Richard Cavendish. The *Church of **Cartmel**, 2½ M. from Cark and the same distance from Grange, is the relic of a priory of Austin canons founded in 1188 by the Earl of Pembroke (week-days 9-12.30 and 1.30-6; 6*d*.). The main body of the church is Transitional, but the upper part of the tower, the nave, and most of the windows are Perp. work. It contains fine Renaissance stalls (15th cent. misericords) and screen of 1620, and the composite Harrington monument (14th cent.; right of altar). The gatehouse was formerly used as the manor court. — We now cross the estuary of the *Leven* and enter the picturesque district of *Furness*, a promontory situated between the estuaries of the Leven and the Duddon, the N. part of which ('Lake Lancashire') belongs geologically to the Lake District. Coniston Old Man (p. 408) is seen to the right.

18¾ M. **Ulverston** (rfmts.; *Springfield, 20 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. 13*s*. 6*d*.; Sun, R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Conishead Priory Hydro, 2 M. to the S., 126 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., P. from 18*s*.), a market town of 10,121 inhab., with ironworks. *Swarthmoor Hall*, an Elizabethan house 1 M. to the S., the home of Margaret Fell before her marriage with George Fox, was purchased by the Society of Friends in 1912. Close by is a Quaker meeting-house built by Fox in 1688.

From Ulverston a branch-line runs N. up the valley of the *Leven* to (9¼ M.) *Lake Side*, at the foot of **Windermere** (p. 406), passing (3½ M.) *Greenodd*, (3½ M.) *Haverthwaite*, and (8¼ M.) *Newby Bridge* (Swan, 16 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.). Coaches from Greenodd to Lake Bank (Coniston Water), see p. 407.

23½ M. *Dalton*. George Romney (1734-1802), the son of a Dalton builder, is buried in the churchyard. Dalton Tower (14th cent.), in the market-place, was the court-house of the lordship of Low Furness.

25 M. *Furness Abbey* (*Furness Abbey Hotel, owned by the L.M. & S.R., 29 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*., P. from 17*s*. 6*d*.). ***Furness Abbey** (O.W.; open 10-4, 6, or 7, Sun. 11-3 or 4; adm. 6*d*.), situated in the romantic 'Vale of Deadly Nightshade', was founded in 1127 for Benedictine monks of the order of Savigny, which was amalgamated in 1147 with the Cistercian order.

The picturesque and important remains, built of rose-red sandstone, consist of the E. end of the abbey-church (fine sedilia) and transepts (early 15th cent.), incorporating part of the first Norman church; the W. tower (late 15th cent.); the E. wing of the cloisters, with its grand arches, and the chapter-house, with fine sculptures (early 13th cent.); the infirmary (early 14th cent.), with a vaulted chapel containing two effigies of Norman knights in armour (12th cent.), said to be the only ones of the kind in England; the abbot's hall (early 13th cent.); and the great gatehouse (late 12th cent.).

28½ M. **Barrow-in-Furness** (rfmts.; Victoria Park, R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Duke of Edinburgh, 20 R. from 5*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.; Imperial, 26 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*.; Thos. Cook & Son, 61 Duke St.) is a thriving seaport, with large docks, shipbuilding yards, and iron, steel, and ordnance works (Vickers Ltd.). The population increased from 235 in 1847 to 74,254 in 1921.

Walney Island (10 M. long and ¾ M. wide) is a pleasure resort on the Irish Sea (bathing, etc.). — A branch-line runs from Barrow to (4 M.) *Piel*, whence a visit may be paid by boat to *Piel Castle* (1327), an interesting ruin on a small island.

The railway doubles back to within a mile of Dalton and skirts the estuary of the *Duddon*. — From (40 M.) *Foxfield* a branch runs to Broughton (1½ M.; p. 408) and Coniston (9½ M.; p. 407). — We cross the Duddon into Cumberland (p. 395). — 44½ M. *Millom*, with a ruined castle and large deposits of iron ore (hæmatite). — The line skirts the base of *Black Combe* (1969 ft.). — Near (57½ M.) *Ravenglass* (Pennington Arms, P. 12*s*. 6*d*.) is *Muncaster Castle*, the grounds of which are open on week-days, 1-5 (*View from

the terrace). At the mouth of the Esk is a gullery (best visited by boat). *Irton*, 3 M. to the N., has a Saxon cross. From Ravenglass a miniature railway ascends Eskdale to Dalegarth (7 M. in 50-65 min.), $^1/_4$ M. from Boot (p. 428). — $59^1/_2$ M. *Drigg* (Victoria) is the nearest station to Wast Water (7 M.; p. 427). To the E. is (1 M.) *Holmrook* (Lutwidge Arms, 10 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 9*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.*; Carleton Green, unlicensed, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*). — $61^1/_2$ M. **Seascale** (Scawfell, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*; Inzievar, private, P. 14*s.* 6*d.*), a rising summer resort, is a starting-point for the Lake District (coaches to Wasdale Head, p. 427, and Ennerdale, p. 422). About $2^3/_4$ M. to the N.E. is *Gosforth*, in the churchyard of which is a *Viking Cross, 15 ft. high, with interesting carvings (7th cent.). — $63^1/_4$ M. *Sellafield*. A branch runs N. to Cleator Moor (see below), passing (2 M.) *Beckermet*, $2^3/_4$ M. from the Cistercian ruin of *Calder Abbey* (open free on Fri., 10-4), and (5 M.) *Egremont* (King's Arms, 4 beds, R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), with a ruined castle. — $69^3/_4$ M. *St. Bees* (Queen's, Albert, at both P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), which owes its name to St. Bega, an Irish saint of the 7th cent., has a priory-church (the choir of which was formerly used as a theological college) and a grammar school founded by Archbishop Grindal in 1587. *St. Bees Head* (lighthouse) rises 300 ft. above the sea.

$74^1/_4$ M. **Whitehaven** (rfmts.; Grand, 50 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.*; Black Lion, 19 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*), a seaport with 19,536 inhab., is the centre of an important coal and iron mining and iron-working district. Some of the collieries extend for 4 M. beneath the sea. Whitehaven was raided by Paul Jones in 1778 and bombarded by a German submarine in 1915.

On an alternative line to ($21^3/_4$ M.) Workington viâ the mining district are (5 M.) *Cleator Moor*, 6 M. from Ennerdale Water (p. 422), and (13 M.) *Ullock*, 3 M. from Loweswater (p. 423).

81 M. **Workington** (Central, 20 R., Commercial, 24 R., at both R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), a seaport with 26,480 inhab. at the mouth of the *Derwent*, with iron and steel works. Mary Queen of Scots landed here in 1568 on her flight from Langside (p. 580). Railway to Keswick and Penrith, see p. 395. — $86^1/_2$ M. *Maryport* (Golden Lion, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), a coal and iron port with 10,895 inhabitants. *Netherhall*, the home of the Senhouse family, contains a collection of Roman antiquities (adm. on application at the estate office, Fleming Square). — $94^1/_4$ M. *Aspatria* Grapes, 6 R. from 3*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*), a colliery town. — Near ($102^3/_4$ M.) *Wigton* (Kildare, 7 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*) is the site of the Roman station of *Old Carlisle*. At *Caldbeck*, 8 M. to the S., is the grave of John Peel (1776-1854), the foxhunter. Wolfram is mined on *Carrock Fell* (2174 ft.), 5 M. farther S.

$114^1/_2$ M. *Carlisle*, see p. 399.

52. The Lake District.

The region known as the **Lake District, or the *English Lakes*, is comprised within the counties of Cumberland (p. 395), Westmorland (p. 394), and Lancashire (p. 393); and its boundaries may be roughly described as the Irish Sea and Morecambe Bay on the W. and S., the railway from Lancaster to Penrith on the E., and a line drawn from Penrith to Workington on the N. Within these limits lies a wealth of charmingly diversified scenery; and though none of the mountains exceeds 3210 ft. in height, and the largest of the lakes is only 10½ M. long, their picturesqueness and even wildness are far greater than their size would lead one to expect. There are in all about sixteen lakes (the largest being Windermere, Ullswater, Coniston Water, and Derwentwater), besides innumerable smaller tarns.

Plan of Tour. The usual approaches are from Oxenholme (p. 394) to Windermere, from Carnforth (p. 394) to Lake Side (Windermere) or Coniston, and from Penrith (p. 395) to Keswick or Ullswater. Seascale (p. 403) is a convenient starting-point for the Wast Water district. The usual plan is to begin with Windermere, as in this case we see the tamer scenery first. In the tourist season motor-coaches ply from the chief centres to most of the points of interest, and charabancs invade the district from every large town within a radius of fifty miles; main roads being few, however, the Lake District is still a paradise for walking tours. Those who can devote one day only to the Lakes will see most by taking the motorbus from Windermere to Ambleside, Grasmere, Thirlmere, and Keswick (see p. 409; or steamer to Ambleside and motorbus thence); or they may make the circular tour from Coniston or Ambleside, mentioned on p. 412. A second day may be devoted to the Buttermere round described on p. 421, and a third day to Ullswater, in which case the Lake District is quitted viâ Penrith (see p. 416). — A week's walk may be planned as follows. 1st Day: From Windermere to Ambleside, Grasmere, and Dungeon Ghyll (16 M.; steamer to Ambleside). 2nd Day: From Dungeon Ghyll by Rossett Gill to Wasdale Head, 3-4 hrs., or including an ascent of Great Gable or Scafell Pike, 4½-6 hrs. 3rd Day: From Wasdale Head to the Anglers' Hotel, Ennerdale, by the Pillar or by the Black Sail Pass, 6-7 hrs.; from Ennerdale to Buttermere viâ Floutern Tarn and Scale Force, 2½-3 hrs. 4th Day: From Buttermere to Keswick viâ Honister Hause and Borrowdale, 14 M. 5th Day: From Keswick viâ Helvellyn to Patterdale, 5-6 hrs. 6th Day: Sail on Ullswater, visit Aira Force, and go on to Penrith; or from Patterdale to Windermere by the Kirkstone Pass and Troutbeck, 13 M. (digression to Hawes Water, 6 M.).

The Place Names of the Lake District are mainly Norse in origin. The following list of local terms may be useful: *beck*, brook; *blea*, blue; *borran*, heap of stones; *combe*, hollow; *dodd*, spur of a mountain; *fell*, mountain; *force*, waterfall; *garth*, enclosure; *gill* or *ghyll*, gorge; *hause*, top of a pass; *holme*, island; *how*, *knowe*, mound-like hill; *keld*, spring; *knott*, rocky excrescence; *man*, cairn; *nab*, projecting rock; *pike*, peak; *raise*, top of a ridge; *rigg*, ridge; *scar*, wall of rock; *scree*, steep slope of loose stones; *stickle*, sharp peak; *thwaite*, clearing; *wath*, ford.

The chief Roads in the Lake District are from Windermere to Keswick (A 591; see p. 409) and to Penrith viâ Patterdale (A 592; see pp. 411, 416). Excursions may be made by motor from Windermere to Coniston (see p. 407), from Ambleside to Coniston (see p. 412) and to Dungeon Ghyll (see pp. 412, 413); from Keswick to Seatoller (see pp. 421, 422), to Butter-

mere viâ Bassenthwaite Lake and Cockermouth (or viâ the Whinlatter Pass, p. 423), and to Patterdale viâ Troutbeck Station (see p. 424); and from Penrith to Haweswater (see p. 418).

Readers need scarcely be reminded of the Lake School of poetry. Wordsworth in particular has made the district his own, and few points of interest have been left unsung in his 'Excursion' or minor poems. Coleridge and Southey were other famous 'Lakists'. Among prose works relating to the Lakes may be mentioned *Harriet Martineau's* 'Guide to the Lake District' (4th ed., 1871), *Professor Knight's* 'English Lake District as Interpreted in the Poems of Wordsworth' (3rd ed., 1904) and 'Through the Wordsworth Country' (2nd ed., 1906), *James Payn's* 'Leaves from Lakeland' (1858), *Wordsworth's* 'Guide to the Lakes' (new edition, 1906), *Canon Rawnsley's* 'Literary Associations of the English Lakes' (1906), and *W. G. Collingwood's* 'Lake District History' (1925). The botanist is referred to *J. G. Baker's* 'Flora of the English Lake District' (1885), the geologist to *J. Postlethwaite's* 'Geology of the Lake District' (2nd ed., 1906). Cragsmen may consult 'Rock Climbing in the English Lake District', by *Glynne Jones* (1911), 'Climbing in the British Isles' (Part I., England), by *W. P. Haskett Smith* (1894), and 'British Mountain Climbs', by *G. D. Abraham* (2nd ed., 1923).

A. Windermere Section.

Windermere and Bowness. — Railway Station (rfmts.), for trains to Kendal and Oxenholme, see p. 394.

Hotels (mostly closed in winter). At Windermere: **Rigg's Windermere*, with view, 43 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 17*s.* At Bowness: **Old England*, 65 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*, P. from 20*s.*, **Royal*, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*, these two under the same management; **Rigg's Belsfield*, opposite the pier, with grounds, R. from 7*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*, P. from 16*s.*; **Rigg's Crown*, on a hill to the E., 50 R. from 7*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.*; **Feirn's Stag's Head*, 30 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*; **Windermere Hydro*, on Biscay How (p. 406), P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; *Burnside*, private, P. from 12*s.* — *Beech Hill*, ¾ M. to the S., on the Lake Side road, 9 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 13*s.*; *Ferry, Storrs Hall*, and *Lowwood*, see p. 406.

Motor Coaches run daily in summer to *Patterdale;* viâ the ferry to *Coniston;* round the *Langdales;* and to *Ambleside, Grasmere,* and *Keswick*. — Motorbuses to *Kendal, Ambleside, Grasmere, Keswick,* etc.

Steamers ply on Windermere several times daily, in connection with the trains and motorbuses. Piers at Lake Side (p. 406), Storrs (p. 406), Ferry (p. 406), Bowness, Lowwood (p. 406), and Waterhead (Ambleside; p. 407). From Lake Side to Bowness in ¾ hr. (2*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*); to Waterhead in 1¼ hr. (2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*); tour of the lake in 2½ hrs. (4*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*).

Rowing and Motor Boats for hire near the Bowness pier or at Miller Ground Landing, the nearest point to Windermere village.

Windermere (300 ft. above the lake and 450 ft. above sea-level), terminus of the railway from Oxenholme (p. 394), is ¾ M. from the lake by footpath and 1½ M. by road. It is delightfully situated among trees at the foot of Orrest Head and commands a fine view of the lake. *Bowness*, the older sister-village of Windermere (joint population 6496), is beautifully situated on a small bay on the E. side of the lake, 1½ M. from the station (motorbus). St. Martin's, the parish church, dating from 1485, contains a fragmentary 14th cent. glass window from Cartmel (p. 401) with the Washington

arms (p. 297). The Royal Windermere Yacht Club holds regattas during the season.

Orrest Head (784 ft.) is ascended from Windermere in 20 minutes. On leaving the station we bear to the left by the main road and beyond a fountain pass through the second of two gates on the right (a wooden one), adjoining the approach to Rigg's Windermere Hotel, and then ascend through the varied woods of Elleray. The **View (indicator) comprises the S. half of the Lake District, the chief feature being the beautiful winding Windermere itself, with its encircling mountains. To the S. it extends to Morecambe Bay. In descending we may keep more to the right and pass the cottage of *Elleray*, the residence for forty years of Christopher North (p. 562). Below it we reach the Ambleside road, where we may either turn to the left for (1/2 M.) Windermere, or to the right and then to the left (at the cross-roads) for (1 3/4 M.) Bowness. — *Biscay* or *Biskey How* (300 ft.) rises immediately behind Bowness, and the way to the top (1/4 hr.) is obvious. The view is similar to that from Orrest Head, but less extensive. — Other good points of view are *Queen Adelaide's Hill* (259 ft.; N.T.), on the shore of the lake, *Miller Brow* (250 ft.), both to the N. of Bowness, on this side of the above-mentioned cross-roads, and *Brant Fell* (380 ft.), 3/4 M. to the S.E. The road to the latter ascends by the church and to the left of the Crown Hotel.

Windermere, formerly *Winandermere* (the 'winding lake', or perhaps 'Windar's lake'), is the largest lake in England, being 10 1/2 M. in length and 1/4-1 1/4 M. broad. It lies 128 ft. above sea-level, and its greatest depth is 219 ft. Windermere is noted for its char-fishing. Its banks are beautifully wooded and studded with country-houses, and at the N. end rises an amphitheatre of fells. At the S. end, 6 M. from Bowness (walkers cross the ferry, p. 407, and follow the shady road on the W. bank), lies *Lake Side* (hotel, P. 16*s.* 6*d.*), terminus of the railway from Ulverston (see p. 402).

Steamer on Windermere (comp. p. 405). Leaving Lake Side the steamer steers to the N., up the middle of the lake, which is here not wider than a river of moderate size. To the right is *Gummer's How* (1054 ft.), a view-point. We pass a few islets, and then the promontory of *Rawlinson Nab* (left), and call at **Storrs Hall Hotel* (r.; 44 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; closed in winter). Here Sir Walter Scott, Wordsworth, Southey, Canning, and Christopher North (see above) witnessed a regatta in honour of Scott's fifty-fourth birthday (1825). Beyond *Ramp Holme* the steamer makes its next halt at the **Ferry Hotel* (40 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*; closed in winter), situated on a small promontory jutting out from the W. bank (ferry, see p. 407). It then steers across the lake towards Bowness, skirting the wooded *Belle Isle*, the largest in the lake (1/2 M. long; no landing). On leaving *Bowness* (p. 405) the steamer threads its way among several islets to the N. of Belle Isle and enters upon the most picturesque part of the voyage. The fine amphitheatre of mountains at the head of the lake becomes more and more distinct. Due N. is Fairfield; to the right of it, Red Screes, High Street, Froswick, and Ill Bell; to the left, the conspicuous Langdale Pikes. To the W. rise Wetherlam and the Coniston Old Man. To the right opens the glen of the *Trout Beck*, which flows into the lake through the woods of Calgarth (p. 409). Scafell Pike and Bowfell now come into sight on the N.W. On the shore to the left, a little farther on, is *Wray Castle*, rising above the trees. The steamer then stops on the E. side of the lake at the **Lowwood Hotel* (R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 20*s.*). High up on the same side is *Dove Nest*, onc the home of Mrs. Hemans. At the head of the lake open out the valleys of the *Brathay* (left) and the *Rothay*, which unite their waters

just before entering the lake. To the left is *Pull Wyke Bay*. We then reach *Waterhead* pier, at the N. end of the lake. Motorbuses for (3/4 M.) *Ambleside* (p. 411) and (5 M.) *Grasmere* (p. 414) meet the steamers.

From Bowness to Coniston viâ Hawkshead, 10 M. (motor-coaches). The road leads S. from Bowness to the (1 M.) *Windermere Ferry* (toll 3*d*., cycle 4*d*., motor-cycle 6*d*., with side-car 1*s*., motor-car 1*s*.-1*s*. 6*d*.), which walkers may reach by a shorter footpath (3/4 M.) to the right. The lake here is only 1/3 M. wide. On the other side, in Lancashire (p. 393), is the Ferry Hotel (p. 406), whence the road ascends very steeply, skirting the *Claife Heights*, to (1 1/4 M.) *Far Sawrey* (hotel, P. 10*s*. 6*d*.) and (1/2 M.) *Near Sawrey*, and then descends to the right to (1/2 M.) *Esthwaite Water* (214 ft.), 1 3/4 M. long and 1/2 M. broad. Our road skirts the E. side of the lake and then turns to the left. — 1 1/4 M. *Hawkshead* (Red Lion, 6 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*., P. from 13*s*. 6*d*.) is a quaint little place, with the grammar school (closed in 1910) at which Wordsworth was educated in 1778-87. The 16th cent. church is interesting. — The road leading straight on (to the N.) from Hawkshead runs to Ambleside (4 1/2 M.; p. 411). Our road turns to the left and ascends to (1 1/2 M.) *High Cross* (600 ft.), where it joins the road from Ambleside (see p. 412). We now descend a steep and tortuous hill, facing the Old Man and Wetherlam, with the Yewdale Crag in front of them, and enjoying glimpses of Coniston Water to the left, to (2 M.) the head of the lake, whence the road leads past the Waterhead Hotel to (1 M.) the village of Coniston.

Coniston (*Waterhead, 1/2 M. from the village, near the pier, 35 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. 17*s*. 6*d*.; Sun, 9 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.; Crown, P. from 11*s*.), the terminus of a railway from Foxfield (Barrow; see p. 402), is finely situated at the foot of the Old Man, 1/2 M. from the lake, and is a pleasant centre for excursions (to Ambleside, Windermere, the Langdales, Grasmere, etc.). John Ruskin (1819-1900) is buried in the churchyard. The *Ruskin Museum* (week-days, 10-dusk, 1*d*.), adjoining the Coniston Institute, contains original drawings, MSS., and note-books of Ruskin, personal relics from Brantwood (p. 408), engravings, minerals, a 'rock harmonicon', etc. — **Coniston Water** or **Lake**, formerly *Thurston Water* (143 ft.; good angling), a 'miniature Windermere', is 5 1/2 M. long, 1/2 M. broad, and 260 ft. deep at the deepest part. The most picturesque part of it is the N. end, with the mountains rising above it, but the wooded banks lower down have a charm of their own. The best view down the lake is from Tarn Hows (p. 408). A steam yacht (L.M. & S.R.) plies up and down the lake four times daily in summer (35 min. each way; fare 1*s*. 6*d*. or 1*s*., return 2*s*. 6*d*. or 1*s*. 6*d*., weekly tickets 5*s*., 4*s*.). At the lower end is *Lake Bank*. Coaches run in connection with the steam yacht from Lake Bank to Greenodd (5 1/2 M.; p. 402) and from Waterhead

to Ambleside. As we descend the lake the distant tops of Helvellyn, Fairfield, and Red Screes come into sight on the N. and N.E. Among the houses on the E. bank are *Tent Lodge* (opposite the Waterhead Hotel), where Tennyson once lived, and *Brantwood*, 1 M. lower down, the home of Ruskin from 1871 till his death here in 1900.

An attractive walk from Coniston is to (2½ M.) **Tarn Hows,** which pedestrians may include by a slight détour on their way from Bowness or Ambleside. We follow the road to a point ¾ M. beyond the Waterhead Hotel, where we diverge to the left, nearly opposite the gate of Waterhead House, and ascend through the wooded dell to (¾ M.) Tarn Hows Farm (left). The high ground to the right, farther on, commands a beautiful view. In returning we may descend a steep path into Yewdale (p. 409), or take the opposite direction and descend to the Bowness road near High Cross (p. 407).

Ascent of the Old Man, 1½-2 hrs. (ponies obtainable). There are various routes, but if the summit is not concealed by mist the climber will not need much guidance. The regular pony-track ascends along a stream descending from the copper-mines, passes the mines, and then climbs to the left towards a slate-quarry near the *Low Water* tarn. Hence we ascend S., passing another quarry, and soon reach the top. The summit of the **Old Man of Coniston** (2633 ft.; perhaps a corruption of 'Allt Maen', steep rock) commands a *View of great charm. To the N. is an expanse of fells, culminating in the distant Skiddaw, to the right of which are ranged Helvellyn, High Street, and Ill Bell. To the E. we look over Coniston Water, Esthwaite Water, and parts of Windermere, with the Yorkshire hills in the background. To the S. are Morecambe Bay and Black Combe; and the summit of Snowdon is visible in clear weather beyond the expanse of sea. The view to the W. also includes the sea and the Isle of Man. The tarn high up among the fells is *Devoke Water*. To the N.W. tower Scafell and Scafell Pike. The immediate foreground is filled with the other members of the range of which the Old Man is the loftiest summit (Wetherlam, the Carrs, Dow Crag, etc.). Three small tarns, Low Water and *Levers Water* (1350 ft.) to the N., and *Blind Tarn* to the S.W., are visible; and by going a few yards to the W. we see a fourth, *Goats Water* (1646 ft.), at our feet. The descent may be varied in many ways. We may walk along the ridge connecting the summit with *Dow* or *Doe Crag* (2555 ft.; a noted climbing ground) and descend by Walney Scar (see below); or we may descend to *Seathwaite Reservoir* (1230 ft.) and follow the brook issuing from it down to Seathwaite (see below), whence we either return to Coniston by Walney Scar, or follw the Duddon to Broughton and return thence by train. Good walkers may make their way to the top of (2 hrs.) *Wetherlam* (2502 ft.; view) and descend thence either into the (1 hr.) Tilberthwaite Glen (p. 409), or by the N.E. side to (1 hr.) Little Langdale (p. 412).

*Duddon Valley. The easiest way to visit this valley, immortalized by Wordsworth in his sonnets, is to take the train (p. 402) to (8 M.) *Broughton-in-Furness* (Old King's Head, 4 beds, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; motors for hire), and drive (coach to Seathwaite) or walk thence along the river. It may be reached also by the path (11 M.) over the *Walney Scar* pass (2035 ft.; view), to the S. of the Old Man, with the ascent of which it may be combined. The Duddon rises near the Wrynose Pass (p. 409), 14 M. above Broughton, where its sandy estuary begins, and forms the boundary between Cumberland (W.) and Lancashire (E.). At *Ulpha* (Traveller's Rest, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*), 5½ M. above Broughton, a rough road to Eskdale (p. 428) diverges to the left. About 2½ M. farther on is *Seathwaite* (not to be confused with Seathwaite in Borrowdale, p. 425), with the church (rebuilt) of which Robert Walker ('Wonderful Walker'; 1709-1802) was curate for sixty-seven years (1735-1802), governing his flock with "an entirely healthy

and absolutely autocratic rule", bringing up and educating eight children, and leaving 2000*l.*, all on an annual stipend of less than 50*l.* He is buried in the churchyard. About $^1/_2$ M. beyond the church the road over the Walney Scar (p. 408) diverges to the right (to Coniston 5 M.). From this point, too, we may ascend along the Tarn Beck to Seathwaite Reservoir, and thence to the top of the Old Man (p. 408). It is better, however, to follow the Duddon to a point nearly opposite the head of the reservoir, and then make for it straight across country. — From the head of the Duddon valley the *Wrynose Pass* (1270 ft.) leads E., past the 'Three Shire Stone', where Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmorland meet, into Little Langdale (p. 412); and the *Hard Knott Pass* (1290 ft.) leads W., past *Hard Knott Castle*, a Roman camp, to Boot in Eskdale (p. 428). Eskdale may also be reached more directly from the Duddon by a path skirting the S.W. side of *Harter Fell* (2140 ft.).

From Coniston to Dungeon Ghyll viâ Tilberthwaite and Fell Foot, 8 M. (rough road, barely passable for carriages). The road diverges to the left (N.) from the Bowness road near the Crown Hotel, and ascends through *Yewdale*, skirting the foot of *Yewdale Crag* (1050 ft.). At the ($1^1/_2$ M.) fork we ascend to the left through *Tilberthwaite Glen* and skirt the beck. To the right are the richly tinted rocks of *Holme Fell* and *Raven Crag*. About 1 M. farther on we cross the beck. [To the left here opens **Tilberthwaite Gill*, which the path ascends by bridges, steps, and ladders. At the upper end is a pretty waterfall.] Beyond ($^1/_4$ M.) High Tilberthwaite Farm our track leads through the gate to the left (the right gate leading to Little Langdale, p. 412). It ascends past slate-quarries and then descends, keeping to the left, to the farm of ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Fell Foot*, just on this side of which we cross the Brathay and turn to the right. After a few hundred yards we turn to the left to join the road from Ambleside. Thence to *Dungeon Ghyll*, see p. 413.

From Coniston to *Ambleside*, see p. 412. Those who wish to return from Coniston to Bowness may vary the above route by following the Ambleside road to *Waterhead* ($7^1/_2$ M.; p. 407) and going on thence by steamer.

From Windermere to Ambleside, Grasmere, and Keswick, 21 M., motorbuses and motor-coaches daily in summer in 2 hrs. This fine drive, a good motoring road, takes the traveller through the heart of the Lake District. From the station the road leads N.W., passing the grounds of Elleray (p. 406) on the right, and beyond the ($^3/_4$ M.) cross-roads (to Bowness on the left, to Patterdale on the right) descends through trees to ($^1/_2$ M.) *Troutbeck Bridge* (Sun, plain). To the left is *Calgarth Hall*. At the *Lowwood Hotel* (p. 406), 3 M. from Windermere, we reach the shore of Windermere, which the road skirts to (1 M.) *Waterhead* (p. 407), passing below Dove Nest (p. 406). We now ascend the valley of the *Rothay* to ($^3/_4$ M.) **Ambleside** (p. 411).

Quitting Ambleside, we pass, on the left, the *Knoll*, a residence of Harriet Martineau, and, across the Rothay, at the foot of Loughrigg Fell, *Fox Howe*, the house built by Dr. Thomas Arnold (p. 243) for himself in 1832. To the right opens the small valley of the *Scandale Beck*, and on the same side is the park of *Rydal Hall*. — $1^1/_4$ M. **Rydal** (Glen Rothay, private, 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*), a small village, lies near the E. end of *Rydal Water* (180 ft.), a pretty little lake $^3/_4$ M. long and $^1/_4$ M. wide.

To reach *Rydal Mount*, the home of Wordsworth from 1813 till hit death here in 1850 (comp. p. 414), we ascend the steep road to the righs for about 170 yds. A glimpse of the house, on a small hill behind the church, almost hidden by the trees, is obtained from the main road. It contains no relics of the poet and is not shown to visitors. — Walkers to Grasmere may leave the high-road at Rydal, take the first turning to the left beyond Rydal Mount, and follow a path along the W. slope of *Nab Scar* (p. 412; views).

The high-road skirts the N. bank of Rydal Water, passing *Nab Cottage*, occupied by De Quincey in 1816 and by Hartley Coleridge from 1838 till his death here in 1849. Beyond Rydal Water the road turns sharply round a wooded knoll, and discloses a *View of Grasmere lake and vale. The fells in front (left to right) are the Helm, Steel Fell, Seat Sandal, and Great Rigg. The motorbus skirts the lake for $^1/_2$ M., and beyond the Prince of Wales Hotel turns to the left, rejoining the main road, which avoids the village, at the Swan Hotel. — 9 M. (from Windermere) **Grasmere**, see p. 414.

We begin a long ascent to the (3 M.) top of *Dunmail Raise* (780 ft.), the pass between *Steel Fell* (1811ft.) on the left and *Seat Sandal* (2415 ft.; view) on the right. The scenery becomes wilder. The wall at the top of the pass is the boundary between Westmorland (p. 394) and Cumberland (p. 395), and the cairn is said to mark the scene of Edmund's victory over Dunmail, last king of Cumbria, in 945. We now obtain a view of Thirlmere, with Helvellyn to the right and Skiddaw in the distance. About $1^1/_4$ M. below the pass, and $^1/_3$ M. beyond the S. end of Thirlmere, we reach *Wythburn* (Nag's Head, no beds), whence Helvellyn may be ascended (p. 426).

Thirlmere (587 ft.) is $3^3/_4$ M. long, and nowhere more than $^1/_2$ M. wide. Its greatest depth is 165 ft. The W. side, opposite Helvellyn, is bordered with picturesque woods and crags.

The whole of the Thirlmere watershed is now the property of the Manchester Corporation, who have raised the water-level 51 ft. by means of a dam at the N. end. The road along the W. bank is preferable for pedestrians. The aqueduct conveying the water to Manchester is 106 M. long. — Walkers may follow the road on the W. bank of Thirlmere, and from *Armboth*, $1^1/_4$ M. from the foot of the lake, proceed W. by a rough path across *Armboth Fell* (1588 ft.; route marked by whitened stones) to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Watendlath*, 5 M. from Keswick (comp. p. 422).

The main road runs above the E. bank of the lake, at the base of Helvellyn, for about 1 M. From the top of a long ascent it commands the Vale of St. John, with Saddleback in the background. We pass (1 M.) *Thirlspot* (King's Head, 7 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.*; ascent of Helvellyn, see p. 426). The wooded knoll to the left is *Great How* (1092 ft.). About $^3/_4$ M. farther the road down the Vale of St. John (p. 423) diverges to the right. *Castle Rock* (1000 ft.), celebrated by Scott in 'The Bridal of Triermain', rises on the same side. For the next 3 M. the scenery is less interesting, but when we reach the top of the ridge called *Castlerigg*, we are repaid by a *View of the vale of Keswick, with Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite

Lake. Skiddaw and Saddleback rise in front; to the W. are the fells round Newlands and Buttermere. We have still a descent (1 in 9) of 1¼ M. to reach *Keswick* (p. 419; motorists take the right-hand road).

From Windermere to Patterdale, 12½ M. (motor-coaches daily in summer). Our road diverges to the right from that to Ambleside, at a point ¾ M. from Windermere station, and ascends the Troutbeck valley. [Another road leaves the Ambleside road beyond Troutbeck Bridge, ¾ M. farther on, and ascends on the W. side of the beck; it is this road that passes through the long and picturesque village of *Troutbeck* (Mortal Man, 12 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. or D. 4*s*., P. 14*s*.).] Our road soon quits the woods and, at the *Borrans*, commands charming views of Windermere. From (2 M.) *Troutbeck* church (E. window by Burne-Jones, Morris, and Madox Brown) a road leads to the left to Troutbeck village. We ascend along the E. slope of Wansfell (p. 412) to the (4¼ M.) top of the **Kirkstone Pass** (1500 ft.), between *Red Screes* (2541 ft.) on the left and *Caudale Moor* (2502 ft.) on the right. About 200 yds. below the pass is the Traveller's Rest Inn (1476 ft.). About as far on the other side of the pass, to the left, is the stone that gives its name to the pass; it is supposed to look like a church from a point about halfway down. The descent is very steep. Brothers Water comes into sight in front, with Place Fell, rising above Ullswater, in the distance. 2½ M. Brothers Water Inn. Below (½ M.) *Brothers Water* (520 ft.), which is said to derive its name from the drowning of two brothers, the road crosses the outlet of Hayes Water (p. 418), turns to the left, and crosses (½ M.) the *Goldrill Beck*. We now descend through *Patterdale*, passing the mouth of *Deepdale*, between Fairfield and St. Sunday Crag, on the left, and soon reach the village of (1¾ M.) *Patterdale* (p. 417). Ullswater Hotel is 1 M. farther on.

From Windermere to Haweswater, see p. 418.

Ambleside. – Hotels. **Queen's*, 26 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.; *Salutation*, R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; *White Lion*, R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 14*s*.; *Vale View*, private, 32 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 15*s*.; *Wansfell Tower*, private, 13 beds, P. 10*s*. 6*d*. — At Waterhead (p. 407): *Waterhead*, 50 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*., P. from 17*s*. 6*d*.; *Wateredge*, P. from 13*s*. 6*d*.; *Lakelands*, P. from 11*s*. 6*d*., *Willowsmere*, all three private.

Ambleside, with 2878 inhab., is beautifully situated in the valley of the *Rothay*, at the foot of Wansfell, and ¾ M. from the head of Windermere (not visible hence). It is perhaps the best headquarters for excursions in the S. part of the Lake District, having abundant communication with Grasmere, Windermere, Coniston, Keswick, and Patterdale. Steamers on Windermere, see p. 406; boats for hire at Waterhead. St. Mary's, built by Sir George Gilbert Scott in 1854, con

tains windows in memory of Wordsworth, his wife, his sister, Matthew Arnold, and W.E. Forster (rush-bearing festival at the end of July).

From the hotels a road and path ascend by the stream to (1/2 M.) *Stock Ghyll Force*, a romantic little fall about 70 ft. high (adm. 3*d*.). — A pleasant walk in the pretty valley of the *Rothay* may be taken by crossing the river near the church and ascending on the right bank, past Fox Howe (p. 409), to (1¾ M.) *Pelter Bridge*. Then back by the high-road (1 M.). — Excellent views of Windermere are obtained from *Jenkin's Crag*, 1½ M. to the S., and from *Kelsick Scar* (N.T.). — *Borrans Field* (N.T.), near Waterhead, is the site of a Roman fort. — Other short walks may be taken to *Skelwith Force* (see below), *Colwith Force* (see below), *Loughrigg Terrace* (p. 413), *Troutbeck* (p. 411), etc.

Ascents. *Wansfell* (1597 ft.), rising to the E. of Ambleside, takes ¾-1 hr. About ½ M. beyond the entrance to Stock Ghyll we cross a stile (guide-post) to the right and follow a clear path. The top affords a charming view of Windermere, Grasmere, and Rydal. The descent may be made S.E. by a path marked by stakes to Troutbeck (p. 411) in 1½ hr., whence we return viâ (2 M.) Lowwood (p. 406) to (2 M.) Ambleside. — **Loughrigg Fell* (pron. 'luffrigg'; 1101 ft.) may be ascended by several routes, and its long uneven top affords a variety of views. The easiest route (1 hr.) is by the path ascending from Clappersgate (see below), 1 M. to the S.W.; the shortest ascends from the bridge near St. Mary's Church. The *Fox Gill* ascent begins behind Fox Howe (see above). The descent (steep) may be made by Loughrigg Terrace and Red Bank to Grasmere. — The top of *Nab Scar*, the southernmost spur of Fairfield, may be reached from Ambleside viâ Rydal (p. 409) in 1-1½ hr. We follow the road past Rydal Mount as far as it goes, and ascend a green slope between two walls. — *Fairfield* itself (p. 415) may be reached by following the ridge N. from Nab Scar (2-3 hrs. from Ambleside; views), but the usual ascent is by the bridle-path from the Swan Hotel near Grasmere (p. 414). — Ascent of the *Langdale Pikes*, see p. 413.

From Ambleside to Coniston viâ Barn Gates and back by Yewdale (to Coniston 7½ M., back 8 M.). This round is made daily in summer by charabancs. The road leads S.W., crosses (½ M.) *Rothay Bridge*, and skirts the S. slopes of Loughrigg Fell. At (1 M.) *Clappersgate* we diverge to the left from the road to the Langdales (see below) and cross *Brathay Bridge*. We then traverse a wooded district at the head of Pull Wyke Bay (p. 407; to the left, *Brathay Hall*), diverge to the right from the Hawkshead road, and ascend to the (2 M.) *Barn Gates Inn*, where we obtain a good mountain view. At (2 M.) *High Cross* we join the route from Bowness (see p. 407). 2½ M. *Coniston*, see p. 407. On the return-route we strike N. through *Yewdale*, keep to the right after 1½ M., and ascend past High Yewdale Farm. The patriarchal yew for which the dale was celebrated was all but destroyed by a storm in 1894. About this point the road turns to the left and ascends on the slope of *Oxenfell* to (2½ M.) the top of the pass (526 ft.; view). Farther on (¾ M.) a road diverges on the left to Colwith Force (see below). To the left is *Elter Water*. Our road descends to the right to (1 M.) *Skelwith Bridge* (Fleming's, plain), over the Brathay, which forms the small fall of *Skelwith Force* 300 yds. farther up. We then skirt the base of Loughrigg Fell to (2 M.) *Brathay Bridge* (see above).

Tour of the Langdales, 19½ M., coach daily in summer. From Ambleside to (3 M.) *Skelwith Bridge*, see above. About 1 M. farther on we diverge to the right from the Coniston road and descend to *Colwith Bridge*, just beyond which the road forks. We may here stop to visit *Colwith Force*, in the pretty little valley to the right (key kept at a cottage by the fork; 3*d*.). Our road ascends to the left, a little above the fall, through the vale of **Little Langdale,** which is separated from Great Langdale by *Lingmoor Fell* (to the right). Beyond the (1 M.) hamlet of *Little Langdale* we pass *Little Langdale Tarn* (340 ft.) and

a little farther on, near the farm of *Fell Foot*, which is surrounded by yews, we join the route from Coniston (p. 409). To the W. rises the *Pike of Blisco* (2304 ft.), on the left of which is the road to the Wrynose Pass (p. 409). We now follow the W. slope of Lingmoor Fell and reach the classic ground of Wordsworth's 'Excursion'. To the left is *Blea Tarn* (612 ft.), with the 'Solitary's' cottage, while to the right the Langdale Pikes suddenly come into view. About $^1/_2$ M. beyond the tarn we reach the top of the pass (700 ft.) and begin the steep descent (*View) into **Great Langdale.** We pass Wall End Farm and soon see the Dungeon Ghyll Hotel (R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), at the base of Langdale Pikes. The New Dungeon Ghyll Hotel (14 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*) is at *Millbeck*, 1 M. lower down. **Dungeon Ghyll** affords excellent quarters for climbers, whose favourite courses are on Pavey Ark, Gimmer Crag (between the two pikes), and Bowfell Buttress. The coach stops at one of the hotels for luncheon, and ample time is allowed for a visit to **Dungeon Ghyll Force* ($^1/_2$ M. from the New Hotel, 1 M. from the Dungeon Ghyll Hotel), hemmed in by vertical walls of rock and making a perpendicular descent of 70 ft. Above the fall is a natural bridge formed by two rocks firmly wedged between the sides of the ravine.

[Dungeon Ghyll is the best starting-point for the **Langdale Pikes** (*Harrison Stickle* 2401 ft.; *Pike of Stickle* 2323 ft.), the ascent of which takes 1$^1/_2$-2 hrs. (ponies and guides obtainable). We ascend in windings with the Dungeon Ghyll beck on our right. As we approach the final part of the ascent the Pike of Stickle rises to the left and the Harrison Stickle to the right, but to reach the latter we have to make a détour to the left round a spur. The view from the top is somewhat circumscribed, but commands Langdale and Windermere. The descent may be made by *Stickle Tarn* (1540 ft.), below Harrison Stickle. The route, which is unmistakable, passes between the *Pavey Ark* rocks on the N. bank of the tarn, and then descends along the beck. *Grasmere* (p. 414) may be reached in 2-2$^1/_2$ hrs. by keeping to the N. from Stickle Tarn and climbing *Blea Rigg*, the ridge in front, until a point is reached from which we look down upon Grasmere. In descending we keep to the right of *Codale Tarn* and *Easedale Tarn*. From the Pike of Stickle we may descend N.W. to the *Stake Pass* (p. 424) and *Borrowdale* (p. 421). — **Bow Fell** (2960 ft.; *View) may be ascended from the Dungeon Ghyll Hotel in 2-2$^1/_4$ hrs., viâ Stool End Farm and the shoulder called the *Band*.]

From Dungeon Ghyll our road runs E. through the green valley of Great Langdale, affording a retrospect of the Langdale Pikes. About 2 M. beyond Millbeck we reach *Langdale Church* and the village of *Chapel Stile* (White Lion, 8 R., P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), with slate-quarries. Here the road forks, and walkers who wish to return direct to (5 M.) Ambleside follow the branch to the right, passing near *Elterwater* village and *Loughrigg Tarn*. [A road starting $^1/_2$ M. beyond the turn for Elterwater village reaches Skelwith Bridge in 1$^1/_4$M.; it is easier and finer than the old road.] The road to the left (not fit for motors) soon reaches *High Close* (523 ft.), the top of the saddle between Silver Howe and Loughrigg Fell, where we have a good retrospect of the Langdale Pikes, Bow Fell, and other summits. [A path, diverging to the left at the top of the ascent, affords a shorter and preferable route for pedestrians to Grasmere.] As we descend the very steep hill known as *Red Bank*, a *View of Grasmere is disclosed. To enjoy this to the full we may diverge to the right a little farther on, by a lane leading to **Loughrigg Terrace*, which skirts the N. side of Loughrigg Fell, high above the lake. We may either return to the road, which finally skirts the S.W. side of the lake, or descend from the terrace to a point between Grasmere Lake and Rydal Water and reach Grasmere by the road on the W. side of the former. *Grasmere*, see p. 414. From Grasmere to (4 M.) *Ambleside*, see pp. 409, 410.

From Ambleside to Wasdale Head: either viâ the *Wrynose Pass*, *Hard Knott Pass*, *Eskdale*, *Boot*, and *Burnmoor Tarn* (23$^1/_4$ M.), see

pp. 409, 428; or viâ *Dungeon Ghyll* (7½ M.; p. 413) and by bridle-path (3-3½ hrs.) viâ *Mickleden* (p. 424), *Angle Tarn*, *Esk Hause* (2370 ft.; shelter-hut; between *Allen Crags*, 2572 ft., on the right and Great End, p. 428, on the left), and *Sprinkling Tarn* (1960 ft.) to *Sty Head Tarn* (p. 425), where we join the path from Keswick. — Walkers reach *Keswick* (p. 419) from Ambleside viâ Dungeon Ghyll (comp. p. 423). — The direct road (steep and not fit for motors) from Ambleside to *Patterdale* (8½ M.; p. 417) ascends *Stock Ghyll* and joins the road from Windermere at the Kirkstone Pass (3 M.; p. 411).

The village of **Grasmere** (*Prince of Wales Lake Hotel, on the lake, ½ M. from the village, closed in winter, 52 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*; *Rothay, under the same management, 20 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Swan, ½ M. to the N., 31 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; Dale Lodge, 30 beds, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*, Baldry's Moss Grove, 16 beds, P. from 15*s.*, both private), with 1173 inhab., is charmingly situated near the N. end of the lake, a little to the W. of the main road from Ambleside to Keswick (p. 410). William Wordsworth (1770-1850) lived at Grasmere from 1799 till the end of his life: first at Dove Cottage (till 1808), then at Allan Bank (at the other end of the village; till 1811), then at the rectory (till 1813), and finally at Rydal Mount (p. 410). Almost every point in the neighbourhood is celebrated in his poetry. Wordsworth himself, his wife, his sister Dorothy, his children, and Hartley Coleridge (1796-1849) are buried in the churchyard, and in the quaint church (St. Oswald's; partly 13th cent.) are memorial tablets to Wordsworth (medallion by Woolner) and Sir John Richardson (1787-1865), the Arctic explorer. Dove Cottage (near the Prince of Wales Hotel; weekdays 10-6, 6*d.*), now a museum, was subsequently occupied by De Quincey (1809-29). Samuel Taylor Coleridge lived for a time (after 1809) at Grasmere, as a dependent of Wordsworth. The Grasmere Sports (guides' races up and down Castle Rock, 'hound trail', wrestling, etc.), held in Aug., attract a large concourse of spectators; there is a rush-bearing festival at the church on the Sat. after Aug. 5th; and dialect plays are performed in winter.

The lake of **Grasmere** (204 ft. above sea-level; boats for hire) is nearly 1 M. long and ½ M. broad in the middle; its greatest depth in 180 ft. There is a solitary green island in the centre.

Helm Crag (1299 ft.; 1 hr. N.) is a good point of view. We follow the Easedale road (p. 415) to a point about ⅓ M. beyond the slab-bridge, diverge to the right between two houses, pass through a gate to the right, and ascend by a wall. When the wall begins to descend we keep to the left. At the top are some curious crags, supposed to resemble, when seen from below, a lion and lamb, an "Ancient Woman cowering beside her rifted cell", the "astrologer, sage Sidrophel", etc. — The *View from (1½ M.) *Red Bank* has been mentioned on p. 413. We may return by the N. side of Grasmere (2½ M.), crossing the *Rothay* between Grasmere and Rydal lakes, or we may extend our walk to include a circuit of Rydal Water (6 M. in all). From Red Bank we may ascend also to the top of *Loughrigg Fell* (p. 412) in ½ hr. — Perhaps the

best short walk from Grasmere is that to (2½ M.) ***Easedale Tarn.** There is a bridle-path all the way, and driving is practicable for 1¼ M. The route leads N.W., following the general course of the *Easedale Beck*. The turns to the right are to be avoided. About ⅓ M. from the village the road crosses the stream by a bridge, and a little farther on walkers cross it again by a slab-bridge and ascend by its right bank. As we approch the tarn we pass *Sour Milk Force*. Fine retrospect of Grasmere. The tarn li s in a secluded valley, 915 ft. above the sea. The walk may be prolonged to *Dungeon Ghyll* (1½-2 hrs.) or to the *Langdale Pikes* (2-3 hrs.; comp. p. 413); or the return to Grasmere may be varied by ascending *Silver Howe* (1300 ft.), which rises to the S.

Ascent of Helvellyn (3-3½ hrs.; ponies and guides obtainable). We follow the high-road to Keswick (see p. 410) for 1¼ M., to a bridge ¾ M. beyond the Swan Hotel. Here we pass through a gate on the right and ascend the rough track to the left of the stream. To the right is the charming little *Tongue Gill Force*, to which a digression should be made. Our track keeps to the left and can scarcely be missed, though it is possible to mistake Seat Sandal (p. 410; to the left) for Helvellyn. Fine retrospects of Grasmere as we ascend. In about 1¾ hr. we reach the top of the *Grisedale Pass* (1930 ft.), between Seat Sandal and Fairfield (see below), where we pass through a gap in the wall. To the left lies *Grisedale Tarn* (1758 ft.). We now descend to the (12 min.) tarn, cross the stream issuing from it, and ascend by the steep zigzag track to the left to *Dollywaggon Pike* (2810 ft.), the S. and lowest extremity of the Helvellyn ridge. The ascent hence to the summit, reached in 1-1¼ hr. from Grisedale Tarn, is comparatively easy. Near the summit is the memorial to Charles Gough (d. 1805), whose fate is celebrated by Scott and Words worth. The view from ***Helvellyn** (3118 ft.), the third in height but most impressive in form of the Lake mountains, includes all the main summits of the Lake District and the lakes of Windermere, Coniston, Esthwaite, and Ullswater. Immediately at our feet, on the E., is the Red Tarn (p. 418), between two spurs, *Catchedicam* on the left and *Striding Edge* on the right. The Solway Firth and the hills of Dumfriesshire bound the view to the N., while the sea is the limit to the S. We descend either to Grasmere, Wythburn or Thirlspot (comp. p. 126), or to Patterdale (comp. p. 418). The Wythburn path diverges to the right from the Grasmere route 10 min. below the top. — Grasmere is also the starting-point for the easiest ascent of **Fairfield** (2863 ft. ; 1½-2 hrs.). We turn to the right near the Swan Hotel and ascend by a bridle-path viâ *Great Rigg* (2513 ft.). Or we may diverge from the Helvellyn route near the top of Grisedale Pass (see above) and make straight for the summit. Descent to Ambleside, see p. 412.

From Grasmere to Patterdale by the Grisedale Pass (8 M., in 3-4 hrs.; an easy and delightful excursion). From Grasmere to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Grisedale Pass*, see above. The descent beyond the tarn is steep at first. To the left towers Helvellyn, to the right St. Sunday Crag (p. 418). Ullswater is generally hidden. Good walkers may ascend to the saddle between Fairfield and St. Sunday Crag, and follow the ridge all the way to Patterdale (view). Beyond a shed, ½ hr. from the tarn, we cross a beck and keep to the left of the main stream. In ¼ hr. we pass through a gate and cross to the other side. From (10 min.) the farmhouse of *Elmhow* a road leads to (1½ M.) *Patterdale* (see p. 418).

From Grasmere to Borrowdale viâ Easedale (to Rosthwaite 3-4 hrs:). We leave Grasmere by the Easedale Tarn route, follow the road for ⅓ M. past the slab-bridge (see above), pass between the two houses (as on the ascent of Helm Crag, p. 414), and follow the bridle-path to the left, which ascends *Far Easedale Gill*. About 1 M. from the point where we left the road we cross the beck at the *Stythwaite Steps*. The track ceases 1 M. farther on, but we follow the stream, and reach the (1 M.) head of Easedale. Beyond this we cross a depression at the head of the *Wythburn Valley* and ascend again in the same direction to (1 M.) *Greenup Edge* (2081 ft.; *View), the highest part of the route, between

High Raise (2500 ft.) on the left and *Ullscarf* (2370 ft.) on the right. In descending we keep to the right, the direction being roughly indicated by heaps of stones. Lower down, the path reappears and descends on the right bank of the stream (view of Borrowdale). At *Stonethwaite* (p. 423), 2 M. below the top, we cross the stream by a stone bridge, and 1/2 M. farther on join the Borrowdale road, 1/2 M. above *Rosthwaite* (p. 422). From Rosthwaite to (6 1/2 M.) *Keswick*, see pp. 421, 422. — Walkers may reach Keswick from Grasmere also viâ *Dunmail Raise*, *Armboth Fell*, and *Watendlath* (comp. p. 410).

B. Ullswater Section.

Travellers who enter the Lake District on the Ullswater side leave the railway at *Penrith* (p. 395), whence motorbuses ply daily in summer to (14 M.) Patterdale (fare 2*s.* 6*d.*, return 3*s.* 6*d.*), viâ Eamont Bridge (p. 395) and (5 1/2 M.; 1*s.*) *Pooley Bridge* (Waterfoot, with golf-course, 20 R., P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Sun, 10 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 13*s.*), at the lower end of the lake.

The main road crosses *Eamont Bridge* (p. 395) and passes near *Yanwath Hall* (16th cent.) and *Barton* church (Norman and 13th cent.). Walkers may turn S. at the station, without entering the town, and follow the left (N.) bank of the *Eamont*. The route passes (3 M.) *Dalemain Hall* and crosses *Dunmallet Hill* (view), and a détour may be made to visit *Dacre Castle* (now a farmhouse).

***Ullswater** (476 ft.; 'Ulf's water', comp. p. 417) is the second in size of the English Lakes, measuring 7 1/2 M. in length and 1/4-3/4 M. in breadth. Its greatest depth is 205 ft. The N. bank belongs to Cumberland (p. 395), the S. bank to Westmorland (p. 394). The scenery of the lake, which some prefer to Derwentwater and Windermere, increases in grandeur as we approach the head. No general view of the lake is obtainable, as its bends divide it into three reaches, each of which from some points seems a complete lake in itself. There is a good road along the whole of the W. side of the lake, but on the more precipitous E. bank the roads stops at Sandwick (p. 417). Boats may be hired at the hotels, and there is free fishing in the lake.

The Steam Yachts which ply on the lake in summer (mid-May to end of Sept.; three or four times daily, except Sun., in either direction; fares 3*s.*, 2*s.*, return 4*s.*, 3*s.*), taking 45-50 min. to reach the upper end, start from a small pier, 1/4 M. from Pooley Bridge. The scenery of the first reach, 3 M. in length, is rather tame. To the right is the *Brackenrigg Hotel* (R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), 1 3/4 M. from Pooley Bridge. *Howtown* (hotel, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), the only intermediate stopping-place, lies in a bay to the left. Opposite is the point of *Skelly Nab*. The middle reach, 3 1/2 M. long, extends to the islet of *House Holm*. To the left rise *Hallin Fell* (1271 ft.) and *Birk Fell* (1670 ft.), with Boredale and the hamlet of Sandwick (p. 417) between them. To the right are *Gowbarrow Fell* (1579 ft.; N.T., 750 acres), Gowbarrow Park and Lyulph's Tower (p. 417), and *Glencoin Wood* (N.T.). In front of us rises the stately Helvellyn. We turn to the left into the upper reach, 1 1/4 M. long, which contains a few islets. The *View here is very grand. To the left Place Fell (p. 418) descends abruptly into the lake; opposite is the wooded *Stybarrow Crag* (1343 ft.). At the head of the lake, above Patterdale, rises St. Sunday Crag (p. 418). The steamer-

pier is at *Glenridding*, near the Ullswater Hotel, 1/2 M. from the head of the lake and 1 M. from Patterdale village.

Patterdale (i.e. 'St. Patrick's Dale'; *Ullswater, at Glenridding, near the pier, 60 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Patterdale, 40 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; White Lion, 9 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.*) is a small village, delightfully situated at the foot of the valley and close to the head of Ullswater. It is a favourite centre for excursions in the N.E. part of the Lake District. On the hillside above the Ullswater Hotel are the Greenside Lead Mines, which send a stream of polluted water into the lake.

The favourite short excursion from Patterdale is that to Aira Force (1 M.), which may be made either by land or by water (boats for hire at the Ullswater and Patterdale Hotels). In the former case we follow the road along the W. bank, passing the (3 1/2 M.) road ascending to the left to Troutbeck station (see p. 424). We cross the beck just beyond this road and ascend by the path to the left to (1/2 M.) the fall. To the right is *Lyulph's Tower*, the name of which, like that of the lake itself, is said to commemorate a Baron de L'Ulf of Greystoke. ***Aira Force** (N.T.), 70 ft. high, is romantically situated in a rocky chasm with wooded sides. Two bridges cross the stream above and below the fall. The adjoining *Gowbarrow Park* (N.T.) is for ever associated with Wordsworth's 'Daffodils'. A path ascends the left bank of the stream above the fall, through the park, to (1 M.) *Dockray* (p. 424), passing the pretty little *High Force* and an old mill.

The following is a fine round of 10-12 M. (4 hrs.) from Patterdale. We take the lane leading E. from the church and follow the track along the E. bank of the lake. (Visitors at the Ullswater Hotel may save 2 M. by ferrying across to *Bleawick*.) The higher of the two paths on the slope of Place Fell (p. 418) commands charming views of dale and fell. After 1 1/2 M. the path descends to the shore and rejoins the lower path, and after 1 M. more it turns to the right, away from the lake, and leads round a plantation. At (1 M.) *Sandwick*, a hamlet at the entrance to *Martindale* (view of High Street in the background), a road diverges to the right. Our path leads straight on through woods and along the base of Hallin Fell (p. 416), follows the line of the shore, bends to the right 1 M. farther on, and after 1/2 M. more joins the road 1/4 M. short of *Howtown* (p. 416). From Howtown we at first follow the road, which ascends past the church and the hamlet of *Cowgarth*, to the (1 M.) saddle between Hallin Fell on the right and *Steel Knotts* (1190 ft.) on the left. It then descends, crosses a beck, and turns to the right towards Sandwick. About 250 yds. from the bridge, however, we turn to the left and follow the road leading through *Boredale*. The road crosses (3/4 M.) the stream, and ends at the farmhouse at (1 M.) *Boredale Head*. From this point we ascend by a steep bridle-path to (1 1/4 M.) *Boredale House* (1200 ft.; view). The descent on the other side to (3/4 M.) Patterdale is short and steep.

From Patterdale to Haweswater. The easiest route is to take the steamer to *Howtown*, the land-journey to which has been described above, and ascend thence (2 1/2-3 hrs.). Those who wish to drive must start from Pooley Bridge (to Mardale 15 M.). At Howtown we pass through a gate at the back of the hotel and ascend S. through *Fusedale*, at first on the left and then on the right bank of the beck. In about 1/2 hr. we bend to the left, up the fell, and soon cross a little stream (no path). Saddleback now appears in our rear and Helvellyn to the right, while High Street is visible to the S. On reaching the (1/2 hr.) top of the ridge (*Weather Hill*, 2174 ft.) we have a fine mountain-view to the S. and W. In descending we bear to the left and cross the (3/4 M.) *Measand Beck* by the foot-bridge we

saw from above. In 10 min. more we reach the road on the bank of the lake, which leads to the W. (right) to (2¼ M.) *Mardale* (see below). — The direct route from Patterdale to Haweswater leads by Kidsty Pike (3½-4½ hrs.). We follow the Windermere road for about 2 M., and at the point where it turns to the right, just below Brothers Water (see p. 411), we keep straight on through the hamlet of *Low Hartsop*. About ½ M. farther up our cart-track crosses the Hayes Water Gill, recrossing it in ½ M. more, and passing near the foot of *Hayes Water* (1383 ft.). We then ascend in zigzags to the (¾-1 hr.) top of the ridge. From this point we may diverge to the right and ascend *High Street* (2663 ft.), which commands an extensive view. [The name of High Street is derived from a Roman road that ran near the top of the ridge; traces of it may be discerned near the summit.] *Kidsty Pike* (2560 ft.) rises in front, to the left. The direct route for Mardale keeps straight on through a gate in the wall at the top of the ridge, whence we have a steep and rough descent of 1 hr.

Haweswater (694 ft.), 2⅓ M. long and ⅓ M. wide, is a solitary lake, embosomed among lofty mountains. On the E. bank is *Naddle Forest*, a tract of primitive woodland. Good quarters may be obtained at *Mardale* or *Mardale Green* (Dun Bull, R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*., P. 12*s*. 6*d*.), ¾ M. from the head of the lake. Haweswater has been acquired by the Manchester Corporation for supply to the city, 84 M. away (comp. p. 410). The present water-level will be raised 95 ft. by means of a dam at the N. end; this will involve the submersion of the church and inn at Mardale. The S. end of the lake is 14½ M. by road from *Penrith* (p. 395), and 9½ M. by road (8½ M. by footpath) from *Shap* (p. 395) viâ *Bampton* (Crown & Mitre, R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*., P. 10*s*. 6*d*.). Good walkers may go on to *Windermere* (p. 405; 12½ M.; 4½-5½ hrs.) by the *Nan Bield Pass* (2050 ft.), the *Kentmere Reservoir* (973 ft.), and the *Garburn Pass* (1450 ft.; fine views in descending). Or they may ascend *High Street* (1½-2 hrs.; see above) and descend to Windermere (3-3½ hrs.) by the Troutbeck glen (p. 411).

Ascents from Patterdale. **Place Fell** (2154 ft.; view) takes 1-1½ hr. We ascend nearly to the top of *Boredale Hause* (p. 417), and then diverge to the left and climb the ridge. The descent may be made to the Boredale road. — To reach the top of **St. Sunday Crag** (2756 ft.; 1½ hr.) we leave Patterdale by the route leading through *Grisedale* (comp. p. 415), and beyond (1½ M.) the farm-buildings of *Elmhow* turn to the left and ascend a zigzag green path, on the right bank of a beck, to the (½ hr.) summit. The top commands a good view of Ullswater and Helvellyn. The descent may be made along the ridge and straight down to Patterdale. — ***Helvellyn** (3118 ft.; p. 415) may be ascended either viâ Glenridding (3-4 hrs.) or by Red Tarn (2-2½ hrs.), the latter being the shorter but steeper route (ponies and guides available; on the second route the ponies must be left at the tarn, ½ hr. from the top). By the Glenridding route we leave the high-road opposite the Ullswater Hotel and ascend the cart-track to (1½ M.) *Greenside Smelting Mill*. Here we avoid the track to the right, and follow the bridle-path straight on. Near *Keppelcove Tarn* (1825 ft.) the path ascends in zigzags to the right, afterwards bending to the left and soon reaching the top of the ridge, where we turn to the left (path no longer distinct) and reach the summit in ½ hr. more. Walkers may shorten the distance a little by ascending to the left of Keppelcove Tarn. For the more interesting Red Tarn route we follow the Grisedale path for about ½ M. and turn to the right, crossing the beck, at a guide-post. The pony-track from this point to a gateway about 2 M. farther on is well marked, and beyond the gateway we come in sight of the *Red Tarn* (2356 ft.), the highest sheet of water in the Lake District. We keep to the right of the tarn and climb steeply to the top of the *Swirrel Edge*, along which a narrow path leads to the summit. Climbers may diverge to the left at the gateway and ascend by Striding Edge. Descent to Grasmere, see p. 415; to Wythburn or Thirlspot, see p. 426. — A good and easy ridge-walk (5 hrs.), commanding excellent views,

is the round by *Hart Crag* (2698 ft.; to the S.), *Fairfield* (p. 415), and *St. Sunday Crag* (p. 418).

From Patterdale to *Windermere* and *Ambleside* by the *Kirkstone Pass*, see pp. 411, 414; to *Grasmere* by the *Grisedale Pass*, see p. 415; to *Keswick* by the *Sticks Pass*, see p. 424.

C. Keswick and Derwentwater Section.

Keswick. — Railway from Penrith or Whitehaven, see p. 395.

Hotels. **Keswick*, at the station, 80 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; *Royal Oak*, Station St., 60 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*., P. from 17*s*. 6*d*.; *Queen's*, Market Square, same management, closed in winter, 18 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*., P. from 15*s*.; *County*, Station St., 22 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 15*s*. 6*d*.; *Old George*, St. John's St., 9 beds, R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*., P. from 14*s*.; *Gillespie's Skiddaw*, Market Square, unlicensed, 18 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 15*s*.; *Lake*, Lake Road, R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. from 13*s*. 6*d*.; *King's Arms*, Market Square, P. from 12*s*. 6*d*. At Portinscale (p. 421), 1½ M. from the station: **Derwentwater*, 52 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.; *Tower*, private, P. from 12*s*. 6*d*. — *Lodore Hotel* and *Borrowdale Hotel*, see p. 421.

Post Office, Market Square.

Motorbuses to *Grasmere*, *Ambleside*, *Windermere*, and *Kendal*; also to *Bassenthwaite* and *Cockermouth*. — Motor and Horse Coaches in summer to *Lodore*, *Seatoller*, *Windermere*, *Buttermere*, *Ullswater*, and round *Derwentwater*, *Bassenthwaite Lake*, *Thirlmere*, etc.

Boats on Derwentwater 1*s*. per hour, 5*s*. per day. — Motor Boats ply up and down the lake. — Bathing Place at the 'Isthmus' (ladies 10.15-12), 1 M. from the town.

Fishing. The lake contains trout, perch, pike, and eels, and there are good trout-streams in the neighbourhood.

Keswick (i.e. 'cheese farm'; pron. 'kézzick'), a Cumberland market-town with 5559 inhab., is situated on the S. bank of the *Greta*, close to Derwentwater and amid much fine mountain-scenery, of which, however, scarcely a glimpse is obtained from the town itself. To the right, on this side of the bridge, is *Greta Hall*, Southey's home from 1803 till his death here in 1843. Close by are two lead-pencil factories, to which strangers are admitted; the Borrowdale plumbago formerly used here is now exhausted (comp. p. 425). *Crosthwaite* church, beyond the bridge, is the parish church of Keswick, founded in 553 and dating from the 14th cent.; it contains no fewer than twelve consecration-crosses and the tomb of Robert Southey (1774-1843), with an effigy by J. G. Lough and an inscription by Wordsworth. Canon Rawnsley (1851-1920) was vicar of this church for thirty-four years. Shelley lived for a short time (1812) in a house known as Chestnut Hill, to the E. of the town, near the junction of the Penrith and Ambleside roads. The *Museum*, near the station, contains a model of the Lake District and mementoes of the Lake Poets (p. 405). There are other models at Mayson's and Abraham's, both in Lake Road. The Keswick Convention, an interdenominational religious conference, is held annually in July.

***Derwentwater** (244 ft. above sea-level), $2^3/_4$ M. long and $1^1/_4$ M. wide, with a maximum depth of 72 ft., is perhaps the loveliest of the English Lakes. Its compact form enables it to be taken in at one view. The wooded crags and green hills rising from its banks are picturesquely varied, and the grouping of its islets is very beautiful. The best views of the lake include a fine mountain background, with Skiddaw towering to the N. and Borrowdale opening to the S. The largest islands are *Derwent Isle* (with a house on it); *Lord's Isle* (N.T.), the site of a mansion of the Earls of Derwentwater, the last of whom was executed for his share in the Jacobite rising of 1715; and *St. Herbert's Isle*, the traditional site of the cell of St. Herbert, a 7th cent. hermit. The 'Floating Island', consisting of a mass of weeds, appears at intervals on the surface of the lake.

The lake may be surveyed from several admirable points of view near Keswick. Perhaps the best is the wooded ***Castle Head** (529 ft.; N.T.), an extinct volcano $^1/_2$ M. to the S. of the town, on the left side of the Borrowdale road (see below). At the S. end of the lake appears the entrance to Borrowdale, apparently blocked by the conical Castle Crag. To the right of this, in the distance, are Great End and Scafell Pike. At the S.W. corner of Derwentwater rises Maiden Moor, sloping rapidly downwards (to the N.) to Cat Bells. Behind these we see parts of Hindscarth and Robinson, and a little to the right and still farther back, High Stile, Red Pike, and other fells enclosing Buttermere. To the N. of the gap beyond Cat Bells rise Causey Pike, with its hump, and Grisedale Pike; then come the fells above Bassenthwaite Lake, which is itself seen at full length. To the N. is Skiddaw. The view to the E. is limited, but Helvellyn peeps over the high ground in front. The wooded heights on the E. side of the lake are Walla Crag and Falcon Crag. — A closer view of the lake is obtained from the ***Friar's Crag** (purchased for the N.T. in 1921, together with Lord's Isle, as a memorial to Canon Rawnsley, p. 419), a rocky promontory with a memorial of Ruskin, jutting into the lake, about $^3/_4$ M. from the town. To reach it we diverge to the right from the Borrowdale road, opposite the Lake Hotel. Adjoining (also N.T.) are *Crow Park* and *Cockshott Wood*. — What Southey described as the best general view of Derwentwater is obtained near Applethwaite, 2 M. to the N. of Keswick. We cross the Greta by the bridge (p. 419), turn to the right, cross the railway, and take the ($^3/_4$ M.) lane to the right. Beyond ($^1/_2$ M.) *Ormathwaite* the lane bends round to the left and soon reaches ($^1/_2$ M.) *Applethwaite*. The view-point is between Applethwaite and ($^3/_4$ M.) *Millbeck*.

Ascents from Keswick, see p. 426.

*Round Derwentwater by Road (10 M.; motor-coaches). The best plan is to begin with the E. bank and return on the other side. We leave Keswick by the street which diverges to the right (S.E.) behind the town hall, and pass St. John's Church and Castle Head ($^1/_2$ M.; see above). For the next mile or so the road passes through *Great Wood*, the thicket at the base of *Walla* or *Wallow Crag* (view), which is succeeded by the picturesque *Falcon Crag*. At a point 2 M. from Keswick the road to Watendlath (p. 422) diverges to the left. Just beyond this is Barrow House, where we may apply for permission to visit the *Barrow Falls* (125 ft. in total height; comparatively uninteresting).

Almost immediately we see in front of us, 1 M. off, the *Lodore Hotel (closed in winter, 50 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.), with the *Lodore Falls* in the gorge to the left. The falls (150 ft. in total height; adm. 2*d*.) are romantically framed with tall wooded crags; as there is usually more rock than water, Southey's jingling verses are responsible for a good deal of disappointment. They are seen at their best in sunshine after heavy rain. Those who have time should make their way up the beck to the *High Lodore*, another fall $^1/_2$ M. farther up (more easily reached from the Borrowdale Hotel). [A foot-bridge over the Derwent, nearly opposite the Lodore Hotel, and a path leading to Manesty save pedestrians about $^3/_4$ M.] About $^1/_2$ M. beyond the Lodore Hotel is the *Borrowdale Hotel (closed in winter, 30 R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.). At the ($^3/_4$ M.) village of *Grange* (Borrowdale Gates, private, P. from 10*s*. 6*d*.) we diverge to the right from the road through Borrowdale (see below) and cross a picturesque bridge over the *Derwent*. We turn to the right and ascend to ($^3/_4$ M.) the farm of *Manesty*. Just beyond this the old road diverges to the left, and as it affords better views the pedestrian should follow it. The ridge to the left commands a good view of Newlands (p. 423). The main road passes through *Manesty Park* (104 acres) and *Brandelhow Park* (108 acres; both N.T.). On the right is a lead-mine. At the end of the Cat Bells ridge, $1^3/_4$ M. from Manesty, the two roads unite. About $^1/_4$ M. farther on our road is joined on the left by another descending from *Skelgill*, and we turn sharply to the right, passing through a gate. Nearly opposite this gate, to the right, is a wicket, from which a footpath leads through the woods to Portinscale, rejoining the road $^1/_2$ M. before reaching the village. After $^1/_2$ M., at a sign-post, our road unites with that coming from Buttermere (comp. p. 423). $1^1/_4$ M. *Portinscale* (hotels, see p. 419) is a small village, pleasantly situated near the lake. It is $1^1/_4$ M. from Keswick by road, but $^1/_2$ M. is saved by a path diverging to the right beyond the bridge.

**From Keswick to Buttermere by Borrowdale and Honister Hause, returning by Newlands, a round of 22 M. (by horse-coach; in parts closed to motors). This is, perhaps, the finest drive in the kingdom and should on no account be omitted. The route as far as ($4^1/_4$ M.) *Grange*, at the entrance of Borrowdale, has been described above. At Grange we go straight on, with *Grange Fell* (1363 ft.; N.T., 310 acres) and the *Borrowdale Birches* on our left. From a ($^1/_2$ M.) slate-quarry a lane ascends on the left to (5 min.) the *Bowder Stone*, a huge mass of rock, estimated to weigh 2000 tons, which has fallen from the neighbouring crags and settled in a wonderfully balanced poise. The top of the stone affords an admirable view of the beautiful valley of *__Borrowdale__*, with richly tinted rocks at its entrance, the wooded *Castle Crag* (N.T.; another good view-point) opposite, and Glaramara (due S.) and other summits forming its wider

environment. The lane descends again to the high-road, which brings us to the (1¼ M.) village of *Rosthwaite* (Scawfell, P. 15*s.* 6*d.*; Royal Oak, temperance, P. from 12*s.*), prettily situated in the middle of the valley and a good centre for climbers.

Walkers to Rosthwaite should vary their return to Keswick by following the bridle-track to (2 M.) the hamlet and tarn of *Watendlath*. The road thence to (5 M.) Keswick joins the main road near the Barrow Falls (p. 420). This is an easy route commanding exquisite views.

Beyond Rosthwaite the path to the Stake Pass (see p. 423) diverges to the left near the (½ M.) church; and that to the Sty Head Pass (see p. 424) diverges on the same side ¾ M. farther on, near the hamlet of *Seatoller* (lodgings). At Seatoller begins the steep road (closed to motor traffic) to the (1½ M.) **Honister Hause** (1190 ft.). At the top of the pass we come in sight of the striking **Honister Crag* (1750 ft.), which rises almost perpendicularly to the left. Its face is seamed with slate-quarries. The descent on the other side of the pass is very steep and rough. Buttermere and Crummock Water come into view. The fells rising above them are (left) High Crag, High Stile, Red Pike, Mellbreak, and (right) Robinson. At the foot of the pass is the (2½ M.) farmhouse of *Gatesgarth*, whence Scarth Gap (p. 425) is visible to the left of High Crag. We skirt the N. bank of Buttermere, passing the mansion of *Hassness*, and reach (2 M.) the beautifully situated village of **Buttermere** (Buttermere, 18 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 14*s.*; Victoria, unlicensed, 12 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 13*s.*; Fish, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 12*s.*).

The lake of ***Buttermere** (330 ft.), 1¼ M. long, ⅓ M. wide, and 94 ft. deep, is connected by a stream with ***Crummock Water** (320 ft.), ¼ M. to the N.W., which is 2½ M. long, ⅓-¾ M. wide, and 144 ft. deep. The interval allowed by the coach is generally occupied with luncheon and a visit to ***Scale Force.** This waterfall, 125 ft. in height, one of the finest in Lakeland, is in a glen on the S. side of Crummock Water. It may be reached by a footpath (2 M.; often wet), crossing the stream between the lakes, but the usual route is to go by boat to the mouth of the glen and walk thence to (¾ M.) the fall. — From Scale Force good walkers may cross the fells to the W. viâ (1¾ M.) *Floutern Tarn* (pron. 'flootern'; 1250 ft.) to the (5 M.) Anglers' Hotel (R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 15*s.*), at the foot of **Ennerdale Water** (368 ft.), which is 2½ M. long and ½-¾ M. broad, with grand mountains at its head. From Ennerdale Water they may ascend **Ennerdale,** or the valley of the Liza (comp. p. 428), and at the head of it cross either the Scarth Gap (p. 425) to *Buttermere* on the left, or the Black Sail Pass (p. 425) to *Wasdale Head* on the right (3-4 hrs.). Or they may proceed direct to Wasdale Head viâ *Windy Gap*, between Pillar (p. 425) and Steeple (p. 426). From Ennerdale Water to *Whitehaven* or *Seascale*, see p. 403.

Red Pike (2179 ft.; comp. p. 426), though not the highest peak in the neighbourhood, commands the best view. The ascent may be combined with a visit to Scale Force (2-3 hrs.), but the shortest route (1¼-1¾ hr.) is by the *Ruddy Beck*, the stream flowing into the S.W. angle of Crummock Water. The descent may be made by *Bleaberry Tarn* and *Sour Milk Gill*, the stream descending to Buttermere. The feature of the view is the number of lakes and tarns. The adjoining peak to the E. is

High Stile (2643 ft.). — From Buttermere to *Wasdale Head* viâ Scarth Gap and Black Sail Pass (3-4 hrs.), see p. 425.

The road from Buttermere to *Cockermouth* (10 M.; p. 396) skirts the bank of Crummock Water. Near (1½ M.) *Brackenthwaite* roads diverge on the left for the Scale Hill Hotel (1 M.; R. 3*s.*, B. 2*s.* 9*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.*, P. 12*s.*), *Loweswater* (2½ M.), and *Ullock* station (7 M.; p. 403), and on the right for the Whinlatter Pass (see below). From Loweswater village a path leads S. viâ Floutern Tarn (p. 422) to the (6 M.) Anglers' Hotel on *Ennerdale Water* (p. 422).

Our road (usually unfit for motors) now leads E. from Buttermere village, and ascends to the top of (1¼ M.) *Buttermere* or *Newlands Hause* (1096 ft.), between Robinson (see below) on the right and *Whiteless Pike* (2159 ft.) on the left. It then traverses the upland valley of *Keskadale* and descends the valley of *Newlands*. 3¼ M. *Newlands Hotel* (temperance, P. 9*s.*); 1 M. *Stair*. About ¾ M. farther on we join the road round Derwentwater (p. 421).

Another route (fit for motors) from Keswick to (14 M.) Buttermere is the Whinlatter Pass. The road leads W. from (1¼ M.) *Portinscale* (p. 421) to (1½ M.) *Braithwaite* (inns; station, p. 395), beyond which begins the ascent to the (2 M.) **Whinlatter Pass** (1043 ft.), between *Whinlatter* (1696 ft.) and *Lord's Seat* (1811 ft.) on the right, and *Grisedale Pike* (2593 ft.) on the left. About 2 M. farther on we diverge to the left from the road to Cockermouth and join the road from Cockermouth to Buttermere at (4 M.) *Brackenthwaite* (see above).

A *Ridge Walk (6-7 hrs.) from Keswick to Buttermere, with splendid views, is over *Cat Bells* (1482 ft.), *Maiden Moor* (1887 ft.), *Scawdale Fell* (2143 ft.), *Dale Head* (2473 ft.), *Hindscarth* (2385 ft.), and *Robinson* (2417 ft.). — The walk from Keswick viâ Braithwaite and Grisedale Pike (see above) to the *Coledale Pass*, and thence along the ridge of *Whiteside* (views) down to Crummock Water, is also recommended.

From Keswick to Thirlmere viâ the Druids' Circle and Vale of St. John (7½ M.; public conveyances make the round of the lake). We leave Keswick by the Penrith road, diverging to the right from the road to the station, and cross the railway twice, passing first under it and then over it. We then take the second turning to the right (the old Penrith road), and pass a lane on the right, just beyond which is a gate leading into the field with (1½ M.) the *Druids' Circle* (N.T.). Of the forty-eight stones the largest are 8 ft. high. The old Penrith road joins the new one ½ M. beyond the circle, just before it crosses the *Naddle Beck*. About ½ M. farther on our road diverges to the right, crosses (1 M.) *Wanthwaite Bridge*, and reaches the main road through the pretty **Vale of St. John**, ascending on the E. side of the *St. John's Beck*. To the left are the *Wanthwaite Crags* and the Dodds of Helvellyn (*Great Dodd*, 2807 ft.). At the head of the vale rises the Castle Rock (p. 410). *Thirlspot* (p. 410) is 4½ M. from the bridge. *Thirlmere*, see p. 410.

From Keswick to Dungeon Ghyll by the Stake Pass (4½-5 hrs.). Driving is practicable as far as (6½ M.) *Rosthwaite* (see p. 422), where ponies and guides are obtainable. Near the church, ½ M. farther, we diverge to the left from the Buttermere road and ascend to (⅓ M.) the hamlet of *Stonethwaite*, both before and after

which we may take short-cuts through the fields (to the left of the road). About $^3/_4$ M. beyond Stonethwaite we turn to the right, and ascend along the left bank of the *Langstrath Beck*. After $1^1/_2$ M. more we cross the beck by a foot-bridge, and follow a rough path on the right bank. After crossing a tributary, $^3/_4$ M. farther on, we leave the Lang Strath, which bends to the right, and ascend in zigzags, in the direction we have hitherto been following, to ($^3/_4$ M.) the **Stake Pass** (1581 ft.), between Pike of Stickle (p. 413) on the left and *Rossett Crag* (2106 ft.) on the right. We now cross a bleak upland plateau for about 1 M., and then descend, along the right side of the beck flowing through *Mickleden*, to the ($2^1/_2$ M.) Dungeon Ghyll Hotel. Thence to Ambleside, see p. 413.

From Keswick to Patterdale by the Sticks Pass, 11 M. We follow the Ambleside road for 5 M., to the point (comp. p. 410) where it is joined by the road through the Vale of St. John. We follow the latter for a few yards, and diverge to the right through a gate. The track passes the farm of Stanah, crosses a beck, and ascends to the left in zigzags. The top of the **Sticks Pass** (2450 ft.), marked by stakes, forms part of the Helvellyn ridge. Retrospect of Skiddaw, the Buttermere fells, Scafell, etc. In front, Ullswater comes into sight. In descending we pass the *Greenside Reservoir* and lead-mine, and join the Glenridding ascent of Helvellyn at the Greenside Smelting Mill. Hence to Patterdale, see p. 418.

Good walkers will do better in fine weather to go from Keswick to Patterdale (5-6 hrs.) viâ the top of Helvellyn, beginning the ascent proper at ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Thirlspot* or at (8 M.) *Wythburn*. For the ascent and descent sufficient directions will be found on pp. 426, 418.

From Keswick to Patterdale viâ Troutbeck Station, 17 M. Those who wish to drive the whole way must take this route (a good motoring road). — Railway from Keswick to ($8^1/_4$ M.) *Troutbeck Station* (not to be confounded with Troutbeck near Windermere, p. 411), see p. 395. — The road leads due S. from the station, and ascends to its culminating point (1124 ft.), to the W. (right) of the isolated *Great Mell Fell* (1760 ft.). We then descend to ($2^3/_4$ M.) *Matterdale End*. At ($^1/_2$ M.) *Dockray* (Royal, P. from 12s.), where the scenery improves, our road is joined on the right by a cart-track crossing the fells from Wanthwaite (p. 423). Walkers should leave the road here and descend on the left side of the beck, through Gowbarrow Park, to High Force and Aira Force (p. 417). From Dockray the road descends between Gowbarrow Park (p. 417) on the left and Glencoin Wood (p. 416) on the right, and we soon obtain a *View of the head of Ullswater, with Place Fell, St. Sunday Crag, etc. We reach the bank of the lake $1^3/_4$ M. beyond Dockray. Thence to ($1^3/_4$ M.) *Glenridding* and (1 M.) *Patterdale*, see p. 417.

From Keswick to Wasdale Head by the Sty Head Pass, 14 M. (5-6 hrs.). Driving is practicable to (9 M.) Seathwaite, and ponies can go the whole way (ponies and guides obtainable at Rosthwaite). From Keswick to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Seatoller*, see pp. 421, 422. Just before Seatoller we pass through a gate to the left and follow a lane, which skirts the *Derwent*, first on the left (W.) and then on the right bank. [By diverging to the right, before crossing the ($^3/_4$ M.) bridge, we

may visit the remains of Wordsworth's "fraternal four of Borrowdale" (a group of yews), and follow the path on the same side, past the disused plumbago or wad mine (comp. p. 419), to Seathwaite.] About $^3/_4$ M. beyond the bridge we reach the hamlet of *Seathwaite* (comp. p. 408), where the annual rainfall averages 130 in. (150 in. at the head of the valley, "the wettest place in England"). The cart-track ceases at Seathwaite, and we follow the path on the right bank of the stream. At the head of the valley Great End (p. 428) raises its perpendicular front; to the left is Glaramara (p. 427), and to the right *Base Brown* (2120 ft.). At (1 M.) *Stockley Bridge* we cross the Derwent, pass through a gate, and ascend W. towards *Taylor's Gill Force*. After passing the fall we bend to the left, following the beck, cross it, and reach the solitary ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Sty Head Tarn* (1430 ft.), situated amidst the wildest scenery. To the right are Green Gable (p. 427) and Great Gable (p. 428); in front Lingmell, Great End, and Scafell Pike (p. 428). A few yards beyond the tarn the track leading over Esk Hause to Dungeon Ghyll diverges to the left (comp. p. 414). Our path goes straight on, and very soon reaches the summit of the **Sty Head Pass** (1600 ft.), where the green valley of Wasdale comes in sight below us. Wast Water is concealed by Lingmell. The descent is very steep and stony. [Those with time to spare may diverge to the left, visit *Greta Fall* and Pier's Gill (p. 428), and rejoin the regular track at the foot of the pass.] From ($1^3/_4$ M.) Burnthwaite Farm a cart-track leads to the church, and a field-path to the right to the ($^1/_2$ M.) Wastwater Hotel (p. 427).

From Keswick or Buttermere to Wasdale Head by Scarth Gap and Black Sail Pass (road to Gatesgarth; bridle-path thence $2^3/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs.). Ponies and guides obtainable at Buttermere. From Keswick to *Gatesgarth*, either viâ Honister Hause or viâ Newlands, see pp. 421-423. At Gatesgarth our route diverges S. from the road, passes through a gate, crosses ($^1/_4$ M.) a foot-bridge over a beck, and begins to ascend. In about $^1/_2$ hr. we reach the top of **Scarth** or **Scarf Gap** (1400 ft.), between *High Crag* (2443 ft.) on the right and *Haystacks* (1750 ft.) on the left. In front rises Kirk Fell, with Great Gable to its left and the *Pillar* (2927 ft.) to the right. On the N. slope of the latter rises the **Pillar Rock*, 900 ft. high, famous among rock-climbers but dangerous for the inexperienced (easiest ascent on the E.). We descend (fine sea-view) into the lonely upper part of *Ennerdale* (p. 422). On reaching the ($^1/_4$ hr.) floor of the valley, the path ascends along the right bank of the *Liza* for about $^1/_2$ M., and then crosses it by a foot-bridge (guide-posts). It then ascends again, skirting a torrent, to ($^3/_4$ hr.) ***Black Sail Pass** (1750 ft.), the depression between Kirk Fell on the left and Pillar on the right. We must take care to keep to the right of Kirk Fell. The scenery here is very wild and sombre. Looking back, we see (right to left) Great Gable, Green Gable, Brandreth, Haystacks, and High Crag, with

Fleetwith Pike rising behind Haystacks, and Robinson and Grasmoor in the distance. In front lies *Mosedale*, with *Red Pike* (2629 ft.; not to be confounded with the Red Pike at Buttermere, p. 422) to the right and Yewbarrow to the left. In descending we bear to the left and obtain a sudden *View of Scafell. The fell to the S.W. of the Pillar is the *Steeple* (2746 ft.). *Wasdale Head*, see p. 427.

The last two routes may be combined in one day's excursion from Keswick by an early start. The walking may be reduced to 4-6 hrs. by driving to Seathwaite and ordering the carriage to wait at Gatesgarth; or the traveller may hire a pony and avoid walking altogether. — The motor-road from Keswick to Wast Water (40 M.) is viâ the *Whinlatter Pass* (p. 423), *Loweswater* (p. 423), *Lamplugh*, *Egremont* (p. 403), *Calder Bridge* (p. 401), *Gosforth* (p. 403), and *Strands* (p. 427).

Ascents from Keswick. **Skiddaw** (3054 ft.), the fourth highest summit in the Lake District, is probably the easiest mountain of its size to ascend in England (up and down 4-6 hrs.). Ponies can go all the way to the top; a guide is unnecessary. We pass below the railway, either at the station (subway, closed on Sun.) or a little to the E. of it, and then take the (¼ M.) second turning to the right (Spoony Green Lane; guide-posts). This lane by-and-by turns to the right round the N. side of *Latrigg* (1203 ft.), a spur of Skiddaw, and passes through a (1¼ M.) gate into a road coming from Applethwaite (p. 420). About 50 yds. farther, this road ends at another gate, through which we pass on to the open fell. We then ascend to the left along a wall, through which we pass by a gate near a (¾ M.) white hut. The next ½ M. is the steepest part of the climb (fine retrospects). At the angle of the wall the track bends slightly to the left and soon becomes almost level. It keeps a little to the right of the top of the *Low Man* or *Little Man* (2837 ft.), the S. buttress of the summit-ridge, which commands a better, because nearer, view of Lakeland than the *High Man*. The distance hence to the top is about 1 M. The view to the S. includes a great part of the Lake District, but the fells are too distant to be seen to advantage. The Old Man of Coniston is visible in the distance, and Helvellyn is conspicuous to the S.E. Immediately to the E., between Skiddaw and Saddleback, are the moors of *Skiddaw Forest*. On the N. the view extends to the Solway and the mountains of Kirkcudbright and Dumfries. To the W. is the sea. — The descent is usually made by the same route, but those who wish variety may descend N.W. to *High Side*, 5½ M. from Keswick and 1 M. from Bassenthwaite Lake Station (p. 395). Another descent leads S.W. by *Carl Side* (2100 ft.) to *Millbeck* (p. 420).

The ascent of **Saddleback** or *Blencathra* (2847 ft.), with its fine 'Sharp Edge', is in many respects preferable to that of Skiddaw, though it is less easily accessible. The direct ascent and descent from the village of (3½ M.) *Threlkeld* (see p. 395) take 3¼-4 hrs., but perhaps the best plan is to ascend by Scales Fell and follow the ridge of the mountain from E. to W. (a round from Threlkeld of 4-5 hrs.; *Views). Or the descent may be made to Keswick viâ the *Glenderaterra Beck*.

The top of ***Helvellyn** (3118 ft.; p. 415) may be reached from Keswick viâ either (5½ M.) *Thirlspot* (p. 410) or (8 M.) *Wythburn* (p. 410). The actual ascent takes in the first case 1¾-2¼ hrs., in the second 1¼-1¾ hr. (ponies and guides obtainable). At Thirlspot the pony-track, which can scarcely be missed, begins near the King's Head and leads at first N.E. Just before reaching *Fisher Gill* it turns to the right and ascends straight towards the summit. In 1½ hr. we reach the summit-ridge, where the pony-track from Glenridding (p. 418) joins ours on the left. In ¼ hr. more we surmount the *Low Man* (3033 ft.), which is 10 min. from the *High Man*, or summit. — The Wythburn ascent is the shortest and steepest. The bridle-path, easily traced, leaves the road opposite the Nag's Head and ascends along the right bank of a beck. Farther up, it

bends to the left, and 1/2 M. from the top it unites with the route from Grasmere (p. 415). View, see p. 415; descent to Patterdale, see p. 418.

Among the smaller hills near Keswick *Latrigg* (p. 426), *Swinside* (803 ft.; near Portinscale), and *Cat Bells* (p. 423) are the best points of view. The ascents of *High Seat* (1996 ft.; from the Watendlath road, p. 422) and *Glaramara* (2560 ft.; 2-2 1/2 hrs. from Rosthwaite; view) are more fatiguing. — ***Great Gable** (2949 ft.; p. 428) may be climbed by active walkers either from Sty Head Pass (p. 425; 3/4-1 hr.), or from the Honister Hause (p. 422; 2-3 hrs.) viâ *Grey Knotts* (2287 ft.), *Brandreth* (2344 ft.), and *Green Gable* (2474 ft.). The descent may be made by the Sty Head Pass to Wasdale Head.

Among other excursions from Keswick may be mentioned the *Walk to 5 M.) *Watendlath* (p. 422; charming views), returning viâ (2 M.) Rosthwaite (in all 13 1/2 M.). — The easy way to visit **Bassenthwaite Lake** (223 ft.) is to take the train to (7 1/2 M.) Bassenthwaite Lake station (p. 395) and hire a boat at the Pheasant Hotel. The scenery of the lake, which is 4 M. long and 3/4 M. broad, is rather tame.

From Keswick to *Thirlmere*, *Grasmere*, *Ambleside*, and *Windermere*, see p. 409; to *Grasmere* viâ *Watendlath*, see p. 410.

D. Wast Water and Scafell Section.

***Wast Water** (200 ft.), 3 M. long and 1/2 M. wide, the deepest lake in England (maximum depth of 258 ft.), is situated amid wild and imposing scenery. The finely grouped mountains at head of the lake include Scafell, Lingmell, Great Gable, Kirk Fell, and Yewbarrow. On the S.E. side imposing screes, culminating in *Illgill Head* (1978 ft.), rise steeply from the water's edge.

Wasdale Head or *Wastdale Head* (Wastwater, generally full up in the holiday season, R. & B. 8*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Middle Row, P. 10*s.*; Burnthwaite Farm, P. 8*s.*), the chief rock-climbing centre in England, is a deep and romantic hollow, surrounded by lofty mountains, 1 M. from the head of the lake. Ponies and guides may be obtained here. The church is one of the smallest in the country (42 ft. by 16 ft.). As the lake is not seen to advantage from here, the traveller should visit its lower end, in order to enjoy the view of the grand mountain amphitheatre at its head.

The best plan is to take the motor-launch or hire a boat, and go all the way by water. There is a road along the W. bank, and even hurried travellers should drive as far as *Bowderdale*, 1 M. from the head of the lake. Those who do not mind rough walking may make the round of the lake on foot, following the ridge (not the base) of the screes. — There are two inns at *Strands* or *Wasdale*, a village 1 M. from the S. end of the lake. Thence roads run W. to (7 M.) *Drigg* station (p. 403), and to (8 M.) *Seascale* (p. 403) viâ Gosforth. Coaches run from Seascale to Wasdale Head.

The E. side of Wasdale is bounded by the huge ***Scafell** or **Scawfell** group, including its four principal summits: Scafell Pike, Scafell, Great End, and Lingmell. The first of these is the highest mountain in England (3210 ft.), though surpassed by several peaks in Scotland and Wales, and is best ascended from Wasdale Head. Unlike that of Skiddaw, the ascent offers some genuine climbing; and though the ordinary routes are free from danger in good weather,

it is better in doubtful weather not to attempt the ascent without a guide. Ponies go to within $^1/_2$ hr. of the top.

Scafell Pike (down to the 3000 ft. contour-line) was presented by Lord Leconfield to the *National Trust* in 1920; Scafell (down to 2000 ft.) was presented by A. C. Benson (p. 333) and Gordon Wordsworth in 1925; and the adjoining peaks (down to 1500 ft.; 3000 acres in all), situated on either side of the Sty Head Pass (including Lingmell, Great End, Allen Crags, Glaramara, Base Brown, Brandreth, Green Gable, Great Gable, and Kirk Fell), were presented by the Fell and Rock Climbing Club as a war memorial in 1923. In 1926 both sides of Ennerdale (p. 422) down to 1500 ft., an area of nearly 4000 acres, including the summits of Steeple, Pillar, Haystacks, Red Pike, etc., were presented.

***Scafell Pike** (3210 ft.; 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs.). The ordinary and easiest route from Wasdale Head ascends along the S. side of *Lingmell Gill*, which we reach by descending Wasdale for 1 M. (to a point near Wast Water) and then turning to the left. We follow up the course of the stream for $^1/_2$ hr., and where it forks go straight up the green space between the arms. About 10 min. higher up, on more level ground, we bend to the left towards the grassy *Lingmell* (2649 ft.), but turn again to the right, near a wall. The last part of the route is marked by cairns. Throughout this ascent Scafell, to the right, is more prominent than Scafell Pike. — A finer but steeper route leads viâ Lingmell Beck and Pier's Gill. We proceed N. to ($^1/_2$ M.) Burnthwaite, and then N.E. through the valley between Great Gable and Lingmell, with *Lingmell Beck* to the right. After about 10 min. the pony-track to the Sty Head Pass (p. 425) diverges to the left, and in $^1/_4$ hr. more we turn sharply to the right and ascend to the left of **Pier's Gill*, a dangerous gorge. The path joins the one above described in the hollow between Lingmell and Scafell Pike. The pony-track goes on to *Esk Hause* (p. 414) and then turns to the right. A slate tablet incorporated in the cairn on the summit serves as a war memorial for men of the Lake District. The *View includes Skiddaw to the N., Helvellyn to the N.E., High Street to the E., a bit of Windermere and Ingleborough (p. 397; in the distance) to the S.E., the Coniston Hills to the S., and the Isle of Man and the sea to the S.W. and W. The descent may be made to Boot (see below), Rosthwaite (p. 422), or Dungeon Ghyll (p. 413). — **Great End** (2984 ft.), the N.E. limb of the Scafell group, is easily reached from the top of Scafell Pike in $^3/_4$ hr., the *View is still finer. — The top of **Scafell** (3162 ft.), to the S. of Scafell Pike, is somewhat less easy of approach (viâ the *Mickledore* ridge), and the view it commands does not differ enough from that above described to repay the trouble.

The ascent of ***Great Gable** (2949 ft.), "England's grandest mountain", is one of the most repaying in the district and is most easily accomplished in $^3/_4$-1 hr. from the Sty Head Pass (p. 425). On the summit is a bronze tablet (1924) commemorating the members of the Fell and Rock Climbing Club who fell in the war, with a relief-map of the National Trust property in this district (see above). The view is very fine, including Wast Water, Scafell and Scafell Pike, Skiddaw, and Helvellyn. Descent to Honister Hause, see p. 427. — *Yewbarrow* (2058 ft.; *View of Wast Water) and *Kirk Fell* (2631 ft.; viâ the Black Sail Pass, p. 425) may also be climbed.

Expert cragsmen will find abundant opportunity to test their skill on Scafell (Moss Ghyll, Broad Stand, Pinnacle), Great End, Great Gable (Napes, Kern Knotts), Red Pike (p. 426), Pillar (p. 425), etc. A good deal of ice and snow work is accomplished at Christmas and Easter.

From Wasdale Head to *Ambleside*, see p. 413; to ***Keswick***, see p. 424.

From Wasdale Head a pony-track leads S. past *Burnmoor Tarn* (832 ft.), between Scafell on the left and Illgill Head on the right, to (6 M.) *Boot* (Woolpack, 1 M. to the E., P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Freemason's

Arms, P. 8s. 6d.; Brook House, P. 10s.), in **Eskdale.** About 1 M. to the S. is **Dalegarth Force* (60 ft. high), perhaps the finest waterfall in the Lake District (key at Dalegarth Hall, a quaint old farmhouse). At the mouth of the gill is the Stanley Ghyll Hotel. From Boot we may go on by the Hard Knott Pass and the Wrynose Pass to Ambleside (comp. p. 409), or we may take the miniature railway to Ravenglass (see p. 403).

53. From London to York, Durham, Newcastle, and Berwick.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. from King's Cross to *York*, 188 M. in 3½-5 hrs. (39s. 2d., 23s. 6d.); to *Durham*, 254 M. in 5-6½ hrs. (52s. 11d., 31s. 9d.); to *Newcastle*, 268½ M. in 5½-7½ hrs. (56s. 6d., 33s. 11d.); to *Berwick*, 335½ M. in 6¾-10 hrs. (70s. 7d., 42s. 4d.). This is the main portion of the East Coast Route to Scotland (R. 73b). A Pullman car express runs daily (except Sun.) to Edinburgh (see p. 550) viâ Leeds, Harrogate, and Ripon (extra fares 7s. 6d., 4s.). Darlington (9s., 5s.), Newcastle (10s., 5s. 6d.), and Berwick (11s., 6s. 6d.).

Road. *A.* By the Great North Road (A 1), 337 M. — To (124½ M.) *Newark*, see p. 294. — 137½ M. *Tuxford* (p. 306); 145 M. *Retford* (p. 306); 148 M. *Barnby Moor* (see below); 152 M. *Scrooby* (see below); 153½ M. *Bawtry* (p. 430); 162½ M. **Doncaster** (p. 430); 170½ M. *Barnsdale Bar* (l. for Pontefract and Leeds); 177½ M. *Ferrybridge;* 191 M. *Bramham;* 191½ M. *Wetherby* (p. 386; l. for Harrogate). — 206½ M. *Boroughbridge* (p. 432; l. for Ripon). [The best road thence to Darlington (35 M.) is viâ Catterick and Scotch Corner (p. 393).] — 213 M. *Topcliffe* (p. 453); 225½ M. *Northallerton* (p. 432); 237½ M. *Croft* (p. 433); 241½ M. *Darlington* (p. 433); 259½ M. **Durham** (p. 434); 266 M. *Chester-le-Street* (p. 437); 273½ M. *Gateshead* (p. 437). — We enter (274½ M.) **Newcastle-upon-Tyne** (p. 438) by the High Level Bridge or the Swing Bridge (Pl. E, 5) and leave it by North Road (Pl. D, 1). — 289 M. *Morpeth* (p. 441); 308 M. *Alnwick* (p. 441); 318½ M. *Warenford* (r. for Bamburgh, p. 442); 322 M. *Belford* (p. 442); 328½ M. *West Mains* (r. for Holy Island, p. 442); 337 M. *Berwick*, see p. 443.

B. Viâ York and Sunderland, 349½ M. — To (162½ M.) *Doncaster*, see above. — 182½ M. *Selby* (p. 431). — We enter (196½ M.) **York** (R. 54) by Fishergate (Pl. D, E, 4) and leave it by Gillygate (Pl. C, 1). [The less interesting road to Stockton viâ Thirsk is 4 M. shorter.] — 204½ M. *Sutton-on-the-Forest* (p. 431); 207½ M. *Stillington* (p. 432); 215 M. *Gilling* (p. 449). — 220 M. *Helmsley* (p. 449). We pass within a mile of Rievaulx Abbey. — 239 M. *Stokesley;* 245½ M. *West Acklam* (r. for Middlesbrough, p. 433); 247½ M. *Thornaby* (p. 433); 248½ M. *Stockton-on-Tees* (p. 432); 251 M. *Billingham* (p. 432); 253 M. *Wolviston* (r. for the Hartlepools, p. 432); 270 M. *New Seaham* (p. 433); 275 M. **Sunderland** (p. 433); 286 M. *Gateshead* (p. 437). — 287 M. *Newcastle*, and thence to Berwick, see above.

From London to (138½ M.) *Retford*, in Notts (p. 297), see pp. 300-306. — 141¾ M. *Barnby Moor* (*Old Bell, 36 R. from 7s. 6d., B. 4s., L. 4s. 6d., D. 6s. 6d.). — 144 M. *Ranskill. Blyth* church, 2¾ M. to the W., has the early-Norman nave of a Benedictine priory-church (1088); and near *Mattersey*, 3 M. to the E. of the station, is a Gilbertine priory (comp. p. 348) founded before 1192. The ruins (O.W.; open free daily) belong to a century later, with additions. — 145¾ M. *Scrooby* was the birthplace of William Brewster (1560?-

1644), the Pilgrim Father, who was keeper of the 'post office' here. The manor-house in which he lived from 1588 to 1608 is now a farm (adm. 1*s.*; tablets erected by the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass.), and his pew is pointed out in the church (key at the post office). — We enter the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Yorkshire, the "county of broad acres" (6078 sq. M.), extending from the Humber to the Tees, is divided for administrative purposes into three ridings (i.e. thirds). These meet at York, the common capital, which forms a county of itself, outside any of the three ridings. The *West Riding*, itself the largest county in England (2751 sq. M.), contains one of the most important industrial regions in the country (wool, coal, and iron), but its N. part is a moorland district that includes the picturesque Craven district and the Yorkshire Dales. The *North Riding*, entirely rural except for the Cleveland iron district, includes the fertile Vale of York, but is mostly composed of picturesque moorland with a fine coast-line. The *East Riding* is a rich agricultural district, which, apart from the chalk Wolds, resembles Holland in its flatness. Yorkshire boasts four great churches (York, Beverley, Selby, Ripon) and the finest series of monastic ruins in the country (Fountains, Rievaulx, Kirkstall, Byland, Bolton, Roche, Jervaulx, Whitby, Easby, Mount Grace). Yorkshire fare is proverbial: York hams, Yorkshire puddings (baked batter eaten with meat), parkin (oatmeal and treacle), etc.

147¾ M. *Bawtry* (Crown, 12 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Baines, private, 7 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*). The manor-house (now a farm; visitors admitted) at *Austerfield*, 1 M. to the N.E., was the birthplace of William Bradford (1590-1657), the Pilgrim Father, who became second governor of Plymouth, Mass.

156 M. **Doncaster** (rfmts.; Angel & Royal, 20 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, Danum, 76 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, Reindeer, 15 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, these three under the same management; Red Lion, in the market-place, and Earl of Doncaster Arms, nearest the racecourse, under the same management, at both R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), a town of 54,052 inhab., with locomotive and carriage works of the L. & N.E.R. and coal-mines in the vicinity. Doncaster is famous for its racecourse on the Town Moor, where the St. Leger Stakes (established in 1778), the Champagne Stakes, and the Doncaster Cup (1768) are run for in September. Doncaster toffee is noted.

From Doncaster to Hull, 40¾ M., L. & N.E.R. in 1-1½ hr. (8*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* 1*d.*). — 6¾ M. *Stainforth.* *Hatfield*, 1½ M. to the E., has a Perp. church. — 9¾ M. *Thorne* (North). We skirt *Thorne Waste*, an unreclaimed peat-moor. — 17 M. **Goole,** a seaport with 19,118 inhab. on the Humber (p. 464), at the confluence of the Don and the Ouse, exports textiles and coal. Steamers to Amsterdam, Antwerp, Copenhagen, Hamburg, and Rotterdam, see pp. xv, xvi. Branches run to Haxey (see p. 352), to Selby (see p. 431), and (L.M. & S.R.) to Knottingley (16¾ M.; p. 431). — 23¾ M. *Staddlethorpe*, and thence to Hull, see p. 431.

From Doncaster to Sheffield, 19 M., L. & N.E.R. in ½-1 hr. (3*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*). — 4¾ M. *Conisborough* (i.e. 'king's borough'), with 15,859 inhab., has a ruined Norman *Castle (open daily, including Sun.; keys at the lodge; adm. 3*d.*), the home of Athelstane in 'Ivanhoe', with a splendid cylindrical keep dating from the close of the 12th century. The Transitional church is interesting. — 9 M. *Mexborough* (Montague Arms, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*,

L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), junction for Barnsley (9¼ M.; p. 384). — 12¾ M. *Rotherham & Masborough* (p. 386). — 19 M. *Sheffield* (Victoria), see p. 384.

From Doncaster to Worksop, 21¼ M., South Yorkshire Joint Railway (L. & N.E.R. and L.M. & S.R.) in 50 min. (4*s.* 5*d.*, 2*s.* 8*d.*). — 6 M. *Tickhill*, with the gatehouse and walls of a Norman castle, a Perp. church, and the black-and-white St. Leonard's Hospital. — 9¾ M. *Maltby. Roche Abbey* (O.W.; week-days 8-sunset, 6*d.*), a picturesque ruin 3 M. to the S., was founded for Cistercians in 1147. — 19½ M. *Shircoaks* (p. 306). — 21¼ M. *Worksop*, see p. 307.

From Doncaster to *Wakefield* and *Leeds*, see p. 383. The L.M. & S.R. route from Doncaster to *Wakefield* (Kirkgate; 25¼ M.) runs viâ (11½ M.) *Knottingley* (junction for Goole, see p. 430) and (16½ M.) *Pontefract* (p. 386). — From Doncaster to *Lincoln* and *Ely*, see R. 44; to *Grimsby*, see p. 356; to *Barnsley* and *Manchester*, see p. 384.

158 M. *Arksey* has a picturesque little Transitional church.

174½ M. **Selby** (rfmts.; Londesborough Arms, P.R.H.A., 19 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*; George, 10 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 9990 inhab., with a bridge over the *Ouse* (toll ½*d.*, motor-cycle 3*d.*, motor-car 9*d.*). The ***Abbey Church**, one of the finest monastic churches in England (p. xlvi), was founded for Benedictines in 1069 by William the Conqueror. The church (306 ft. long; open 9-5), begun about thirty years later and dedicated to St. Germanus, was seriously injured by fire in 1906. The central tower, the W. front (upper part E.E.), and the N. porch, with its Norman doorway, are the chief features of the exterior. The E. half of the nave is Norman, the W. half Transitional; on the S. side are slender detached columns reaching from the arches to the roof. The clerestory is E.E. The choir is a lovely example of Dec. work, with stone altar-screen, ambries, and sedilia, and a great *East Window containing Flowing tracery (p. liv) and restored 14th cent. glass (Tree of Jesse). The so-called Lady Chapel or retro-choir, likewise in the Dec. style, the arcades in the choir-aisles, and the sacristy are noteworthy. The S. transept and the central tower have been rebuilt.

From Selby to Hull, 30¾ M., L. & N.E.R. in ¾-1¼ hr. (6*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 11*d.*). 2¾ M. *Hemingbrough* has a collegiate church (Dec. and Perp.; key at the vicarage), with a spire 120 ft. high and stalls, screen, and bench-ends. — At (5¾ M.) *Wressle* are the remains of a 14th cent. castle of the Percies. — 8½ M. *North Howden*. *Howden* (Wellington, 9 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*) has an aerodrome and a *Collegiate Church (Dec., with Perp. tower), with a ruined choir and chapter-house. — At (13¾ M.) *Staddlethorpe* we join the line from Doncaster (p. 430). We skirt the N. bank of the Humber. — At (20¼ M.) *Brough* are the Blackburn Aeroplane Works and a seaplane station. — 30¾ M. *Hull*, see p. 461.

Other lines run from Selby to *Bridlington* (42½ M.; p. 468), viâ *Market Weighton* (17¼ M.; p. 463) and *Driffield* (31 M.; p. 468); to *Goole* (12 M.; p. 430); and to *Leeds* (see p. 383).

188 M. **York** (rfmts.), see R. 54.

About 4½ M. to the E. of (197¾ M.) *Tollerton* is *Sutton-on-the-Forest*, to the living of which Sterne (comp. p. 449) was presented in 1738 and where he resided for over twenty years. Here he wrote the first two parts of 'Tristram Shandy'. From 1744 he held also

the adjoining living of *Stillington*. — 199¼ M. *Alne* (pron. 'awn'). The church has a remarkable Norman doorway and font. A light railway runs N.E. to (2½ M.) *Easingwold* (George, P. from 10*s*.). — On the right are the *Hambleton Hills*, with a 'White Horse' (1857). — 204 M. *Pilmoor*, junction for Pickering (see p. 449).

Another branch runs S.W. from Pilmoor to *Knaresborough* (13¼ M.: p. 448) and *Harrogate* (17 M.; p. 450), passing (6 M.) *Boroughbridge* (Three Arrows, 18 R. from 7*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Crown, 19 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; Three Greyhounds, 20 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), where Edward II. defeated the Earl of Lancaster in 1322. Close by is *Aldborough*, the site of the Roman city of *Isurium*, of which the walls, the basilica, and several tessellated pavements in part survive. There is a museum (adm. 6*d*.) in the manor-house grounds.

210¼ M. **Thirsk** (rfmts.; Golden Fleece, 25 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*., P. 12*s*. 6*d*.; Three Tuns, 16 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*., P. 10*s*. 6*d*.), with a racecourse. The town, 1 M. to the E., has an early-Perp. church. Railway to Ripon, Harrogate, and Leeds, see R. 55. In the Hambleton Hills, 6 M. to the E., is *Whitestone Cliff* (1053 ft.; view).

218 M. **Northallerton** (Golden Lion, 23 beds), capital of the North Riding (p. 430), with 4791 inhab. and an interesting church (Norman nave, early 13th cent. chancel, and Perp. tower). The Battle of the Standard (1138), in which the English barons defeated David I. of Scotland, was fought 3 M. to the N.

From Northallerton to Newcastle viâ Sunderland, 59½ M., L. & N.E.R. in 2¼-3 hrs. (11*s*. 1*d*., 6*s*. 8*d*.); through trains from Liverpool and Manchester viâ Leeds and Harrogate. — 5¾ M. *Welbury*. About 4 M. to the S.E. are the ruins of ***Mount Grace Priory** (open daily, including Sun.: 3*d*.), the most perfect example of a Carthusian monastery in England, founded by the Duke of Surrey in 1396. The buildings were ranged round two large courtyards, divided by the small, plain church and the prior's house. Each monk had a cell consisting of a living room with a fireplace and a tool-closet, with a bedroom and an oratory above; each cell had its own plot of garden and a serving hatch. The former guest-house is in the occupation of Sir Hugh Bell and is not shown. — At (10 M.) *Picton* we join the line from Whitby (p. 470). — At (13¼ M.) *Yarm*, a quaint little town, we cross the *Tees* into Durham (p. 433). — At (91½ M.) *Eaglescliffe* (rfmts.) we cross the line from Darlington to Middlesbrough (p. 433). — 173¾ M. **Stockton-on-Tees** (Queen's, 45 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.: Royal, 10 R.), a seaport of 64,150 inhab., with shipyards and engine-works. At St. John's Crossing is a tablet commemorating the booking of the first passenger on the 'Stockton & Darlington Railway' (p. 433). One of the original coaches is exhibited at the station. The racecourse is 1½ M. from the station. About 6 M. to the N. is *Wynyard Park*, seat of the Marquis of Londonderry (park and gardens open free on Wed. and Thurs. from Easter till Sept., 2-7). — At (211¼ M.) *Billingham* is the first factory in England (1923) for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the Haber process and the production of sulphate of ammonia, ammonia liquor, nitric acid, and various nitrates. — 291¼ M. **West Hartlepool** (pron. 'hart-le-pool'; rfmts.: Grand, owned by the L. & N.E.R., 43 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.), a seaport of 68,689 inhab., founded in 1844, with shipbuilding and timber yards, ironworks, etc. It is connected by rail and tram with **Hartlepool**, an ancient port with 20,961 inhabitants. *St. Hilda's (under restoration), founded by St. Aidan (p. 412) and built by the 4th Robert Bruce in 1188-91, has a tower of

c. 1210 supported by massive buttresses; the chancel dates from 1869. The old town wall has been preserved on the seaward side, together with the Sandwell Gate. The Hartlepools were heavily bombarded by German battle-cruisers on Dec. 16th, 1914, 126 civilians losing their lives. — 42 M. *Seaham*, a colliery town and harbour with 16,971 inhabitants. Lord Byron and Anne Milbanke were married at Seaham Hall in 1815. — 47¼ M. **Sunderland** (rfmts.; Grand, 75 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Palatine; Thos. Cook & Son, 56 Fawcett St.), a busy seaport at the mouth of the *Wear*, with 159,100 inhab., is the outlet for an important coal-district, with shipbuilding yards. The road-bridge (1796) leading N. to the suburb of *Monkwearmouth* is the largest single-arch bridge of cast iron in the country (236 ft.). *St. Peter's, Monkwearmouth, preserves the tower and W. end of a Saxon Benedictine monastery founded in 674 by Benedict Biscop. *Roker* (hotel, R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.), 1½ M. to the N.E., is the marine residential suburb of Sunderland. From Sunderland to Durham, see p. 437; another branch runs N. to South Shields (7¾ M.; p. 440). — 59 M. *Gateshead East* (p. 437). — 59½ M. *Newcastle* (Central), see p. 438.

From Northallerton to *Melmerby*, see p. 453; to *Leyburn* and *Hawes Junction* (Wensleydale), see R. 56b.

At (229½ M.) *Croft Spa* (hotel, P. 10*s*. 6*d*.), where the Richmond line diverges (p. 458), we cross the *Tees*.

Durham, situated between the Tees and the Tyne, is, after Lancashire, the most densely populated county in England, thanks to its industries. The chief of these are coal-mining, iron and steel works, shipbuilding, and engineering. The moorlands in the W., however, are still unspoilt, and the beauties of Teesdale and Weardale attract many summer visitors. The city of Durham, with its cathedral and castle, is historically and archæologically of the first importance. The diocese is conterminous with the county (comp. p. 434).

232 M. **Darlington** (rfmts.; *King's Head, 50 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 4*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; North Eastern, R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*.; Imperial, R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), a busy town with 65,366 inhab., manufactures woollens and carpets and has railway and other engineering works. St. Cuthbert's is a fine example of late-Transitional architecture (1192-95), with a 14th cent. spire.

The 'Stockton and Darlington Railway', the first passenger line in the world, opened on Sept. 27th, 1825, was constructed by Edward Pease, a Darlington Quaker, with George Stephenson (p. 295) as engineer. 'Locomotion No. 1', which worked the first passenger train, and Timothy Hackworth's 'Derwent' (1845) are exhibited at the main (Bank Top) station.

From Darlington to Middlesbrough, 15 M., L. & N.E.R. in 30-40 min. (3*s*. 2*d*., 1*s*. 11*d*.). — 8¾ M. *Eaglescliffe* (p. 432). — 11¾ M. *Thornaby*, opposite Stockton (p. 432). — 15 M. **Middlesbrough** (rfmts.; Corporation, 39 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.; Grand, R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.), an industrial town on the estuary of the Tees, with a Rom. Cath. cathedral, is the capital of the Cleveland iron district. Its population increased from 40 in 1821 to 131,103 in 1921. The Tees is crossed by a transporter bridge (1*d*.; motor-cycle 2*d*., with side-car 4*d*., motor-car 6*d*.). Railway to Saltburn, see p. 469; to Battersby, see p. 470.

From Darlington to *Richmond* (Swaledale), see R. 56c; to *Barnard Castle* (Teesdale), *Kirkby Stephen*, and *Penrith*, see R. 56d. — Another branch runs N.W. to *Bishop Auckland* (12½ M.; p. 437).

245 M. *Ferryhill* is a junction for Stockton and Middlesbrough; for Bishop Auckland (9½ M.; p. 437); for Newcastle viâ (14½ M.)

Washington, the original home of the Washington family; and for West Hartlepool viâ (2 M.) *Coxhoe Bridge*, near which is Coxhoe Hall, birthplace of Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806-61). — We cross the Wear. *View of the cathedral and castle.

254 M. **Durham.** — *Rfmts.* — Hotels. *Royal County*, Old Elvet. 40 R. from 7*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Three Tuns*, New Elvet, R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; *Rose & Crown*, in the market-place, R. & B. 8*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; *Castle*, near Framwellgate Bridge, R. from 5*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.

Post Office, Sadler St. — Cab from the station to any part of the city 3*s*. (after 10.30 p.m. 4*s*.). — Motorbuses to *Bishop Auckland*, *Gateshead*, *Stockton*, *Sunderland*, *West Hartlepool*, *Newcastle*, etc.

Durham, with 17,329 inhab., finely situated on the *Wear* (pron. 'weer'), is a cathedral city, a county town, and the centre of an important coalfield. The older part of the city, including the cathedral and castle, occupies an elevated tongue of land almost entirely surrounded by a loop of the river; the more modern quarters lie on the flatter banks to the E. and W.

In 995 the relics of St. Cuthbert were brought to *Dunholm* or *Dunelm* by Bishop Aldhun, who removed the see of Bernicia from Chester-le-Street to Durham (comp. pp. 437, 442). Walcher, the first bishop after the Conquest, was created Earl of Northumberland in 1074. "The Prelate of Durham became one, and the more important, of the only two English prelates whose worldly franchises invested them with some faint shadow of the sovereign powers enjoyed by the princely churchmen of the Empire. The Bishop of Ely in his island, the Bishop of Durham in his hill-fortress, possessed powers which no other English ecclesiastic was allowed to share" (Freeman).

The pleasantest way to reach the cathedral from the County Hotel is to follow New Elvet and Church St. (r.) to *St. Oswald's*, a fine Perp. church, cross the churchyard to the right of the church, and follow the wooded walk called the 'Banks' (fine views) to the picturesque *Prebend's Bridge* (1777). After crossing the bridge we turn to the left, and either ascend the direct path by the ancient Guest Hall to the S. front of the cathedral, or follow the stream for 5 min. more, then ascend the stepped path to the right to Palace Green.

The ****Cathedral** (see plan, p. 438), dedicated to Christ and the Blessed Virgin, and still locally known as the 'Abbey', is one of the most important and most grandly situated of English cathedrals. The distant views of it are the best. The cathedral is 469 ft. long, 81 ft. wide, 170 ft. across the transepts, and 74 ft. high. The central tower (view) is 218 ft. high, the W. towers 144 ft.

When Aldhun and the monks of Lindisfarne (p. 442), attracted by its capability of defence, fixed upon Durham as a resting-place for St. Cuthbert's remains, they built a church here for the reception of the relics, and this edifice was consecrated in 999. To replace this William de St. Carilef or St. Calais, the second bishop after the Conquest, began a new and larger church, transferring hither the Benedictine monks of Jarrow (p. 440) and Monkwearmouth (p. 433); he seems to have completed the choir (1093-96) and to have begun the transepts and nave, which, together with the chapter-house, also in the Norman style, were finished

by Rannulf Flambard (bishop 1099-1128). The Galilee was built by Hugh de Puiset or Pudsey (bishop 1153-95); the E. transept or 'Nine Altars' (E.E.), replacing the Norman apse, was begun by Richard Poore (bishop 1228-37) and completed in 1280. The cloisters and upper part of the central tower are Perp. (1400-90), but the refectory on the S. side of the cloisters was rebuilt as the library between 1661 and 1684. James Wyatt, in 1778-1800, swept away many ancient details and spoilt the exterior by scraping. More recently an extensive restoration, in doubtful taste, was carried out by Sir George Gilbert Scott. — The figure of a dun cow on the exterior of the N. transept commemorates the legend that Aldhun was guided by a cow in the selection of a site for his abbey.

Interior (open 8-5, 5.30, or 6, Sun. 8-9, 10-1, and 3-5; adm. to choir, Galilee, and chapter-house 6*d*., library 6*d*., tower 6*d*.; services at 10 and 3, on Sun. at 8, 11, and 3.30). We enter the cathedral by the North Portal, consisting of five recessed late-Norman arches. On the door is a grotesque sanctuary-knocker (12th cent.). On entering the **Nave, we at once realize the strength of the claim that is made for Durham as the grandest Norman building in the country (comp. p. xlv). The effect produced is one of great solemnity; Dr. Johnson describes it as making on him an impression of "rocky solidity and indeterminate duration". The full length of the building is seen in an unbroken view. The arches of the nave are borne alternately by massive circular piers, adorned with chevrons, intersecting spirals, or fluting, and by clustered columns. The stone vaulting is claimed to be the earliest pointed ribbed vaulting in Europe. The various portals also should be noticed. On the pavement, between the second pair of piers, is a blue marble cross (Pl. 3), marking the limit beyond which women were not allowed to pass. The modern font (Pl. 5) is surmounted by a fine 17th cent. canopy. Among the few monuments in the nave the most interesting are those of *John, Lord Neville* (d. 1331; Pl. 7), and his son *Ralph* (d. 1367; Pl. 8), the victor at Neville's Cross (p. 437). — The W. doorway of the nave, the original main entrance, leads to the *Galilee, or Lady Chapel, a fine example of Transitional Norman (by Pudsey, see above), with later alterations, including the windows. Its effect, as has often been said, is almost Saracenic (comp. p. xlvi). It is perhaps so called from an allusion to 'Galilee of the Gentiles', as being less sacred than the rest of the church (Matt. iv. 15), or because the procession of the abbot or prior at the head of the monks to the W. end of the church was held to represent Christ going before the disciples into Galilee. To the S. of the main entrance are traces of the shrine of the *Venerable Bede* (673-735), who died at Jarrow (p. 440); his remains, transferred hither in 1022, lie below the slab in front (Pl. 2), with the inscription (1830): 'Hâc sunt in fossâ Bædæ venerabilis ossa'. On the other side was an altar to 'Our Lady of Pity', in a recess adorned with frescoes, which still remain. *Cardinal Langley* (bishop 1406-37) blocked up the main door and erected an altar to the Blessed Virgin in front of it, below which is his own tomb.

The Great Transepts were erected shortly before the nave, which they resemble; the large windows are of later insertion. In the S. arm is a statue of *Shute Barrington* (bishop 1791-1826; Pl. 1), by Chantrey. The E. aisle of this transept is a memorial chapel to the Durham Light Infantry. The central tower is borne by four huge clustered piers; round the lantern runs an open parapet resting on grotesque corbels.

The **Choir is separated from the nave by a screen designed by Scott (1876). In general aspect it is like the nave, though there are numerous variations in detail, such as the spiral grooves round the circular piers and the disposition of the clerestory. The vaulting dates from about 1300. The *Reredos or altar-screen was erected by the 5th Lord Neville in 1380, and the stalls by John Cosin (bishop 1662-75). The *Bishop's Throne was constructed by Thomas of Hatfield (bishop 1345-81) to serve also as a tomb for himself. Behind the high altar is the feretory (Pl. 4) of *St. Cuthbert* (d. 687), on which his shrine stood till its destruction in

1540. His remains still lie below it. The Norman choir and choir-aisles each originally ended in an apse (a portion of which is shown by raising a trap-door), the place of which has been taken by the *Chapel of the Nine Altars, or East Transept, a graceful erection showing the transition from E.E. to Geometrical Decorated. The junction of this elaborate Gothic work with the massive Norman of the choir is marked by great ingenuity. The nine altars were ranged along the E. wall. The arcade beneath the windows, and indeed all the details, deserve careful inspection. The poor tracery and glass of the rose-window are modern. At the N. end is a statue (Pl. 6) of *William van Mildert* (bishop 1826-36; the last count palatine), by John Gibson.

The domestic buildings of the Benedictine monastery still remain in excellent order. Through the *Prior's Door (late-Norman), at the E. end of the S. aisle of the nave, we enter the Cloisters (rebuilt in the 15th cent.). The window-tracery was renewed during the 18th century. In the centre of the cloister-garth is the monks' lavatory. — The Chapter House, undoubtedly the finest Norman room (1135-40) of the kind in England, was destroyed by Wyatt (p. 435), but was reconstructed in 1895 in accordance with the original design. It now forms a chamber 77 ft. long and 36 ft. wide, with a semicircular apse at the E. end. The W. part alone belongs to the original structure, in which the ancient bishop's seat of stone has been replaced. To the S.E. of the cloisters is the *Priory* (now the *Deanery*), with a 14th cent. kitchen that has never been out of use. On the W. the cloisters are adjoined by the **Dormitory* (c. 1400), now the *Chapter Library*, almost in its original condition. Here are shown early MSS., a collection of Roman altars and Saxon crosses, and the remains of St. Cuthbert's coffin, with 7th cent. drawings. Thence we enter the *Refectory*, now the *Old Library*, which contains the relics found in St. Cuthbert's coffin in 1827, including remains of Anglo-Saxon vestments described by Street as "perhaps the most exquisitely delicate work in existence". The early-Norman *Undercroft* below this room is older than any part of the cathedral itself. The *Monks' Kitchen*, adjoining the S.E. corner of the dormitory, is a fine octagonal structure of c. 1380. The *Great Gateway*, on the E. side of the Abbey Yard, dates from c. 1500.

To the N. of the cathedral, on the other side of *Palace Green* and on the neck of the peninsula, rises the ***Castle** of the prince-bishops (week-days, 9-6; 6*d.*), originally erected by William the Conqueror in 1072 but rebuilt by Bishop Pudsey (p. 435) and his successors. The bishops now reside at Auckland Castle (p. 437), and Durham Castle is occupied by *University College*, a part of **Durham University**, established in 1832 and now numbering 1500 students.

We are shown first the *Kitchen* (1499) and then the **Dining Hall*, dating from c. 1300 but altered and enlarged in 1350, with an open timber roof, modern oak screen, panelling, and glass, and a collection of portraits. The *Black Staircase* was erected by Cosin in 1665. The chief feature of *Tunstall's Gallery*, which was constructed by Cuthbert Tunstall (bishop 1530-59) and is hung with tapestry, is the *Norman Doorway, belonging to the part of the castle erected by Pudsey. The *Chapel* was built by Tunstall and enlarged by Lord Crew (bishop 1674-1722); it contains oak stalls of earlier date brought hither from Auckland Castle. The *Lower Hall*, part of Pudsey's work, was divided by Tunstall into several apartments, which include the judges' lodgings, the Common Room, with an oak ceiling, and the Senate Room, with a Jacobean fireplace. The upper portion of Pudsey's work is called the *Norman Gallery*, with open arcades, now mainly divided into students' rooms. The *Keep* was entirely rebuilt in 1840 for the accommodation of undergraduates; the modern staircase to it begins in the original *Norman Chapel*, the earliest part of the castle (1075), with interesting capitals.

Most of the other buildings round Palace Green also belong to the university. On the W. side are the *Exchequer* and *Bishop Cosin's Library*. Besides University College the university comprises *Hatfield College*, *St. Chad's College*, *St. John's College*, and *Bede College* (for men), and *St. Mary's College*, *St. Hild's College*, and *Neville's Cross College* (for women); also the College of Medicine and Armstrong College, both at Newcastle (p. 440). — *Durham School*, in new buildings at the head of South St., was refounded by Henry VIII. in 1541.

In the South Bailey, near the cathedral, is the curious little church of *St. Mary the Less* (12th cent.), almost entirely reconstructed. Following the same street towards the S., we reach the *Water Gate* and a fragment of the old *City Wall*. — From the market-place Silver St. leads S. to *Framwellgate Bridge* (rebuilt c. 1400), which affords a *View of the cathedral and castle.

On the road to Brancepeth (see below) is (¾ M.) *Neville's Cross*, where David II. of Scotland was defeated and captured by Ralph, Lord Neville, in 1346; the cross itself, much mutilated, is of earlier date. — Other points of interest are *Sherburn Hospital* (founded by Bishop Pudsey in 1181, but rebuilt), 2½ M. to the E., and *Ushaw College*, 3½ M. to the W., a Rom. Cath. seminary, founded in 1804 as the successor of the famous college at Douai. — ***Finchale Priory** (pron. 'finkle'; O.W.; daily, including Sun., 10-4 or 7, Fri. always 10-4; adm. 6*d*.), 4½ M. to the N., was founded for Benedictines in 1196. The ruins, which are in the E.E. style, with Dec. windows (1364-69), are charmingly situated on the left bank of the Wear.

From Durham to Bishop Auckland, 11 M., L. & N.E.R. in 20-35 min. (2*s*. 3½*d*., 1*s*. 4½*d*.). — 4¼ M. *Brancepeth*. The castle, seat of the Nevilles till 1569, is now used as barracks. Adjacent is the church of St. Brandon, containing Neville tombs. — 11 M. **Bishop Auckland** (Talbot, plain), a mining town of 14,294 inhab. on the Wear. *Auckland Castle has been the residence of the Bishops of Durham since the 12th cent. (adm. on week-days, 10-4, on application at the lodge; park always open). The oldest part is the beautiful chapel (formerly the hall), built by Pudsey (p. 435); the main building dates from the early 16th century. At *Escomb*, 2¼ M. to the W., is a perfect example of a Saxon *Church (c. 800; p. xlii), constructed of Roman stones (key at the vicarage). From Bishop Auckland a branch runs N. through the mining district to (21½ M.) *Blackhill* and (36½ M.) *Newcastle* (p. 438), passing (3 M.) *Wear Valley Junction*, whence another branch ascends **Weardale**, past (12¾ M.) *Stanhope* (Phœnix, 5 R. from 3*s*., B. or L. 3*s*.), to (22 M.) *Wearhead*. Thence a fair road crosses the moors to Allendale (12 M.; p. 462). — From Bishop Auckland to *Darlington* and to *Ferryhill*, see p. 433; to *Barnard Castle*, see p. 459.

From Durham (Elvet Station) a branch-line runs N.E. to *Sunderland* (15 M.; p. 433) viâ (4 M.) *Pittington*, the *Church of which contains Norman pillars with spiral ornament and two 12th cent. frescoes inside the splay of one of the nave windows, and (6¼ M.) *Hetton*, 2 M. to the N. of which is *Houghton-le-Spring*, where Bernard Gilpin, the 'Apostle of the North', was rector from 1558 to 1583 (tomb in the church).

259¾ M. *Chester-le-Street* (Lambton Arms, R. & B. 6*s*. 6*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*.), a dirty colliery town of 15,594 inhab., once the bishop's seat (comp. pp. 434, 442), occupies the site of a Roman station. About 1½ M. to the E. is *Lumley Castle* (Earl of Scarbrough; adm. on written application to the estate office, Chester-le-Street), dating from the late 14th cent.; and 2 M. to the N.E. is *Lambton Castle* (Earl of Durham), rebuilt in the early 18th cent., with a fine park (apply at the estate office). — Beyond (268 M.) *Gateshead* (West), an industrial

town of 124,514 inhab., the railway crosses the *Tyne* by the fine King Edward Bridge (1908).

Northumberland, situated between the Tyne and the Tweed, is the northernmost county of England and the fifth largest. Its fine castles (Alnwick, Warkworth, Bamburgh, Newcastle, Norham, Dunstanburgh) and the city walls of Berwick bear witness to its stormy history as a Border county, and it possesses the larger portion of the great Roman Wall (p. 461). Newcastle and the Tyneside coalfields form one of the most densely peopled tracts in the world and afford a striking contrast with the sparsely populated remainder of the county, which is one of the most unspoilt districts in England. The moorlands in the W. and the valleys of the Tyne and the Coquet have each their special beauty.

$268^1/_2$ M. **Newcastle-upon-Tyne.** — *Rfmts.* — Hotels. **Central Station* (Pl. a; D, 4), belonging to the L. & N.E.R., 200 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *County* (Pl. f; C, 4), 95 R., R. & B. from 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Grand* (Pl. b; D, 2), 50 R., R. & B. 10*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Imperial,* Jesmond Road (Pl. D, E, 1), 47 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, *St. Margaret's,* 64 Osborne Road (beyond Pl. E, 1), 40 R., P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, both unlicensed; *Douglas* (Pl. e; C, 4), R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, *Central Exchange* (Pl. g; D, 3), R. & B. 8*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, *Norfolk* (Pl. n; D, 3), R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, *Crown* (Pl. d; C, 4), 70 R., R. & B. 9*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, all four commercial; *Sun* (Pl. s; C, 4), R. & B. 8*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, *Tyne* (Pl. k; D, 3), P. from 11*s.*, both temperance.

Restaurants. **Tilley's*, 22 Blackett St. (Pl. C, D, 3), D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Emerson,* 36 Blackett St.; *Eldon,* 118 Grey St. (Pl. D, 3); *Criterion,* 3 Market St. (Pl. D, 3); *Carrick's,* 8 Market St. and 7 Grainger St.

Cabs 1*s.* 6*d.* per M. — Tramways (chief centre, the Central Station) and Motorbuses run through the main streets and to *Gosforth, Elswick, North Shields, Wallsend,* etc. — Steamers to *Antwerp, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Oslo,* and *Rotterdam,* see pp. xv, xvi; to *Hull* and *Aberdeen,* see p. 617.

Post Office (Pl. D, 4). — Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son,* 2 Northumberland St. (Pl. D, 2, 3). — *Royal Automobile Club,* 123 Northumberland St.; *Automobile Association,* 145 Pilgrim St. (Pl. D, 3).

Theatres. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. D, 3); *Repertory Theatre* at the Jesmond Playhouse. — Music Halls. *Empire* (Pl. C, D, 3, 4); *Palace* (Pl. C, D, 2); *Hippodrome* (Pl. D, 2).

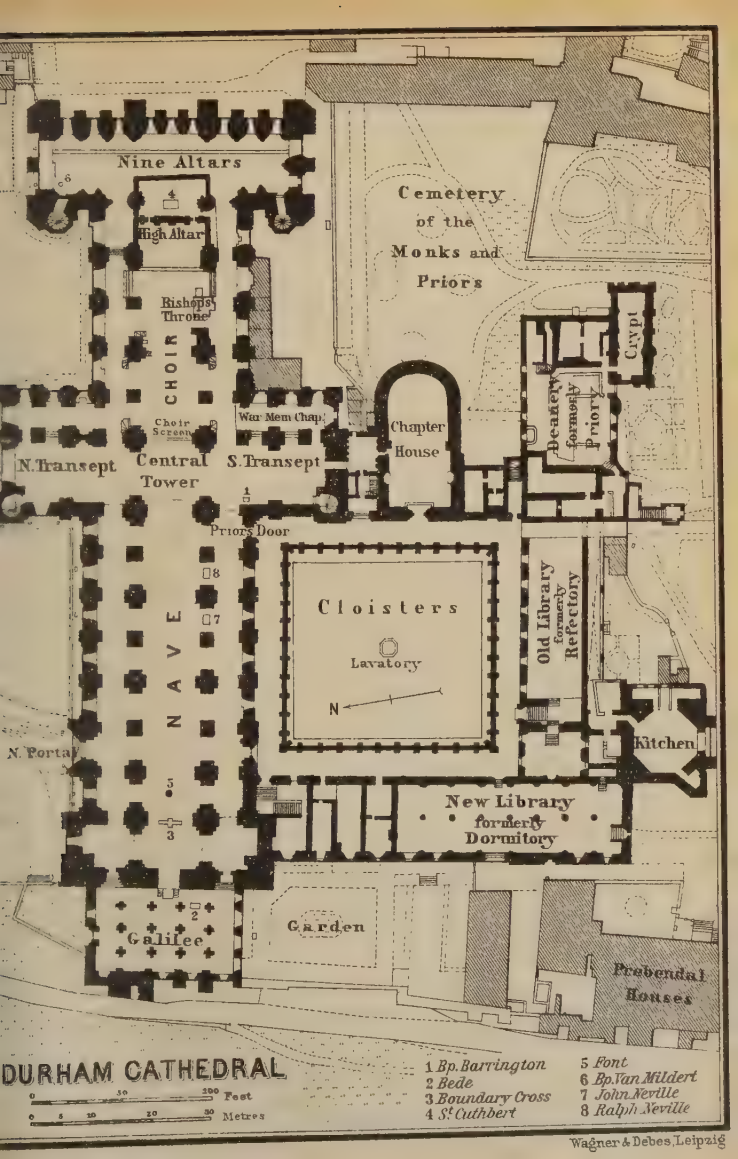
American Consulate, Mosley Chambers, 28 Mosley St. (Pl. D, 4).

Racecourse at *Gosforth Park,* 4 M. to the N.; chief race, the Northumberland Plate (June).

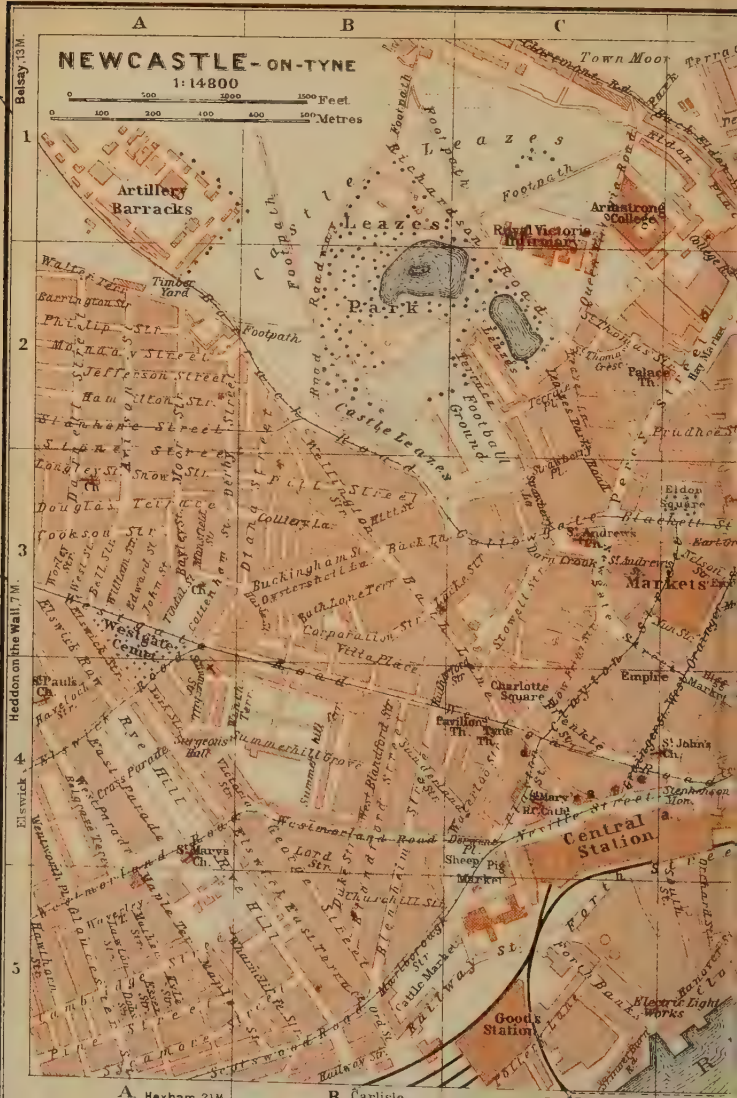
Newcastle, an industrial city with 274,955 inhab., the county town of Northumberland, lies on the left bank of the *Tyne,* 9 M. from its mouth, and, owing to its situation in an extensive coalfield, is one of the chief coal-shipping ports of Great Britain. "To carry coals to Newcastle" is a synonym for a superfluous action.

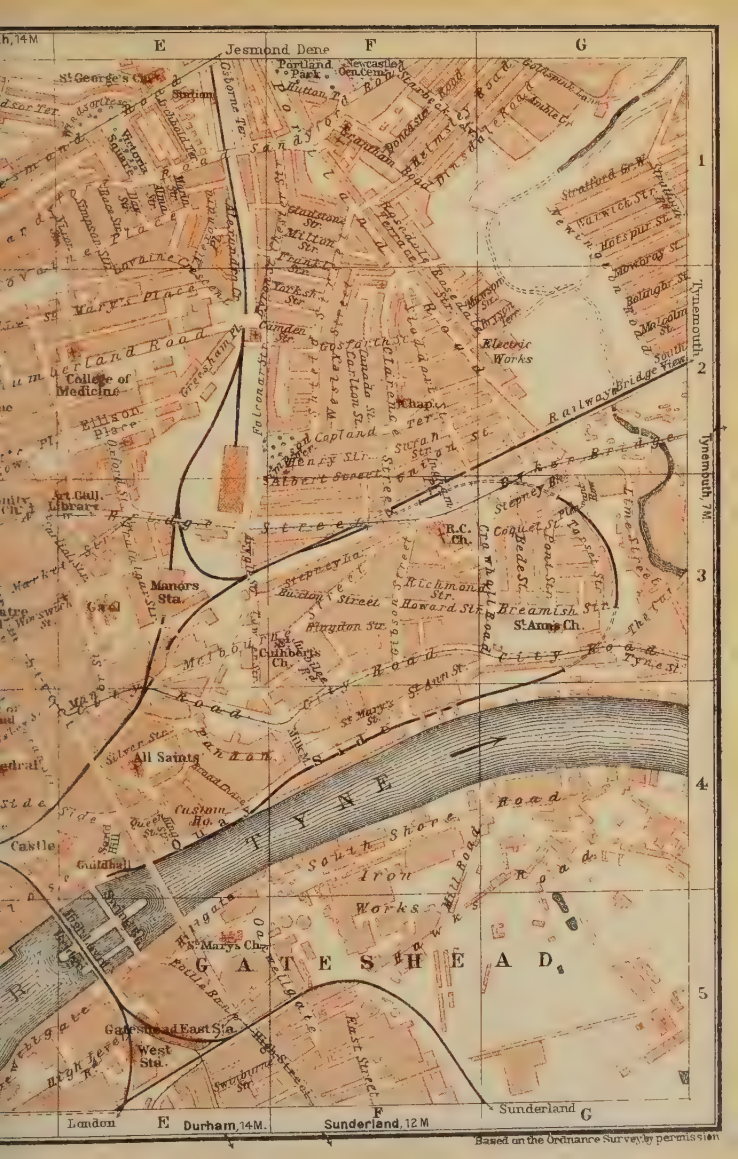
Newcastle, which occupies the site of *Pons Ælii,* a station on the Roman Wall (p. 461), was in the Saxon period named *Monk Chester,* from the number of its monastic institutions. The present name dates from the erection of the castle. Charles I. was surrendered by the Scots to Parliament here in 1646. The central part of the city was laid out in the early 19th cent. from the designs of Richard Grainger.

On No. 9 platform of the *Central Station* (Pl. C, 4) is preserved Stephenson's 'Billy' engine (c. 1826). On issuing from the station we see in front, to the left, *St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral* (Pl. C, 4), for the diocese of Hexham and Newcastle. We turn to the



Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
1:14800
0 500 1000 1500 Feet
0 100 200 300 400 500 Metres
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
Town Moor
Leazes
Leazes Park
Artillery Barracks
Armstrong College
Royal Victoria Infirmary
Timber Yard
Barrington St.
Phillip St.
Miller St.
Jefferson Street
Hamilton St.
Blenheim Street
Sidney Street
Long St.
Snow St.
Douglas Terrace
Cookson St.
Diana St.
Pilgrim Street
Mosley St.
Grey St.
Grainger St.
Eldon Square
Blackett St.
St. Andrew's Ch.
Markets
Buckingham St.
Back Lane
Back Lonsdale Terrace
Corporation St.
Westgate Road
Westgate Central
Vetta Place
Charlotte Square
Empire
Pavilion Th.
Tyne Th.
St. John's Ch.
St. Paul's Ch.
Surgeons Hall
Summerhill Grove
Summerhill
Richardson Road
Footpath
Footpath Road
Castle Leazes
Rugby Football Ground
Tennis Courts
Bowling Green
Pavilion
Palace Th.
Prudhoe Pl.
Stowell St.
Dean St.
Dog Leap Stairs
Quayside
Broad Chare
Sandhill
Side
Dean St.
Trinity Chare
Close
Queen St.
Dog Bank
Ellison Place
Ellison Terrace
Ellison Buildings
Ellison St.
Ellison Road
Ellison Monument
Ellison Market
Ellison Arcade
Ellison Chare
Ellison Yard
Ellison Court
Ellison Passage
Ellison Square
Ellison Walk
Ellison Gardens
Ellison Mews
Ellison Lane
Ellison Alley
Ellison Row



Based on the Ordnance Survey by permission

right, pass a statue of George Stephenson (1781-1848), near which is the old church of *St. John's*, and proceed through Collingwood St. At the end of this street, to the left, is the *Town Hall* (Pl. D, 4). To the right is the **Cathedral** (Pl. D, 4), the 14th cent. church of St. Nicholas, raised to cathedral rank in 1882. The *Lantern Tower (194 ft. high), surmounted by a crown, dates from 1430.

Among the monuments in the dignified interior are those of a 14th cent. knight and of Dr. Bruce, in the 'Bewick Porch' off the S. aisle; Sir Matthew Ridley (d. 1813), by Flaxman (N.W. pier at cross); Admiral Collingwood (1750-1810; S.W. pier at cross; buried in St. Paul's, London); and Bishop Lloyd (d. 1907; N. side of choir). At the back of the altar is a painting ascribed to Tintoretto, and at the E. end of the N. nave-aisle is a painting by Louis Raemaekers (St. George at Ypres). The font and eagle-lectern date from the 15th century. — On a building at the S.E. corner of St. Nicholas Churchyard is a bust marking the site of Bewick's work-shop (p. 440).

On leaving the cathedral we turn to the left and follow St. Nicholas Buildings to the *Black Gate* (Pl. D, 4), built in 1248, and originally one of the gates in the wall surrounding the castle; the upper story contains the finest collection in England of Roman epigraphic remains (week-days, 10-4 or 5; 3*d*.). Adjacent, but beyond the railway, is the **Castle** (Pl. D, 4; week-days, 10-4 or 5, 6*d*.) from which the city derives its name, founded in 1080 by Robert Curthose (p. 181); the *Keep*, the only part remaining, dates from 1172-77.

The keep is 85 ft. high (to the top of the turret 107 ft.), and its walls are 12-18 ft. thick. We reach the interior by ascending an outside staircase. The finest room is the Norman *Chapel, in the basement, but the Great Hall, the King's or Mural Chamber, the well, etc., are interesting also. The collections of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries are now housed here. The roof affords a *View of Newcastle.

We cross the Tyne by the *High Level Bridge* (Pl. D, E, 5; toll $^1/_2$*d*., cycle or motor-cycle $^1/_2$*d*., motor-car 4*d*.), designed by Robert Stephenson (1850). The upper level, 112 ft. above the river, is used by the railway, and from it is hung the roadway.

Recrossing the river by the *Swing Bridge* (Pl. E, 5, 4; 1876), a little below which a new bridge, to be completed in 1928, is under construction, we proceed through Sandhill, in which stands the *Guildhall* (Pl. E, 4; 1658), now an exchange. No. 41 (tablet), opposite, has a window, marked by a blue pane, through which Bessy Surtees eloped in 1772 with her lover John Scott Eldon, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England. — *All Saints* (Pl. E, 4), a circular structure of 1789, contains the brass of Roger Thornton (1429), with ninety-two figures.

From the end of Sandhill we ascend to the left, through the 'Side' (Pl. D, E, 4), and pass through Dean St. (r.) to Grey St. (Pl. D, 3, 4), at the top of which is a tall column in memory of the 2nd Earl Grey (1764-1845). Close by, on a house at the corner of Grainger St. and Nelson St., is a tablet commemorating visits of Garibaldi, Kossuth, and William Lloyd Garrison. Adjoining the *Central Free Library* (Pl. D, E, 3) is the *Laing Art Gallery and Museum* (open free

10-6, Fri. 2-6, Sat. 10-8, Sun. 3-5), with modern paintings and water-colours, sculptures, antiquities, and local relics, including original drawings by Thomas Bewick (1753-1828), the engraver.

From the Grey Column Blackett St. leads to the left, past Eldon Square, which contains a war memorial by C. L. Hartwell, to *St. Andrew's* (Pl. C, 3), a church of the Transitional period. Close to the latter, in Stowell St., is a section of the city wall erected in the reign of Edward I. — We follow Percy St. N. to *St. Thomas's* (Pl. D, 2), on the N. side of which is the *War Memorial of the Northumberland Fusiliers ('The Response, 1914'), by Sir W. Goscombe John (1923). Farther on (l.) are Eldon Place, at No. 17 in which George and Robert Stephenson lived in 1824-25 (tablet); a memorial to Lord Armstrong (1810-1900), by Sir Hamo Thornycroft; and the *Natural History Museum* (Pl. D, 1; 11-4 or 5, 6*d*.), containing collections of birds, fossils of the coal-measures, and Bewick prints (see above). In this neighbourhood are the *Armstrong College of Science* (Pl. C, 1) and the *College of Medicine* (Pl. E, 2), both forming part of Durham University (p. 436).

Jesmond Road (Pl. D, E, 1; trams) leads to (1 M.) ***Jesmond Dene**, a public park. The remains of a pilgrimage-chapel (see p. 438) stand on the edge of the valley. — The chief works (steel, shipbuilding, and engineering) of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. are situated on Tyneside: *Elswick Works*, 2 M. to the W.; *Scotswood Works* (locomotives), 3 M. to the W.; and *Armstrong* and *Walker Shipyards*, 4-4½ M. to the E.

From Newcastle to South Shields, 11 M., L. & N.E.R. in 31 min. (1*s*. 9*d*., 10½*d*.), skirting the S. or Durham side of the Tyne. — We cross the High Level Bridge (p. 439) to (½ M.) *Gateshead East* (p. 437). — 6¾ M. **Jarrow** (Ben Lomond Hotel), a town of 35,590 inhab., with iron-works and shipyards founded by Sir Charles Palmer (1822-1907). The tower and chancel of *St. Paul's are relics of a Saxon monastery founded in 685 by Abbot Ceolfrith, of which the Venerable Bede (673-735; p. 435), whose chair is shown, was an inmate. The original dedication stone is placed above the tower arch at the W. end of the nave (copy in the vestry). The Romanesque windows and the 15th cent. bench-ends in the chancel, and the Saxon carvings in the N. porch, are noteworthy. Adjoining the church are some remains of the monastery. — 11 M. **South Shields** (i.e. 'shielings' or fishermen's huts; Golden Lion, R. & B. 8*s*.), a seaport of 116,667 inhab., is connected by ferry with North Shields (see below: toll 1½*d*., motor-cycle 6*d*., with side-car 1*s*., motor-car 1*s*. 6*d*.-2*s*. 6*d*.). Railway to Sunderland, see p. 433.

From Newcastle to Tynemouth, 8½ M., L. & N.E.R. in 13-23 min. (1*s*. 8*d*., 1*s*.), skirting the N. or Northumberland side of the Tyne. — 4 M. *Wallsend* (43,013 inhab.) lay at the E. end of the Roman Wall (p. 461). — 7½ M. *North Shields*, a seaport (ferry to South Shields, see above). — 8½ M. **Tynemouth** (Grand, good, R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), a residential suburb and bathing resort, with 63,786 inhabitants. On a sea-girt rock is the modernized castle, used as barracks: within the enclosure is the ruined priory-church (O.W.; daily, including Sun., 10-7 or sunset; 3*d*.), begun by the monks of St. Albans c. 1085, with a presbytery of c. 1190, the well-preserved Percy Chapel (15th cent.), and a 13th cent. rood-screen. To the N. are the seaside resorts of *Cullercoats* and *Whitley Bay* (Waverley, unlicensed, 150 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*., P. from 15*s*.; Avenue, 50 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.; Esplanade, 30 R., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.).

An alternative route from Newcastle to *Morpeth* (20½ M.; see below) runs viâ (11 M.) *Hartley*, near which is *Seaton Delaval*, built by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1720-29, with a Norman chapel (apply to the estate agent), and (12¾ M.) *Newsham*, junction for (3½ M.) *Blyth* (Star & Garter, 9 R., R. & B. 8*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.), a seaport with 31,833 inhabitants.

From Newcastle to *Sunderland*, *Hartlepool*, *Stockton*, and *Northallerton*, see p. 432; to *Ferryhill*, see p. 433; to *Bishop Auckland*, see p. 437; to *Carlisle* (Roman Wall), see R. 57.

285 M. **Morpeth** (rfmts.; George & Dragon, 7 R., R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.), a town of 7580 inhab. on the *Wansbeck*, with a 14th cent. church (St. Mary's), the scanty ruins of a castle, and a clock-tower surmounted by quaint figures.

From Morpeth to Rothbury, 21 M., L. & N.E.R. in 1 hr. (5*s*., 3*s*.). — From (11 M.) *Scotsgap* a branch runs W. across the moors to Reedsmouth (14 M.; p. 462) viâ (10¼ M.) *Woodburn*. *Otterburn* (Otterburn Hall Hotel), situated in *Redesdale*, on the main road from Newcastle to Edinburgh, 5 M. to the N. of Woodburn, is famous as the scene of the battle of Otterburn or *Chevy Chase*, in which the Earl of Douglas fell and Hotspur was captured (1388). — 21¾ M. *Brinkburn*. About 2½ M. to the E., in the beautiful valley of the *Coquet*, is the restored Transitional *Church of an Austin priory, founded in the late 12th century. — 21 M. *Rothbury* (County, 35 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. from 11*s*. 6*d*.), situated amid beautiful valley and moorland scenery, with a racecourse. Attached to the rectory is *Whitton Tower*, one of the best existing specimens of a 'peel' (c. 1210). Close by is *Cragside*, a seat of Lord Armstrong, with fine gardens (open on Thurs., 10-8, and Sun., 2-8).

We leave the mining district; on the right the sea is generally visible. — 300¼ M. **Warkworth** (Sun, 14 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.), 1 M. to the E. of the station, is a fascinating little town entered by a narrow old bridge over the *Coquet*, with a gateway, beyond which is the Norman church. The ruined *Castle (O.W.; 9 or 10-4, 6, or 7, Sun. 10-4 or 11-3; adm. 6*d*., including boat to the hermitage), which came into the possession of the Percys in 1332, dates from c. 1200 but has an elaborate and most unusual keep of the early 15th cent., dominated by a slender rectangular turret. The gatehouse, Lion Tower, great hall, and chapel are interesting also. About ½ M. upstream is a hermitage, consisting of a chapel and two other chambers scooped out of the sandstone cliff. — 303¼ M. *Alnmouth* (rfmts.; Schooner, R. 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., R. 16*s*.), 1 M. to the E., is a pleasant little watering-place.

From Alnmouth to Coldstream, 38¾ M., L. & N.E.R. in 2-2½ hrs. (5*s*. 1*d*., 4*s*. 10*d*.; change at Alnwick). — 3 M. **Alnwick** (pron. 'annick'; rfmts.; *White Swan, 25 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 16*s*.; Star, 9 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), an old town of 6991 inhab. on the *Aln*. On the way from the station we pass the Hotspur Gate. St. Michael's, the large parish church, dates from the 15th century. The *Castle, seat of the Duke of Northumberland, is a noble example of mediæval fortification impaired by restoration (visitors admitted in the absence of the family to the wards and gardens on week-days, 10-6; to the interior, with a fine picture-gallery, on Tues. and Sat. occasionally in summer, 1*s*.). It occupies the site of a Norman castle, but was built for the most part by the Percys, who acquired it in 1309. The chief relic of the abbey, founded for Premonstratensian canons in 1147, is the stately gatehouse above the town on the left bank. About 3½ M. to

the N.W., approached through *Hulne Park* (adm. on application at the estate office in Alnwick Castle), are the ruins of **Hulne Priory,* a Carmelite foundation of the 13th century. — Near (18¾ M.) *Wooperton* is *Hedgeley Moor,* scene of a Yorkist victory in 1464, with a 15th cent. cross commemorating the death of Sir Ralph Percy. — 25¼ M. *Wooler* (*Cottage, 20 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 13*s.*; Black Bull, 12 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*) lies on the N.E. edge of the **Cheviot Hills,** which divide England from Scotland. Their highest point is the *Cheviot* (2676 ft.; wild view), ascended in 1 hr. from *Langlecford* (6 M. to the S.W. of Wooler by a rough road). *Homildon* or *Humbleton Hill,* ¾ M. to the W. of Wooler, was the scene of the Percys' victory over the Scots in 1402, commemorated by the 'Bendor Stone'. About 5 M. to the E. is *Chillingham Castle* (Earl of Tankerville), dating from the 14th cent. but remodelled in the 17th; its *Park contains the last herd of wild white cattle in England, which have been segregated here since the 13th cent. (shown daily, 1*s.*). — Beyond (27¾ M.) *Akeld,* on the left, rises *Yeavering Bell* (1182 ft.; view), crowned with the ruins of a vast British fort. — 38¾ M. *Coldstream,* see p. 547.

Near (311½ M.) *Christon Bank* is *Fallodon,* seat of Viscount Grey. *Embleton,* 1½ M. to the E., has a fortified vicarage of the 14th cent., and on the coast 2 M. farther on, magnificently situated on a basaltic cliff, are the ruins of ***Dunstanburgh Castle,** begun by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 1313, with an imposing gate-house. — 314½ M. *Chathill.*

A light railway runs N.E. to (1 M.) the fishing village of *Sea Houses,* the best starting-point for a visit to (2½ M.) the **Farne Islands,** about twenty in number, on the largest of which, St. Cuthbert's home for nine years, are an old chapel and tower-house. The islands (N.T.) are a breeding-place of more than twenty species of sea-fowl. One of the easternmost isles is the *Longstone,* off which, in 1838, the lighthouse-keeper, with his daughter Grace Darling, rescued nine persons from the wreck of the 'Forfarshire'. — **Bamburgh** (Victoria, 20 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Lord Crewe Arms, 11 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Bernicia, lies opposite the Farne Islands, 3 M. to the N. of Sea Houses. The *Castle (grounds open on Thurs., 2.30-4.30), named after Queen Bebbe (6th cent.) and now the residence of Lord Armstrong, is finely situated on a basaltic rock. It has been largely spoilt by restoration, and its best feature is the Norman keep. St. Aidan's (mainly 13th cent.) is a large church with a beautiful interior and a crypt. Grace Darling (1815-42) is buried in the churchyard.

318 M. *Lucker* and (320 M.) *Belford* (Blue Bell, 14 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*) are the main-line stations for Bamburgh (3 M. and 4 M. respectively). — 327 M. *Beal* is the nearest station to (4 M.) **Holy Island** or **Lindisfarne** (inns), which at high tide is reached by boat, at low tide on foot or by conveyance (to be ordered from the post office at Holy Island) across the wet sands.

A small monastery and a bishopric were founded here by St. Aidan (d. 651), who set out from Iona (p. 597) in 635 to evangelize Northumbria and was befriended by King Oswald. St. Cuthbert became bishop in 684 and died here in 687. When the Danes descended on the island in 875, the monks fled with the saint's body and wandered for seven years from town to town until they settled at Chester-le-Street (p. 437). In 1083 a priory of Benedictines from Durham was founded here, of which the picturesque ruins of the church survive (walls of the first two bays E. of the crossing), the remainder being chiefly late-Norman, in the 'Durham' style (comp.

p. xlv; O.W.; daily, including Sun., 8-4.30 or 5; adm. 6*d*.). The castle (restored by Sir Edwin Lutyens) dates from c. 1500.

334¼ M. *Tweedmouth* lies on the S. bank of the *Tweed*, a famous salmon-river, which the train then crosses by the *Royal Border Bridge*, 720 yds. long and 126 ft. above the river, with twenty-eight arches, built by Robert Stephenson (1850).

335½ M. **Berwick-upon-Tweed** (rfmts.; King's Arms, 26 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), a picturesque border-town with 12,994 inhab., at the mouth of the Tweed. Between 1147 and 1482, when it was finally captured for England and established as a neutral county, it changed hands thirteen times; it now belongs to Northumberland, though Berwickshire is part of Scotland. The *Town Walls (O.W.) are of great interest to the student of military architecture. Besides the earlier Edwardian enceinte, of which scanty remains are to be seen to the E. of the station, there is a well-preserved system of fortifications in the new Italian style (the fourth example of their kind in Europe), begun by Queen Elizabeth in 1558, with elaborate bastions designed for the mounting of artillery. The church of Holy Trinity was rebuilt under the Commonwealth in 1648-52. The James VI. Bridge is a noble fifteen-arch structure of 1611-24. Adjacent is a reinforced concrete bridge with a main arch 361½ ft. wide (1925-27). 'Berwick cockles' are favourite sweetmeats.

About 2 M. to the N.W. is *Halidon Hill*, where the Scots under the Regent Archibald Douglas were defeated by Edward III. in 1333.

From Berwick to Coldstream, 13½ M., L. & N.E.R. in ¾ hr. — Beyond (1¼ M.) *Tweedmouth* (see above) the line skirts the S. bank of the *Tweed*, which here divides England and Scotland. — 7¾ M. **Norham**, The *Castle (O.W.; daily, including Sun.; adm. 6*d*.), with its Norman keep, begun by Flambard (p. 435), was the Border stronghold of the Bishops of Durham and figures in the opening scene of 'Marmion'. — 13½ M. *Coldstream*, and thence to Kelso and St. Boswells, see pp. 517, 546.

From Berwick to *Edinburgh*, see R. 73b.

54. York.

Hotels. **Royal Station* (Pl. a; B, 3), belonging to the L. & N.E.R., 136 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; *Harker's York* (Pl. b; C, 2), 30 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 4*s*., D. 7*s*. 6*d*.; *Black Swan* (Pl. c; C, 3), 20 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; *White Swan* (Pl. d; D, 3), 42 R., R. & B. from 9*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; *Windmill* (Pl. f; B, 4), R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. — Temperance: *Young's*, 21 High Petergate (Pl. C, 1, 2), R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*.; *City* (Pl. h; C, 2), R. & B. 7*s*.; *Crichton's*, 36 St. Mary's, Bootham (Pl. B, 1), *Waite's*, 2 Duncombe Place (Pl. C, 2), two good boarding-houses. — *Terry's Restaurant*, St. Helen's Square (Pl. C, 2).

Taxicabs. First mile 1*s*. 6*d*., then 3*d*. per ⅙ M.; by time, 15*s*. per hour. Cycle-taxis: first mile 10*d*., then 2*d*. per ¼ M.; per hour 8*s*. Double fares at night (12-6).

Trams and rail-less trams, see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *Malton*, *Scarborough*, *Pickering*, *Thirsk*, *Helmsley*, *Knaresborough*, *Harrogate*, *Leeds*, *Pontefract*, *Hull*, *Beverley*, *Selby*, etc. — Steamers and Motor Launches ply on the Ouse in summer, upstream to *Nun Monkton* and downstream to *Bishopthorpe* (p. 446) and *Naburn*.

Post Office (Pl. C, 2). — *Thos. Cook & Son*, 38 Coney St. (Pl. C, 2, 3).

THEATRES. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. C, 2); *Empire* (Pl. C, D, 3; varieties).
RACECOURSE on the *Knavesmire*, 1 M. to the S. of Micklegate Bar (Pl. B, 3). The principal races are the Ebor Handicap and the Gimcrack Stakes (end of Aug.); the winner of the latter is the chief speaker at the dinner of the Gimcrack Club (Nov. or Dec.).

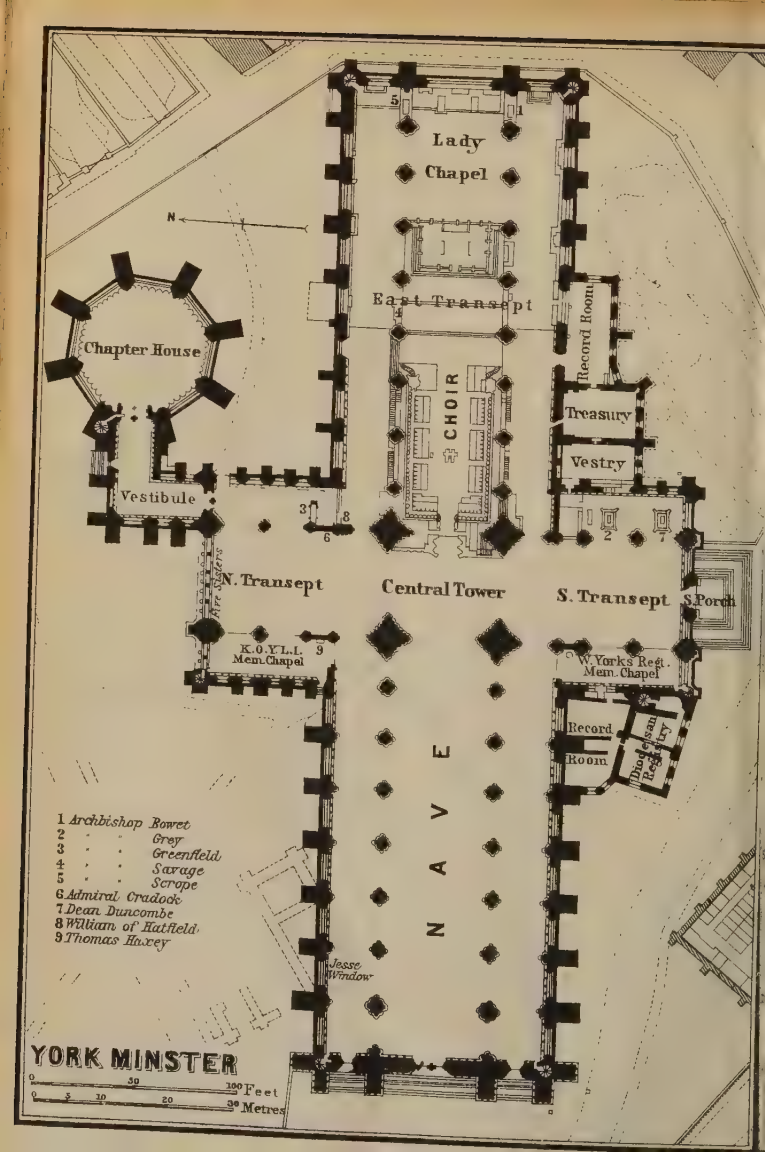
York, an ancient city with 84,039 inhab., the capital of Yorkshire, situated on the *Ouse*, in the centre of the wide and fertile *Vale of York*, is a county of itself, outside any of the three ridings (p. 430). It is also a garrison-town, headquarters of the Northern Command. The ancient walls are still standing, many of the streets are crooked and narrow, and there are not a few quaint old houses. York is the seat of the archbishop of the Northern Province, who bears the title of Primate of England (comp. p. 26).

York, which served as the Roman base in their campaign against the Brigantes (A.D. 71), comes into prominence in the following century as the Roman colonia (comp. p. 180) of *Eboracum*, the chief station in the province of Britain, the headquarters of the 9th and later of the 6th Legion, and the frequent residence of the emperors. Severus died at York in 211, and Constantius Chlorus in 306: his son Constantine the Great was proclaimed emperor here in 306, though the tradition that he was born at York is unfounded. As *Eoferwic* York retained its importance in the Saxon period, and was the centre from which Christianity spread through Northern England. Under Alcuin (735-804), who afterwards became Charlemagne's educational adviser, the cloister school of York acquired a European reputation. After 867 it became a Danish colony under the name of *Jorvik*. Edward III. was married to Philippa of Hainault in the cathedral in 1328. York was besieged by Parliament in 1644 and capitulated after the battle of Marston Moor (p. 448). — The industries of York include Rowntree's cocoa and chocolate works, with the model village of *Earswick*, 1 M. to the N.: Terry's chocolate factory, in Bishopthorpe Road: Cooke's factory for optical instruments in Bishophill (Pl. C, 3, 4); and the L. & N.E.R. waggon works.

From the station (Pl. A, 2, 3) we proceed past the statue of George Leeman (Pl. B, 2), near which are the city war memorial and the N.E.R. war memorial, both by Sir Edwin Lutyens. The latter adjoins the L. & N.E.R. offices (Pl. B, 3), which contain a railway museum (apply to the curator). — Crossing *Lendal Bridge* (view), we follow Museum St. and Duncombe Place to the minster, passing the Rom. Cath. church of *St. Wilfrid* (Pl. C, 1, 2).

The ****Minster** (Pl. C, D, 1), or cathedral church of St. Peter, is the largest mediæval cathedral in England (486 ft. long internally, 101 ft. high in the choir, 106 ft. wide across the nave, 222 ft. across the transepts). In spite of its name it was never a monastic establishment. The earliest church on this site, built for the baptism of King Edwin of Northumbria by Paulinus (627), first archbishop of York, was soon replaced by a stone basilica. A third church was burned down in 1069, and a fourth was built in its place by the first Norman archbishop, Thomas of Bayeux (1070-1100). The choir was rebuilt by Archbishop Roger of Pont-l'Evêque (1154-81); the S. transept by Archbishop Walter de Grey (1215-55), and the N. transept immediately afterwards; while the Norman nave was gradually replaced by the present one between 1291 and 1354. The Lady Chapel

YORK
1:14.600
0 500 1000 1320 Feet
0 ¼ Mile
0 100 200 300 400 Metres
Easingwold 16 M
Helmsley 23 M
New Malton 18 M
Darlington
Harrogate
Boroughbridge 16 M
Normanton
Selby
Tadcaster 9 M
Acomb
Sherburn
Malton 18 M
Pickering
Driffield
Market Weighton 18 M
Selby 13 M
Fulford
South Bank
Training Coll.
Cathedral Library
Deanery
Art Gallery
Manor House
St Mary's Abbey
Museum
Museum Gardens
Hospitium
Minster
St Wilfrid's Chapel
St Michael's
Monk Bar
St William's Coll.
County Hospital
Gas Works
Layerthorpe
Layerthorpe Br.
Layerthorpe Sta.
Electric Light Works & Destructor
Corporation Depot
Hay Market
Blue Coat Sch.
High Sch. for Girls
Assembly R.
St Leonard's Hospice
St Helen's
Post Off.
Mansion Ho.
Guild Hall
St Sampson's Sq.
St Martin's
Railway Station
N.E.R. Offices
All Saints
St Michael's
St John's
St Martin's cum Gregory
Trinity
St Mary's (Jewbury)
St Mary's Peaseholme
Merchants Hall
Foss Br.
Red Tower
Empire
Friends Meet. Ho.
St Margaret's
St Dennis
Clifford's Tower
Castle
Court Ho.
Castle Mills Br.
Fishergate Postern
Fishergate Bar
Walmgate Bar
St Lawrence's
Cattle Market
Red Row
Skeldergate
Micklegate
Micklegate Bar
Bootham
Bootham Bar
Monkgate
Lord Mayor's Walk
City Wall
Foss
Ouse
Leeman Road
Queen Street
Nunnery Lane
Victoria Bar
Bishop Hill
Bishopgate
Lendal
Duncombe Place
Blossom Street
Holgate Road
Clarence Street
Barbican Road
Lawrence Street
Paragon Street
Station Rise
Museum Street
Gillygate
Goodramgate
Aldwark
Peasholme Green
Tanner Row
Davygate
Parliament Street
Coney Street
Spurriergate
Stonegate
Petergate
Minster Yard
Duncombe Street
Hungate
Fossgate
Piccadilly
Walmgate
Jubbergate
Albert Street
Garrow Hill
Navigation Road
Hallfield Road
Derwent Valley R.W.
Bridge Street
Ouse Bridge
Lendal Bridge
Scarborough Bridge
Foss Bridge
Skeldergate Bridge
Castle Mills Bridge
Layerthorpe Bridge
Monk Bridge
Victoria Bridge
Railway Bridge
Ouse Bridge
Foss Bridge
Lendal Bridge
Scarborough Bridge
Railway Bridge
Castle Mills Bridge
Layerthorpe Bridge
Monk Bridge
Victoria Bridge


Lady
Chapel
East Transept
Chapter House
Record Room
CHOIR
Treasury
Vestry
Vestibule
Arr. Lockers
N. Transept
Central Tower
S. Transept
S. Porch
K.O.Y.L.I.
Mem. Chapel
W. Yorks Regt.
Mem. Chapel
Record
Room
Diocesan
Registry
NAVE
Jesse
Window
1 Archbishop Bowet
2 " Grey
3 " Greenfield
4 " Savage
5 " Scrope
6 Admiral Cradock
7 Dean Duncombe
8 William of Hatfield
9 Thomas Haxey
YORK MINSTER
0 50 100 Feet
0 10 20 30 Metres

and presbytery were added in 1361-73, and the present choir was substituted for Roger's in 1380-1405. The towers date from the 15th cent., and the edifice as thus rebuilt was reconsecrated in 1472. In its present form, therefore, the part of the minster above ground shows examples of the E.E., Dec., and early and middle Perp. styles. The chief features of the exterior are the noble *West Front (Dec., with Perp. towers 196 ft. high), the E.E. transepts, the imposing central tower (198 ft.; Perp.), the triforium of the presbytery, the chapter-house (Dec.), with its flying buttresses and conical roof, and the great E. window (Perp.). The gargoyles also are conspicuous. Thirteen bells (recast in 1926) are hung in the S.W. tower; 'Big Peter', weighing nearly 11 tons and struck at midday only, hangs in the N.W. tower. The best view is obtained from the city walls (see p. 448). The services are at 8, 10 (Sun. 10.30), and 4, and the minster choir is famous. The cathedral is open free daily, including Sun.; adm. to the chapter-house 6*d*., to the towers 1*s*. We enter by the S. transept.

Interior. The *Nave, according to Rickman, is the finest example of the Dec. style in England (p. liv): "Ornament is nowhere spared, yet there is a simplicity which is peculiarly pleasing". The triforium does not form a distinct division, but appears as part of the clerestory design. The roof is of timber, restored after a fire in 1840, and painted to resemble stone. In original stained glass (109 windows, mostly of the 11-15th cent.) York Minster excels all other English cathedrals, and this adds greatly to the richness of the interior. The oldest is a panel of a 'Jesse Window' in the clerestory of the S. side (2nd from the W. end), dating from about 1150; that of the *West Window, with its Flowing tracery, dates from 1338. The aisles are unusually wide (30 ft.).

The Transepts, in a pure E.E. style, with clustered piers, pointed arcades, and wooden vaulting, are the oldest part of the existing structure. The lancets (53½ ft. by 5 ft.) in the N. transept are known as the **Five Sisters (comp. 'Nicholas Nickleby') and retain their grisaille glazing of the 13th cent. (restored in 1923-25 as a memorial to the 1465 women of the Empire who gave their lives in the war). In this transept are the monuments of *William of Greenfield* (archbishop 1306-15; Pl. 3) and *Thomas Haxey* (Pl. 9), treasurer of the minster (d. 1425; with a cadaver; perhaps a paying-slab), and a memorial to *Admiral Cradock* (Pl. 6), who perished at the battle of Coronel (1914); above the last are the ensign of H.M.S. Glasgow and an old clock with figures striking the hours. In the S. transept is a good marigold window, with some old glass. The four lower windows are by William Peckitt (1731-95), a notable glass-painter of York. In its E. aisle are the monuments of **Archbishop de Grey* (p. 444; Pl. 2) and *Dean Duncombe* (d. 1880; Pl. 7), the latter by Boehm. The W. aisle of the S. transept has been fitted up as the war memorial chapel of the Prince of Wales's Own (West Riding) Regiment, while the corresponding aisle of the N. transept is devoted to the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Visitors are conducted in parties through the rest of the cathedral. The majestic *Choir (Perp.; p. lix), is separated from the nave by an elaborate stone rood-screen (late 15th cent.), with tabernacle-work and statues of kings. The architectural arrangements of the choir resemble those of the nave; the E. part, including the presbytery and the *Lady Chapel*, is the earliest. The so-called E. transept does not project beyond the walls of the choir-aisles, but is indicated by a bay on each side running up to the roof without the interposition of a triforium or clerestory. The choir was set on fire by a madman in 1829, when the roof and stalls were destroyed. The altar screen has been rebuilt. The *East Window, which

is excelled in size (78 ft. by 32 ft.) by those at Liverpool (p. 363) and Gloucester (p. 181) alone, retains its original glazing, executed in 1405-8 by John Thornton of Coventry. The glass in the clerestory and in the E. transepts is old also. The shrine of St. William of York (Archbishop William Fitzherbert, d. 1154; comp. below) stood in front of the present stone screen, the high altar being one bay further W. than it is now. The military and other modern monuments in the choir and its aisles are somewhat incongruous. Among the older ones are those of *William of Hatfield* (d. 1341; Pl. 8), second son of Edward III.; *Thomas Savage* (archbishop 1501-7; Pl. 4); *Richard le Scrope* (archbishop 1398-1405; beheaded as a rebel by Henry IV. and long revered as a martyr; Pl. 5); and *Henry Bowet* (archbishop 1407-23; Pl. 1). The E. end of the S. aisle is the memorial chapel of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment. — In the vestry are preserved the 'Horn of Ulphus' and other interesting relics.

From the E. aisle of the N. transept we enter the vestibule of the chapter-house, noticing two old cope-chests and, near the door, the Latin inscription ("As the rose is the flower of flowers, so is this the house of houses"). This scarcely exaggerates the merits of the **Chapter House (Dec.; c. 1280-1330), which is generally considered the most beautiful in England. It is octagonal in form, and has no central pillar. Each bay is occupied by a large window, with Geometrical tracery and glass of 1300-20. The grotesque and other carvings below are excellent.

The Crypt (verger's escort necessary), entered from the N. choir-aisle, is late-Norman (12th cent.), though retaining some earlier work. It contains a well supposed to be that in which Edwin was baptized.

To the N. of the Minster are the *Treasurer's House* (picturesque courtyard), the *Deanery*, and the *Minster Library*. The latter (open on Mon. and Thurs. 11-1), housed in a late 12th cent. chapel (a relic of Archbishop Roger's palace), includes old MSS. (Latin Gospels, 10th cent.; copy of the Chartulary of St. Mary's Abbey; 13th cent. Bibles) and early printed books (five Caxtons). The present palace is at *Bishopthorpe*, 2¾ M. to the S. of York. — Just to the E. of the cathedral is *St. William's College* (week-days, 6*d.*), a half-timbered block of buildings restored in 1903 as a House of Convocation for the Northern Province. The college, which originally housed the chantry-priests attached to the minster, was founded by Warwick the 'king-maker' about the middle of the 15th century.

In Museum St. is the entrance to the **Museum Gardens** (Pl. B, 2; open on week-days 9-sunset, museum 10-4 or 5; adm. 1*s.*, after 5 p.m. 6*d.*), belonging to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. To the right of the entrance are the remains of *St. Leonard's Hospital*, founded traditionally by Athelstan in 937 and rebuilt in 1108-14. Adjacent is a section of the Roman wall, including the *Multangular Tower* (upper part mediæval). The *Yorkshire Museum* contains natural history, geological, ethnological, and antiquarian collections. Steps descend to the vestibule of the abbey chapter-house, containing architectural fragments, including the shrine of St. William (see above). The ruined church of ***St. Mary's Abbey**, a mitred Benedictine house, founded by William Rufus in 1098, is mainly of early-Dec. date (1271), with Norman features; through the N. door of the nave is seen the tomb of William Etty, the painter (1787-1849), a native of York. The fortified abbey-wall is nearly perfect. We next visit the gatehouse and the so-called *Hospitium*, containing one of the finest collections of Roman antiquities from any one site in the country (on the upper floor, pottery, glass, and the

hair of a Roman lady; on the ground-floor, pavements, altars, coffins, and sculptures). Beyond the water-gate lies a *Botanic Garden.*

To the E. of the gardens, with its entrance in St. Leonard's Place, is the *King's Manor* (Pl. C, 1; 16-17th cent.), originally the abbot's house and later, till 1641, the residence of the Lords President of the Council of the North, occupied since 1833 by the Yorkshire School for the Blind (adm. free on purchase of an article). Close by is the *City Art Gallery* (Pl. B, C, 1; open free, 10-5). — The *Guildhall* (Pl. C, 2), where the city records are kept, is a Perp. building (1446) with a roof supported by wooden pillars, approached by an archway through the *Mansion House* (1725; the Lord Mayor's residence, with the civic plate and regalia), in Coney St. On the end wall is a bronze tablet presented by the city of New York in 1924.

The central part of York includes many narrow and tortuous streets, the quaintest of which are High and Low Petergate (Pl. C, D, 1, 2), Stonegate (Pl. C, 2), Chapter House St. (behind St. William's College, Pl. D, 1), Goodramgate, and the *Shambles (Pl. D, 2), the narrowest of all, still largely occupied by butchers. The chief business street is Coney St. (i.e. 'King St.'; Pl. C, 2, 3). — At No. 40 Fossgate is the **Merchants' Hall* (Pl. D, 3; adm. 6*d.*), dating from 1357-68, comprising an upper hall and an undercroft with a 15th cent. chapel and a central row of seven oak pillars. — In Bootham (Pl. B, C, 1) are *Ingram's Hospital* (1640), the *Bootham School* of the Society of Friends (1823), where John Bright was educated, and *St. Peter's School,* which, refounded in 1557, claims to be the oldest school in the British Isles, as the lineal descendant of the grammar school which Bede visited and Alcuin instructed. The *Retreat,* in Heslington Road, founded by William Tuke, the Quaker, in 1796, is the oldest establishment in England for the humane treatment of the insane. — *St. Mary's Convent* (Pl. B, 4) is the mother-house in England (established here in 1686) of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin, founded at Rome by Mary Ward in 1622.

More than half the old stained glass in all England is in York. Among the most interesting of the twenty-one old city churches that survive are *St. Michael-le-Belfry* (Pl. C, 1, 2), rebuilt in 1536, with fine old glass, where Guy Fawkes was baptized in 1570; *Holy Trinity* (Pl. D, 2), Goodramgate, a quaint little 14th cent. church with a saddle-back roof, box-pews, and three E. windows of c. 1470; *St. Helen's* (Pl. C, 2; Dec.), dedicated to the mother of Constantine (p. 312); *St. Martin's-le-Grand* (Pl. C, 2), with nine windows of the 15th cent.; *St. Michael's* (Pl. C, 3), Spurriergate, with 15th cent. glass; *All Saints* (Pl. D, 3), Pavement, with a lantern-tower of c. 1395; *St. Mary's* (Pl. D, 3), Castlegate, with a Saxon or Norman nave and a Perp. chancel; *St. Dennis* (Pl. E, 3), with seven windows of the 14-15th cent. and a Norman doorway; *St. Margaret's* (Pl. E, 3), with a *Norman Porch; *St. Lawrence's* (Pl. F, 4), with a Norman

doorway and a set of stocks; *St. Mary's Senior* (Pl. C, 4); *St. Mary's Junior* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), with a Saxon tower; *Holy Trinity* (Pl. B, 3), Micklegate, with stocks; *St. Martin's-cum-Gregory* and *St. John's* (Pl. C, 3), both with old glass; and *All Saints* (Pl. C, 3), North St., with *Windows of the 14-15th cent. depicting the Fifteen Days preceding the Last Judgment, Corporal Works of Mercy, etc.

No visitor should omit a circuit (2¾ M.) of the ***City Walls** (closed at dusk), which were built about the middle of the 14th cent., partly on the line of the Roman walls, and retain four of the ancient gates or 'bars'. Ascending to the top of the wall by the arch near the Leeman statue (p. 444), we turn to the right (S.), cross the railway, pass round the S.W. corner, and reach *Micklegate Bar* (Pl. B, 3, 4), one of the six gateways. Here the heads of the Duke of York (1460) and of some of the Jacobite rebels (1745) were exposed. Beyond the modern *Victoria Bar* we pass the *Baile Hill*, or Norman mound, the site of William the Conqueror's second castle, and cross the Ouse by *Skeldergate Bridge*. Of the **Castle** (O.W.; Pl. D, 4), now assize courts and detention-barracks, the oldest part (c. 1230) is *Clifford's Tower* (week-days 10-4, 6, or 7; adm. 6*d*.), which occupies the site of William's keep. Its ground-plan is in the shape of a quatrefoil, with a rectangular fore-building. It was here that the massacre of five hundred Jews took place in 1190. — We cross the canalized river *Foss* and regain the wall at *Fishergate* (Pl. E, 4), with the sole remaining postern. At *George Street Bar* we have to descend for a moment to the roadway. *Walmgate Bar* (Pl. F, 4) has a barbican and portcullis. At the *Red Tower* (16th cent.), beyond which the city was defended by a swamp, the wall again disappears, and we follow the road and canal to *Layerthorpe Bridge* (Pl. E, 2), where it begins again. A section of Roman wall was laid bare here in 1926. Beyond *Monk Bar* (Pl. D, 1; portcullis) we follow the wall to *Bootham Bar* (Pl. C, 1; portcullis), obtaining a good view of the cathedral.

John Woolman (1720-72), of West Jersey, U.S.A., the Quaker essayist and opponent of the slave trade, is buried in the Friends' burial-ground, Carr's Lane, Bishophill (Pl. C, 3, 4). — The tiny *Church of *Skelton*, 3½ M. to the N.W. of York, is a perfect example of E.E., completed before 1247: the S. door and the cross on the E. gable are noteworthy.

From York to Harrogate, 20½ M., L. & N.E.R. in ½-1 hr. (1*s*. 4*d*., 2*s*. 7*d*.). — 6 M. *Marston Moor* was the scene of Cromwell's victory over Prince Rupert and the Marquis of Newcastle in 1644. — 8¾ M. *Hammerton*, or *Kirk Hammerton*, has a small, partly Saxon church. — 13¾ M. *Goldsborough*. Goldsborough Hall is the residence of Viscount Lascelles and Princess Mary. — 16½ M. **Knaresborough** (Elephant & Castle, 14 R., R. & B. 9*s*., P. 12*s*. 6*d*.), a picturesque town of 5518 inhab., situated on the *Nidd*. The church contains monuments of the Slingsby family. The chief feature of the castle is the rectangular keep (early 14th cent.; adm. 6*d*.), the first story of which served as a gatehouse between the outer and the inner ward; visitors are shown the guard room, the king's chamber (where Richard II. was confined in 1399), and the dungeon. Near the Low Bridge are St. Robert's Chapel, a wayside shrine dating from 1408, the entrance to which is guarded by an armed figure, and the

Dropping Well, famous for its petrifying qualities and entered through the Mother Shipton Inn, on the S. bank (daily, including Sun.; 6*d.*). A cave here is the reputed birthplace (1488?) of Mother Shipton, the prophetess. From St. Robert's Chapel a pretty walk along the Crag Top leads to (1½ M.) St. Robert's Cave (daily, including Sun.; 6*d.*), the hermitage of St. Robert of Knaresborough (d. 1235?), where Eugene Aram (1704-59) concealed the body of his victim Daniel Clarke. From Knaresborough to Pilmoor, see p. 432. — 18¼ M. *Starbeck.* — 20½ M. *Harrogate.* see p. 450.

From York to Pickering viâ Pilmoor, 44 M., L. & N.E.R. in 1¾-2 hrs. (9*s.* 2*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*). — To (16 M.) *Pilmoor* (where few trains stop), see pp. 431, 432. — Laurence Sterne was perpetual curate of (20¼ M.) the pretty village of *Coxwold* from 1760 till his death (in London) in 1768, and in Shandy Hall (tablet) he wrote the latter part of 'Tristram Shandy' and 'A Sentimental Journey' (comp. p. 431). The Perp. church contains monuments of the Fauconbergs. About 1¾ M. to the N.E. are the ruins of **Byland Abbey** (O.W.; daily, including Sun., 11-5, 6*d.*), founded for Cistercians by Roger de Mowbray in 1177, with a beautiful W. front (E.E.) and a mosaic pavement. — At (22¾ M.) *Ampleforth* is the Benedictine abbey of St. Lawrence, with a boys' school, removed hither in 1802 from Dieulouard in Lorraine. — 25¼ M. *Gilling.* The castle (no adm.) has an Edwardian keep. A branch runs to Malton (13 M.: p. 466) viâ (3 M.) *Hovingham Spa.* — 31¾ M. *Helmsley* (Black Swan, 12 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Feversham Arms, 4 beds, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*) has a ruined castle (O.W.; open free daily), within the gates of *Duncombe Park* (Earl of Feversham). The castle was founded by Walter Espec (see below), but the early part of the present building dates from 1184-1200. About 2¾ M. to the N.W. is ****Rievaulx Abbey** (i.e. 'Rye valley'; pron. 'rivvis'; O.W.; open on week-days 9-7, in winter 10-4 or 6; adm. 1*s.*), founded for Cistercians by Walter Espec in 1131. The ruins, partly Norman but mainly E.E., consist of the choir and transepts of the church (which lies nearly N. and S.; rich triforium and clerestory), the refectory, the infirmary, and other domestic buildings. The apsidal termination of the chapter-house is unusual. A small museum is shown by the caretaker. The terrace (adm. 1*s.*) above the abbey commands the valley of the *Rye.* — 37 M. *Kirkby Moorside.* At *Kirkdale*, 1½ M. to the W., is a partly-Saxon church with an inscribed Saxon sundial (1060; in the porch). To the N.E. is (5 M.) *Lastingham*, once the seat of a Saxon monastery founded by St. Cedd in 654, with a Transitional church possessing a crypt (adm. 3*d.*) that forms a complete little church in itself. — 44 M. *Pickering*, see p. 469.

From York to *Leeds*, see p. 383; to *Sheffield*, see p. 386; to *London* and to *Durham*, *Newcastle*, and *Berwick*, see R. 53; to *Beverley* and *Hull*, see R. 58; to *Scarborough* and *Whitby*, see R. 59.

55. From Leeds to Harrogate, Ripon, and Thirsk.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. to *Harrogate*, 18¼ M. in ½-1 hr. (3*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*); to *Ripon*, 29¾ M. in 1-1½ hr. (6*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*); to *Thirsk*, 39 M. in 1¼-1¾ hr. (8*s.* 1*d.*, 4*s.* 10*d.*). Through-trains from Liverpool and Manchester to Newcastle, and through trains or carriages from London to Harrogate (Pullman car express, see p. 429).

Road (A 61), 38 M. — We leave Leeds by North St. (Pl. D, 1). — 8 M. *Harewood* (p. 450). — We enter (15 M.) **Harrogate** (p. 450) by Leeds Road (Pl. C, D, 4) and leave it by Ripon Road (Pl. B, 1). — 19 M. *Ripley* (p. 451); 26½ M. **Ripon** (p. 451); 38 M. *Thirsk* (p. 432).

Leeds (New Station), see p. 381. — 3 M. *Headingley* (p. 383). — Beyond (5¾ M.) *Horsforth* we pass through the Bramhope Tunnel

(2 M. 241 yds. long). — 9¼ M. *Arthington* (Wharfedale, P. 9*s.*), junction for Otley (3½ M.; p. 454) and Ilkley (9½ M.; p. 454). At *Harewood* (Harewood Arms, 7 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), 4 M. to the E., is *Harewood House*, the Palladian seat of the Earl of Harewood (designed by John Carr of York, 1760; no adm.). In the park is a 'tower-house' of the 14th century. The church contains notable monuments, including that of Sir William Gascoigne (d. 1419), who is said (apocryphally) to have committed Prince Hal to prison. — We cross a viaduct over the valley of the *Wharfe*. — Near (11¾ M.) *Weeton*, on the left, is *Great Alms Cliff* (720 ft.).

18¼ M. **Harrogate.** — *Rfmts.* — HOTELS. In Low Harrogate, near the springs: **Majestic* (Pl. m; C, 1), one of the Frederick Hotels, 221 R. from 15*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; **Grand* (Pl. gr; A, 2), 200 R. from 12*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 25*s.*; **Prince of Wales* (Pl. pw; C, D, 4), 120 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Crown* (Pl. cr; B, 2), 160 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.*; *George* (Pl. g; B, 1), 113 R. from 8*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; **Prospect* (Pl. p; C, 2), 120 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.*; *Stray* (Pl. st; C, 3), R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.*; *Wellington* (Pl. w; B, 2, 3). R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*; *Adelphi* (Pl. a; B, 3), 80 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; *White Hart* (Pl. wh; B, 2), R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*, *Royal* (Pl. r; D, 3, 4), R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; **Alexandra* (Pl. al; C, 2), R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; P. from 15*s.*; *Lancaster* (Pl. l; B, 3), 40 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D, 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*; *Clarendon* (Pl. cl; C, 4), 26 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *West Park* (Pl. wp; C, 3, 4), R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.*; *North Eastern* (Pl. ne; D, 2), commercial, R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.* In High Harrogate, to the E. of the railway: **Queen* (Pl. q; E, 2, 3), 200 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 25*s.*; *Granby* (Pl. gy; F, 1), R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.* — HYDROS. *Cairn* (Pl. c; B, 1), R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Harlow Manor* (Pl. hm; A, 4), R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Harrogate* (Pl. h; B, 1); *Imperial* (Pl. i; B, 2), P. from 12*s.* 6*d.* — PRIVATE HOTELS. *Southlands* (Pl. s; B, 1), 71 R. from 8*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Beechwood* (Pl. b; A, B, 4), 80 R., P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Lion House* (Pl. lh; C, 3), R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; *Cecil*, 50 R., *Russell*, both in Valley Drive (Pl. A, B, 3, 2), P. from 12*s.*

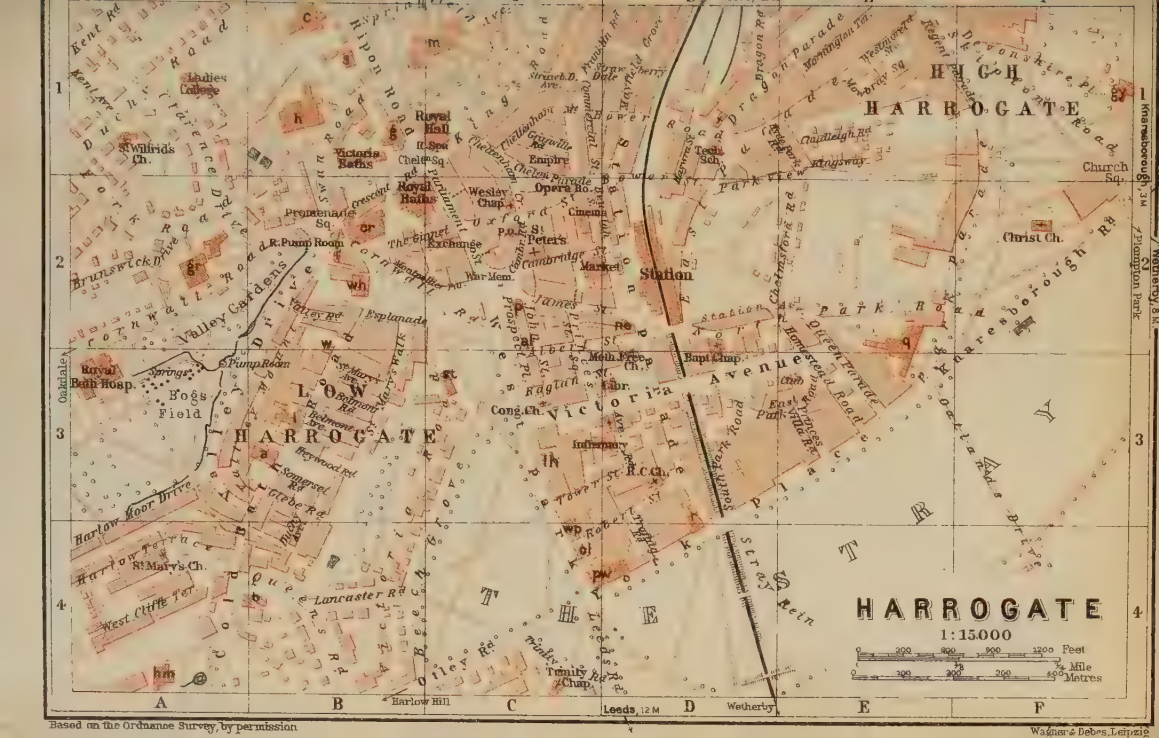
Betty's Café, Cambridge Crescent (Pl. C, 2). — Harrogate toffee at *Farrah's*, Crescent Road (Pl. B, 2, 1), etc.

TAXICABS. First mile 1*s.* 6*d.*, then 9*d.* per ½ M. — BATH CHAIRS. First hour 2*s.*, then 6*d.* per ¼ hr. — MOTORBUSES to *Knaresborough, Ripon, Otley, Leeds, Bradford*, etc. — MOTOR COACHES ply daily to places of interest in the vicinity.

POST OFFICE (Pl. C, 2). — INFORMATION BUREAU at the Winter Gardens, bottom of Parliament St. (Pl. C, 2).

THEATRE. *Grand Opera House* (Pl. C, 2). — CONCERTS (municipal orchestra) at the *Royal Hall* (Pl. B, C, 1) and the *Winter Gardens*.

Harrogate (350-600 ft.), with 38,938 inhab., occupying a dry and bracing situation on the edge of the Yorkshire moors, is the most fashionable summer spa in England. The high season is from July to Oct., and during the winter hotel-charges and bath-fees are reduced. High Harrogate, to the E. of the railway, is bounded by the *Stray*


HARROGATE
1:15.000
200 400 600 800 1200 Feet
100 200 300 400 Metres
Mile
Metres
HIGH HARROGATE
LOW HARROGATE
THE STRAY
Based on the Ordnance Survey, by permission
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Ladies College
St Wilfrids Ch.
Victoria Baths
Royal Hall
Royal Baths
Wesley Chap.
Opera Ho.
Cinema
Empire
Tecn. Sch.
Promenade Sq.
R. Pump Room
The Ginger Exchange
P.O.
St Peter's
Cambridge St
Market
War Mem.
Station
Christ Ch.
Church Sq.
Valley Gardens
Valley Dr.
Esplanade
Royal Bath Hosp.
Springs
Pump Room
Hogs Field
St Mary's Walk
Bogs Field
Cong. Ch.
Victoria Avenue
Meth. Free Ch.
Bapt. Chap.
Infirmary
R.C. Ch.
Harlow Moor Drive
Harlow Hill
St Mary's Ch.
West Cliff Ter.
Queen's Rd
Queen Lancaster Rd
Trinity Chap.
Tower St
Prospect Pl
Raglan St
Crescent Rd
Grove Rd
Parliament St
Cheltenham Pde
Cheltenham Mt
Montpellier Hill
Montpellier Pde
Montpellier Mews
Mowbray Sq
Regent St
Devonshire Pl
Devonshire Rd
Oxford St
Cambridge Cres
Cambridge Rd
Crescent Rise
Crescent Gdns
Clarence Dr
Kent Rd
Kent Ave
Duchy Rd
York Rd
Brunswick Dr
Cornwall Rd
Oakdale
Ripon Rd
Skipton Rd
Knaresborough Rd
Knaresborough, 10 M
Rotherby, 8 M
Plumpton Park
Harlow Hill
Leeds, 12 M
Wetherby

(Pl. C-F, 4, 3), a common 200 acres in extent. The springs, which were discovered by William Slingsby in 1571 and came into vogue at the beginning of the 17th cent., are chiefly situated in the lower part of the town. An account of Harrogate is given by Smollett in 'Humphrey Clinker' (1771). The bath establishments are the *Royal Baths* (Pl. B, C, 2; 1897), with a winter garden; the *Victoria Baths* (Pl. B, 1; 1871); the less expensive *Prince of Wales Baths* at Starbeck (p. 449); and the *Royal Bath Hospital* (Pl. A, 3), for non-paying patients. Nearly opposite the Royal Baths is the *Royal Hall* (Pl. B, C, 1; 1903). Adjoining the *Royal Pump Room* (Pl. B, 2) are the *Valley Gardens* (Pl. A, B, 2), with the *Magnesia Pump Room*.

Harrogate boasts eighty-seven mineral springs within a radius of two miles. Over a hundred distinct forms of baths and treatments are supplied. The waters are of remarkable variety (saline, alkaline sulphur, saline iron, and pure chalybeate). The saline sulphur springs, which are the most important in the country, the strongest being the Old Sulphur Spring and the Montpellier Spring, are prescribed for liver-complaints, gout, rheumatism, gall-stones, obesity, etc. The magnesia water is markedly diuretic. The alkaline sulphur springs are chiefly used for skin-diseases, the saline sulphur springs for gout, rheumatoid arthritis, and malaria. The chalybeate springs, not unlike those of Kissingen and Homburg but less pleasant to drink owing to the absence of carbonic acid, are tonic and alterative and are especially efficacious in anæmia. The *Bogs Field Springs* (Pl. A, 3), thirty-six in number, but no two exactly alike, all rise in a field adjoining the Valley Gardens on the W.

About 1 M. to the W. is *Harlow Hill* (600 ft.), with a view-tower. *Plompton Park* (adm. 6*d.*), 4 M. to the S.E., contains curious rocks.

A branch-line ascends **Nidderdale**, the picturesque valley of the *Nidd*, viâ (4 M.) *Ripley Valley*, station for *Ripley Castle* (16th cent.; grounds open on Fri., 10-5; 6*d.*), and (11 M.) *Dacre*, 2 M. to the N. of which are the fantastic *Brimham Rocks* (adm. 6*d.*), to (14½ M.) *Pateley Bridge*, a quaint little town, with lead-mines. Thence a light railway goes on past the *Gouthwaite Reservoir* (belonging to Bradford) to (6 M.) *Lofthouse-in-Nidderdale*. Near Pateley Bridge are *Raven's Gill*, a picturesque gorge 1½ M. to the S., and the *Stump Cross Caverns*, 4½ M. to the W. Above Lofthouse a huge dam is being constructed to convert upper Nidderdale into a reservoir for Bradford.

The chief excursions from Harrogate are to *Knaresborough* (p. 448), *Ripon* (see below), *Fountains Abbey* (p. 453), and *Bolton Abbey* (p. 454). — From Harrogate to *Church Fenton*, see p. 386; to *Pilmoor*, see p. 432; to *York*, see p. 448.

29¾ **Ripon** (rfmts.; Spa, Park St., 45 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Unicorn, in the market-place, 27 beds, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Station, 10 beds, R. & B. 7*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), a city of 8389 inhab., lies ¾ M. from the station (motorbus) and the *Ure*, which is crossed here by an ancient bridge. Its name is derived from 'ripa', the bank of a river.

The ***Cathedral** or *Minster* originated in a monastery of Scottish monks founded c. 657, but in 670 St. Wilfrid rebuilt the abbey on another site, instituting the Benedictine rule, and for five years (681-686) Ripon had a bishop. The abbey was converted into a college of secular canons in the 10th century. The transepts and part of the choir of the present structure were built by Roger of Pont-l'Evêque

(archbishop of York 1154-81), who refounded the college. The W. front is E.E., ascribed to Walter de Grey (archbishop 1216-55), the E. end of the choir is Geometrical Decorated (1286-96), and the nave and part of the choir (S. side) and of the central tower are Perp. (1450-1538). In 1836 the minster was chosen to be the cathedral of the new diocese of Ripon. The whole church was restored by Sir George Gilbert Scott in 1862-72. It is very wide (87 ft. across the nave and aisles) in proportion to its length (270 ft.). The services are at 10 and 5, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3, and 6.30. Adm. to choir and crypt 1*s.*

All three W. doors lead directly into the NAVE, which has no triforium and is Perp., except for the E.E. bays opening into the W. towers. Two of the original arches (E. and S.) below the central tower have been changed from Norman to Perp.; the other two are still circular, though the lofty shafting of the W. arch shows that the intention was to change them all. — The TRANSEPTS retain much of the original Transitional work. The stone pulpit in the N. arm is noteworthy. — The CHOIR, in which the Transitional, Dec., and Perp. portions are readily distinguishable, is separated from the nave by a good Perp. screen. The triforium is glazed, a unique feature among English cathedrals, and the clerestory windows have a double plane of tracery. The tracery of the E. window (Dec.) is fine. The thirty-four *Stalls, with their misericords and canopies, dating from 1489-94, were restored by Scott. The reredos, by J. N. Comper (1923), is a war memorial. On the right are the stone sedilia and piscina (15th cent.). — On the S. of the choir, built against the outside wall of the cathedral, is a curious chapel of the Norman period, now used as the *Chapter House* and *Vestry*, with an undercroft below and the 'Lady Loft' (Dec.; now the *Chapter Library*) above.

From the S.E. angle of the nave we descend to the Saxon *CRYPT, which, like that at Hexham (p. 462), was probably built by St. Wilfrid as a 'confessio' for the exposition of relics. The opening called 'St. Wilfrid's Needle' is said to have been used as a test of chastity, the pure only being able to be drawn through it. Visitors may make the attempt.

Near the minster, in High St. Agnesgate, are *Thorpe Prebend House* (15th cent.), now the museum (week-days 10-6, 4*d.*), and *St. Anne's Hospital*, or Maison Dieu, with a ruined 15th cent. chapel. From time immemorial a horn has been blown four times nightly at nine o'clock at the market-cross and thrice before the residence of the mayor. In the market-place is the *Wakeman's House* (13th cent.; week-days, 6*d.*); before 1604 the mayor was known as the 'Wakeman'. The *Spa Baths* (1905), with pump-room, are in Park St. In Stammergate, not far from the station, is the chapel of the *Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene* ('the Maudlins'), founded for lepers by Archbishop Thurstan (d. 1140). — The racecourse is on the Boroughbridge road, 1 M. from the city.

FROM RIPON TO FOUNTAINS ABBEY, 4 M. (motor-coaches in summer). We leave the city by Park St. and follow the Pateley Bridge road for $1^3/_4$ M., turning to the left at the sign-post. [Motorists wishing to see the abbey with the minimum amount of walking should follow the Pateley road for another $1^1/_2$ M. and, at the sign-post 'to Aldfield and Fountains', take the road to the left, which brings them to the West Lodge (motor-stand provided, 200 yds. from the abbey, comp. p. 453).] Beyond the village of *Studley Roger*, on the right, are the outer gates of **Studley Royal**, the seat of Mr. Clare Vyner. Passing through the

gates, we ascend the long avenue of lime-trees, at the end of which is a conspicuous church built by William Burges for the first Marquis of Ripon in 1871-76. After about 3/4 M., before reaching the church, we turn to the left, under the beech trees, pass a lake, and arrive at the (1/4 M.) Canal Gates of the pleasure-grounds (open on week-days till 6, but no adm. after 5; also on Sun. in June-Aug., 1-5; adm. 1s.; rfmts. at the lodge, L. 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d.). Vehicles are left here (cycle 2d., motor-car 6d.). The *Gardens, through which runs the *Skell*, were laid out by John Aislabie (1670-1742), Chancellor of the Exchequer. We either follow the left bank of the river direct to the abbey, or cross the stream by a rustic bridge and ascend to the Octagon Tower and 'Anne Boleyn's Seat', an arbour affording a *Surprise View of the abbey, on the way down to which we pass 'Robin Hood's Well', where the 'Curtal Friar' thrashed the noble outlaw and threw him in the river.

**Fountains Abbey, a Cistercian house founded in 1132 by monks from St. Mary's Abbey at York (p. 146), with the assistance of Archbishop Thurstan or Turstin, is perhaps the most extensive and the most picturesque monastic ruin in England. The church, roofless but otherwise well preserved, consists of a Transitional nave and transepts (partly rebuilt after a fire in 1117) and an E.E. choir, with the Chapel of the Nine Altars (comp. p. 436; 1st half of 13th cent.) as an additional transept at the E. end. The tower (170 ft.), at the end of the N. transept, is a Perp. addition of c. 1500. The monastic buildings lie to the S. Around the cloisters (arcades vanished) are (E.) the roofless chapter-house and the dormitory; (S.) the well-preserved calefactorium or warming-house, with a picturesque chimney, the roofless *Refectory (13th cent.), and a small kitchen; and (W.) the cellarium, a vaulted building (300 ft. long) used by the cellarer and lay-brothers. Beyond the cellarium are the lay-brothers' infirmary and the guest-houses, and to the E. of the cloisters are the remains of the abbot's house and of the infirmary (early 13th cent.), the latter built over the Skell. — Beyond the gatehouse and the West Lodge (p. 452) is *Fountains Hall* (no adm.), a mansion of 1611.

Other points of interest near Ripon are *Markenfield Hall* (3 M. to the S.), seat of Lord Grantley, an early 14th cent. manor-house (adm. on Sat. 10-4, 6d.); *Hackfall Woods* (7 M. to the N.W.; daily, including Sun., 9-6, 6d.), on the bank of the Ure, with walks laid out by Aislabie (see above); *Aldborough* (p. 432); etc.

Near (32 3/4 M.) *Melmerby* is *Norton Conyers*, which dates from the 14th cent. and has been identified with Thornfield Hall in 'Jane Eyre'. Branch-lines run hence to Northallerton (11 M.; p. 432) and to (7 3/4 M.) *Masham* (4 3/4 M. from Jervaulx Abbey, p. 457) viâ (4 1/2 M.) *Tanfield*, the church of which contains monuments of the Marmions. — 36 1/2 M. *Topcliffe* (Angel, 8 R. from 4s. 6d., B. 2s. 6d., L. 3s., D. 5s.). — 39 M. *Thirsk*, see p. 432.

56. The Yorkshire Dales.

A. From Leeds to Skipton viâ Ilkley. Wharfedale.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Wellington Station to *Ilkley*, 16 1/4 M. in 3/4-1 hr. (3s. 4d., 2s.); to *Bolton Abbey*, 21 3/4 M. in 1-1 1/4 hr. (4s. 5d., 2s. 8d.); to *Skipton*, 27 3/4 M. in 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr. (5s. 8d., 3s. 5d.). — The main line to Skipton is described on pp. 396, 397. Ilkley may be reached also by the L. & N.E.R. (from New Station) viâ Arthington (p. 450) and Otley.

Road (A 65), 25 1/2 M. — We leave Leeds by Woodhouse Lane (Pl. B, C, 1, 2). — 2 M. *Headingley* (p. 383); 10 1/2 M. *Otley* (p. 454); 16 1/2 M.

Ilkley (see below); 19½ M. *Addingham* (r. for Bolton Abbey and Kettlewell); 25½ M. *Skipton* (p. 397).

Leeds, see p. 381. Thence to (5¾ M.) *Calverley & Rodley*, see p. 396. — At (10 M.) *Guiseley* we are joined by the trains from Bradford (p. 380), some of which run to Skipton, while others diverge on the right for Harrogate.

On the latter branch, 4½ M. from Guiseley, lies *Otley* (Black Horse, 7 R.), with 9536 inhab., the chief place in Lower Wharfedale. Printing machinery is manufactured here. Fine view from the *Chevin* (841 ft.), which rises to the S. About 1½ M. to the N.E. is *Farnley Hall* (Major F. H. Fawkes; adm. on written application), containing a large collection of works by Turner (a frequent visitor here) and Cromwellian relics.

We now enter Wharfedale. — 15¼ M. *Ben Rhydding* (*Hydro, the first of its kind in the country, built in 1844, with golf, 120 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; Highfield, residential).

16¼ M. **Ilkley.** — Hotels. *Wells House*, 115 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Middelton*, in the town, 34 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Crescent*, in the town, commercial, 35 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*; *Royal*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.* — Hydros. *Troutbeck*, 41 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Craiglands*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Stoney Lea*, P. from 13*s.*

Post Office, Chantry Drive.

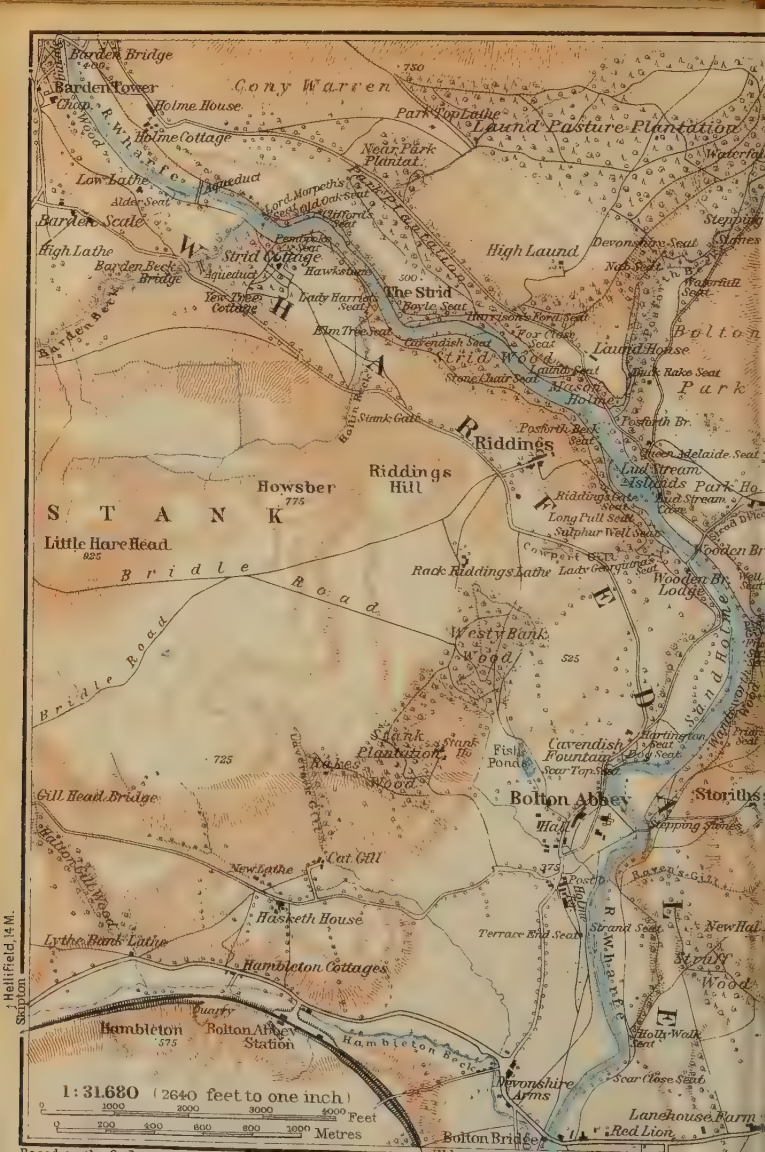
Motorbuses to *Bolton Abbey*, *Skipton*, *Keighley*, *Leeds*, etc. — Motor Coaches to *Grassington*, the *Dales*, etc.

Ilkley, a fashionable watering-place and place of residence, with 9105 inhab., is beautifully situated in the valley of the Wharfe, enclosed by heather-clad hills, and is the best headquarters for excursions in Wharfedale. In the graveyard of the Perp. parish church are three Saxon crosses.

Short excursions may be made to the *Cow and Calf Rocks*, 1 M. to the S.E.; the view-tower on *Rombalds Moor* (1323 ft.), 2 M. to the S.; and to the *Panorama Rocks* and *Heber's Ghyll*, 1-1½ M. to the S.W., with a 'Swastika' stone.

21¾ M. *Bolton Abbey*, 1¼ M. from the abbey (see below). — 25¼ M. *Embsay*. — 27¾ M. *Skipton*, see p. 397.

From Bolton Abbey station we follow the road to the right to (½ M.) the Devonshire Arms (R. 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; fishing; conveyances for hire), where we turn to the left and proceed to (½ M.) the post office (see the map). Vehicles are left here (motor-cycle 3*d.*, with side-car 6*d.*, motor-car 1*s.*). Just beyond this we enter the grounds of ***Bolton Abbey** by the 'Hole in the Wall'. The grounds and ruins are open free all day (including Sun.). The priory (or abbey, as it is now called), most charmingly situated on the bank of the Wharfe, was founded at Embsay (see above) for Austin canons in 1120 and transferred hither in 1151. The chief part of the picturesque but not very extensive ruins is the church, the E.E. and Dec. nave of which is still used for service (if locked, apply at the adjoining rectory). The unfinished W. tower was added by Prior Moon in 1520. In the vault below the organ the Mauleverers and


Border Bridge
Barden Tower
Chap.
Holme House
Cony Warren
Park Top Lathe
Laund Pasture Plantation
Holme Cottage
Near Park Plantat.
Low Lathe
Aqueduct
Lord Morpeth's Seat
Gold Oak Seat
Alder Seat
Barden Scale
Clifford's Seat
Stephen
James
High Lathe
Barden Beck Bridge
Strid Cottage
Aqueduct
Hawkstone
High Laund
Devonshire Seat
Nab Seat
Waterfall Seat
Yew Trees Cottage
Lady Harriet's Seat
The Strid
Boyle Seat
Harrisons Ford Seat
Barden Beck
Elm Tree Seat
Cavendish Seat
Fox Chase Seat
Strid Wood
Laund House
Bolton
Abbey
Park
Rake Seat
Stone Chair Seat
Mason's Holme
Stank Gate
Posforth Beck
Posforth Br.
Riddings
Queen Adelaide Seat
Howsber
Riddings Hill
Lud Stream
Islands Park Ho.
Riddings Gate Seat
Lud Stream Cave
STANK
775
Long Pull Seat
Sulphur Well Seat
Little Hare Head
925
Wooden Br.
Bridle Road
Rack Riddings Lathe
Lady Georgiana's Seat
Wooden Br. Lodge
Well
Westy Bank Wood
525
Stank Plantation
Stank Ho
Fish Ponds
Cavendish Fountain
Hartington Seat
Priar Seat
Scar Top Seat
725
Rakes Wood
Bolton Abbey
Storiths
Gill Head Bridge
Hall
Stepping Stones
Cut Gill
New Lathe
375
Post Office
Rakes Gill
Haskeths Wood
Hasketh House
Terrace End Seats
Strand Seat
New Hall
Lythe Bank Lathe
Hambleton Cottages
Strid Wood
Quarry
Hambleton
575
Bolton Abbey Station
Hambleton Beck
Holly Walk Seat
Devonshire Arms
Scar Close Seat
Lanehouse Farm
Red Lion
Bolton Bridge
1:31,680 (2640 feet to one inch)
1000 2000 3000 4000 Feet
0 200 400 600 800 1000 Metres
Hellifield 14 M.
Skipton

Claphams are said to have been interred in an upright posture, a tradition referred to by Wordsworth in the 'White Doe of Rylstone'. To the W. of the abbey is the Hall, a modern residence of the Duke of Devonshire, incorporating the 15th cent. gatehouse. In the N.W. corner of the churchyard is a memorial to Lord Frederick Cavendish (1836-82), assassinated in Phœnix Park, Dublin. Opposite the abbey the Wharfe is crossed by a footbridge and stepping stones (see p. 456).

Bolton Abbey lies at the foot of the most picturesque part of ***Wharfedale,** the finest of the Yorkshire dales and one of the most beautiful valleys in England. All visitors are advised to ascend it at least as far as Barden Bridge. This may be reached by motor-car or motorbus (comp. the map), with a halt at Yew Tree Cottage for a visit to the Strid, but the walking route affords much more beautiful views.

Leaving the grounds of Bolton Abbey we follow the road N. to (1/2 M.) the Cavendish Fountain, another memorial to Lord Frederick. This point and the adjacent *Hartington Seat* command beautiful views of the abbey and river. Just beyond, to the right, is the entrance of the private drive to the Bolton Abbey Woods (carriages admitted, but not motors or cycles; open 9-8, closed on Sun.), which descends to the river and (1/2 M.) the *Wooden Bridge* (rfmts.). Hence (fee 6*d.*) we ascend along the right bank, partly by the path and partly by the drive, keeping as close to the water as possible, to (1 M.) the ***Strid,** where the river contracts to a tumultuous rapid only a few feet wide, in the attempt to jump which several persons have lost their lives. Its story is told by Wordsworth in the 'Force of Prayer'. The carriage-drive ends here. We follow the path to the *Hawkstone* and the *Pembroke Seat* (view), to the left of which lies the Strid Cottage (rfmts. at Yew Tree Cottage, close by). Continuing to hug the river, we cross the *Barden Beck* and pass under (5 min.) an aqueduct across the Wharfe. A walk of 12 min. more brings us to *Barden Bridge,* 3-3 1/2 M. from Bolton Abbey. — To reach the ruins of **Barden Tower,** which was built by the 14th Lord Clifford (the 'Shepherd Lord'; d. 1523) and restored by Lady Anne (p. 399), we ascend the road to the left for 3-4 minutes. Adjacent is a picturesque old building, part farmhouse (rfmts.) and part chapel (still in use as Barden Church). — About 1/2 M. to the N. is *Gill Beck Waterfall.*

The return route from Barden Bridge to (3 1/2 M.) Bolton Abbey by the left bank of the Wharfe should be followed by walkers not going farther up the valley. We enter a cart-track close to the bridge and then (1 1/2 min.) follow the path to the right, which descends to (10 min.) the aqueduct. The path then enters the wood, passing various view-points, perhaps the finest of which is **Boyle's Seat* (25 min. from Barden Bridge). Beyond (5 min.) *Harrison's Seat,* at the fork, we follow the upper path. About 10 min. farther on we reach *Posforth Beck* (comp. p. 456). We cross the beck, pass *Queen Adelaide's Seat,* cross the road leading down to the Wooden Bridge (see above), and follow the cart-track to (1/4 hr.)

Pickle's Gill. Beyond this, a little way up the hill, the path to the stepping stones diverges to the right. A little farther on we may keep to the upper path. By the (1/4 hr.) *Stepping Stones*, 57 in number, or the adjacent bridge, we recross the stream to Bolton Abbey.

Instead of descending to the stepping stones we may continue our walk along the river to (1 M.) *Bolton Bridge*, 350 yds. from the Devonshire Arms (p. 454) and 4 M. from Ilkley (p. 454).

A digression up Posforth Gill (see p. 455) to the fall adds only 1/2 hr. to the walk. The path, diverging to the left, ascends high up on the right bank of the beck to (12 min.) the *Devonshire Seat* and (6 min.) the little **Park Waterfall*. We cross the stream just below the fall and return by the drive on the other side, through the *Bolton Deer Park*, to (10 min.) the lodge adjoining Queen Adelaide's Seat.

Upper Wharfedale, above Barden Bridge, is attractive also (motor-buses as far as Buckden). About 3 M. from Barden Bridge, on the right bank, is *Burnsall* (500 ft.; Red Lion, 10 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Fell House, 26 R., P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*); and 3 M. beyond that, on the left bank, is *Grassington* (650 ft.; Wilson Arms, P. 14*s.* 6*d.*), whence a railway runs to Skipton (see p. 397). The road goes on past the imposing *Kilnsey Crag* to (6 M.) **Kettlewell** (700 ft.; Race Horses, 11 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*; Blue Bell, 5 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*; Dale House, unlicensed, 12 beds, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), which lies in an open part of Wharfedale and serves as headquarters for excursions among the moors and limestone hills.

Among the points most often visited are *Arncliffe* (3 M.) and *Litton* (5 1/2 M.), in *Littondale*, to the W.; *Great Whernside* (2310 ft.; *View), which rises to the E.; and *Malham Cove* (p. 397; 8 M. to the S.W.). — Near the head of Wharfedale, 4 M. beyond Kettlewell, lies *Buckden* (Buck, P. 9*s.*), at the foot of *Buckden Pike* (2302 ft.). Hence fine but rough roads lead N. across the fells to Wensleydale: either through *Bishopdale* to *Aysgarth* (11 M.; p. 457); or viâ the *Stake Pass* (1812 ft.), the *Park Scar Force*, and *Semer Water* to *Askrigg* (11 1/2 M.; p. 457); or viâ *Beckermonds*, in *Langstrothdale*, and over *Fleet Moss* (1852 ft.) to *Hawes* (12 M.; p. 457).

B. From Northallerton to Hawes Junction. Wensleydale.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. to *Leyburn*, 17 1/2 M. in 3/4 hr. (3*s.* 7*d.*, 2*s.* 2*d.*); to *Hawes Junction*, 39 3/4 M. in 1 3/4-2 hrs. (7*s.* 1*d.*, 4*s.* 3*d.*).

Road (A 684), 35 1/2 M. — 8 M. *Bedale* (see below); 10 M. *Crakehall* (p. 457); 19 M. *Leyburn* (p. 457); 20 1/2 M. *Wensley* (p. 457); 22 1/2 M. *West Witton* (p. 457); 27 M. *Aysgarth* (p. 457); 31 1/2 M. *Bainbridge* (p. 457); 35 1/2 M. *Hawes* (p. 457). The road goes on to *Sedbergh* (15 1/2 M.; p. 391) and *Kendal* (25 1/2 M.; p. 394). — From Hawes the return should be made by the road on the N. bank, viâ *Hardraw* (2 M.; p. 457), *Askrigg* (7 1/2 M.; p. 457), and *Redmire* (14 1/2 M.; for Bolton Castle, p. 457), to (18 M.) Wensley.

Northallerton, see p. 432. — We cross the *Swale* beyond (3 M.) *Ainderby*. — 7 1/2 M. *Bedale* (Black Swan, 7 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 11*s.* 6*d.*) has a church (mainly E.E.), with a remarkable nave-arcade and interesting monuments. About 3 M. to the S. are the ruins of *Snape Castle*, built by the Nevilles but

recast by the Cecils in the 16th century. — About 4 M. to the N. of (9¾ M.) *Crakehall* is *Hornby Castle* (Duke of Leeds). — 11¼ M. *Jervaulx* (i. e. 'Ure vale'; pron. 'jervo') is 5 M. to the N.E. of **Jervaulx Abbey* (week-days 10-6, 6*d.*), colonized from Byland (p. 449) in 1150. The remains of the chapter-house, kitchen, etc., afford a good idea of the arrangements of a great Cistercian house; but of the church only fragments survive. Jervaulx Abbey marks the beginning of **Wensleydale* or (geologically) *Yoredale*, the upper vale of the *Ure*, noted for its pastoral scenery and its cheese.

17½ M. **Leyburn** (Golden Lion, 7 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*), a small stone-built town, is the best head-quarters for excursions in Wensleydale. Fine view from the *Shawl*, a limestone terrace 1 M. to the W.

About 2 M. to the S. is *Middleham* (White Swan, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), with the massive ruins of the castle of the Nevilles (O.W.; key at the cottage opposite; gratuity), begun in 1190. It was a favourite residence of the Earl of Warwick, the 'king-maker', and of Richard III.; and several chapters of Lytton's 'The Last of the Barons' are sited here. — *Richmond* (p. 458) is 9 M. to the N. of Leyburn, *Kettlewell* (p. 456) 16 M. to the S.W.

20 M. *Wensley* ('Woden's lea'; Star, at *West Witton*, 2 M. to the W., 4 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*). The church contains a parclose-screen (1506) from Easby Abbey (p. 458), now incorporated in the Bolton pew, choir-stalls (1527), a Flemish brass (14th cent.), and old-fashioned pews. *Bolton Hall*, 1 M. to the W., is the seat of Lord Bolton. — 22 M. *Redmire*. About 1 M. to the N.W. is **Bolton Castle* (fee to caretaker; closed on Sun.), the ancient home of the Scrope family till 1630, built in 1379 by Lord Richard, Chancellor of England. Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner here for six months in 1568-69. — 25 M. *Aysgarth* (Palmer Flatt, 16 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*). The church contains the rood-loft and reading-desk (late 15th cent.) from Jervaulx. **Aysgarth Force*, a fall of the Ure, is ½ M. below the bridge. Road to Kettlewell, see p. 456. — 29½ M. *Askrigg*, with a fine stone house dated 1678. To the N. are *Mill Gill Foss* and (1½ M.) *Whitfield Foss*, two waterfalls. To the S. is (1¼ M.) the charming village of *Bainbridge* (Rose & Crown, 8 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*), on the hill above which is an early Roman fort. To Kettlewell, see p. 456.

34 M. **Hawes** (Crown, 6 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; White Hart, 12 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), a quaint little moorland town, is another centre for excursions. About 1½ M. to the N. is **Hardraw Force* (key at the Green Dragon, Hardraw), nearly 100 ft. high. A steep road runs N. viâ the *Buttertubs Pass* (1726 ft.), with the Buttertubs, five holes in the limestone (50-100 ft. deep), to Muker (7½ M.; p. 458); to Kettlewell, see p. 456. — 39¾ M. *Hawes Junction*, see p. 398.

C. From Darlington to Richmond. Swaledale.

Railway. L. & N.E.R., 15 M. in 39 min. (*3s. 2d.*, *1s. 11d.*).

Darlington (Bank Top), see p. 433. — We leave the main line at (2¾ M.) *Croft Spa* (p. 433). — 11½ M. *Catterick Bridge* (*Bridge House, 17 R. from *7s.*, B. or L. *3s. 6d.*, D. *5s. 6d.*), the site of the Roman town of *Cataractonium*, with a bridge (1422-25) over the *Swale* and a racecourse. *Catterick Camp*, created during the war, is the principal military centre in the North of England.

15 M. **Richmond** (King's Head, 26 R. from *7s. 6d.*, B. *3s. 6d.*, L. *4s.*, D. *5s. 6d.*; Fleece, P. *10s.*), with 3883 inhab., is the most romantic old town in the North of England, grandly situated on the Swale, 600 ft. above sea-level. In the market-place is the quaint little church of Holy Trinity, and to the N. is the beautiful Perp. tower of the Grey Friars. Richmond owes its name ('riche mont') and origin to its *Castle (O.W.; week-days 10-4 or 6; courtyard open on Sun.; adm. *6d.*), which has a tall square Norman keep. Castle Walk commands a fine view of the valley. Henry VII., who inherited the title of Earl of Richmond, bestowed the name on his new palace at Sheen in Surrey.

A beautiful walk on the N. bank of the river leads to (1 M.) the ruins of *Easby Abbey* (adm. *7d.*; motor-cycle *6d.*, motor-car *1s.*), founded for Premonstratensian canons in 1152. — Other attractive walks may be taken to the racecourse (845 ft.; *View), 1¼ M. to the N.W., and to *Aske*, 2 M. to the N., seat of the Marquis of Zetland (grounds open on Wed. afternoon from June to Sept.). — *Hipswell*, 2 M. to the S.E., was the probable birthplace of John Wycliffe (d. 1384).

Richmond is the best headquarters for excursions in the wild and unspoilt ***Swaledale**. The main road through the valley leads viâ (11 M.) *Reeth* (Buck, 9 beds, R. *5s.*, B. or L. *3s.*, D. *1s.*, P. from *12s. 6d.*) to (20 M.) *Muker* (Farmer's Arms). From Reeth rough roads, diverging N.W. through *Arkengarthdale*, lead to Barnard Castle (15 M.; see below) and viâ (11 M.) *Tan Hill*, with the highest licensed house in England (1732 ft.), to Brough (20 M.; p. 398). From Muker roads, likewise rough, run S.E. to Askrigg (p. 157), S.W. to Hawes (see p. 157), and N.W. viâ (3 M.) *Keld* (Cat-Hole, P. from *8s.*), near which is *Kisdon Force*, to Kirkby Stephen (14 M.; p. 398).

D. From Darlington to Penrith. Teesdale.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. to *Barnard Castle*, 16¾ M. in 40 min. (*3s. 6d.*, *2s. 1d.*); to *Penrith*, 61¾ M. in 2¾-3 hrs. (*13s. 6d.*, *8s. 1d.*).

Road (A 67 to Bowes, then A 66), 54½ M. — 10½ M. *Winston*; 16½ M. **Barnard Castle** (see below; r. for Teesdale); 20½ M. *Bowes* (p. 159); 33½ M. *Brough* (p. 398); 41½ M. **Appleby** (p. 398); 54 M. *Brougham Castle* (p. 395); 54½ M. *Penrith* (p. 395).

Darlington (Bank Top and North Road stations), see p. 433. — The railway ascends the valley of the *Tees*, which separates Yorkshire (p. 430) from Durham (p. 433).

16¾ M. **Barnard Castle** (rfmts.; King's Head, 20 R. from *5s.*, B. *3s.*, L. *3s. 6d.*, D. *4s. 6d.*, P. *14s.*), a Durham town of 4737 inhab. on the Tees. The picturesque ruined castle (daily, including Sun.;

3d.), entered through the yard of the King's Head and situated on a height above the river, was built c. 1112-32 by Bernard de Baliol. 'Richard III.'s Window' commands a view of the river.

In Westwick Road, on the E. side of the town, is the imposing ***Bowes Museum** (open free on week-days 10-4, 5, or 6; on Fri. from 1 p.m.), founded in 1869-85 by John Bowes and his wife the Countess of Montalbo, of Streatlam Castle. The building, in the French Renaissance style, was designed by Jules Pellechet. It contains a fine collection of French and Flemish tapestries, French furniture, Melanesian and Polynesian curios, French ceramics, needlework, ivories, and glass. The paintings, chiefly of the Spanish and French schools, include works by *Goya* (The artist's brother, J. A. Melandez-Valdez, Interior of a prison), *El Greco* (St. Peter), *Zurbaran* (Ascension of St. Francis), *Juan Carreño* (Belshazzar's feast), *Reynolds* (Mrs. Thrale), *Hogarth* (Moll Davies), *J. L. David* (Napoleon I.), and landscapes by *Courbet* and *Robert*.

Staindrop, 5½ M. to the N.E. (motorbuses), has a collegiate church with Neville monuments. Close by is **Raby Castle* (Lord Barnard), seat of the Nevilles and Vanes (adm. on week-days, 10.30-12.30 and 2-4, on application to the secretary or at the estate office: fee 1s., Thurs. 2s. 6d.).

Barnard Castle is the best headquarters for visitors to **Teesdale**, which is shared between Yorkshire and Durham. About 1½ M. to the S.E., near the Richmond road, are the ruins of *Egglestone Abbey* (O.W.: open free daily), a house of Premonstratensian canons. Farther on the road passes the single-arched *Abbey Bridge* (1773), skirts the park of *Rokeby*, immortalized in Scott's poem, and crosses (2 M.) *Greta Bridge*. On the N. side of the park is the *Meeting of the Greta and the Tees, near which is *Mortham Tower*, a 15th cent. 'peel'.

From Barnard Castle to Middleton-in-Teesdale, 8¾ M., L. & N.E.R. in 25 min. (1s. 10½d., 1s. 1½d.). — The railway ascends the S. or Yorkshire bank of the Tees. — 2¾ M. *Cotherstone* is noted for its cheese. — 5½ M. *Romaldkirk* has an interesting church. — 8¾ M. *Middleton-in-Teesdale* (750 ft.: Cleveland Arms, plain, 6 R. from 3s. 6d., B. 3s. 6d., L. 4s., D. 5s., P. 10s. 6d.), with abandoned lead-mines. Upper Teesdale, above Middleton, is a happy hunting-ground for botanists. Motor-coaches meet the trains in summer to convey visitors to **High Force* (daily, including Sun., 3d.: inn), 6 M. farther on, one of the finest waterfalls in England (72 ft. high), in a rocky cauldron, with a chaos of basaltic crags above. The road goes on to Alston (18 M.: p. 461), attaining a height of 1962 ft. and passing (3 M.) the Langdon Beck Hotel (P. 10s. 6d.), whence good walkers may cross the moors W. to (4 M.) the fine cascade of *Caldron Snout*, where three counties meet. To the S. rises *Mickle Fell* (2591 ft.; view), the highest mountain in Yorkshire. From Caldron Snout walkers may go on to Appleby (12 M.: p. 398) viâ (5 M.) **High Cup Nick*.

☞ A branch-line and motorbuses connect Barnard Castle with *Bishop Auckland* (15 M.; p. 437). — Road to *Reeth*, see p. 458.

Beyond (19 M.) *Lartington* the railway crosses *Deepdale* by a viaduct 160 ft. high. — 22¾ M. *Bowes* (930 ft.; Unicorn, 7 R. from 3s., B. 3s., L. 3s. 6d.), on the site of the Roman *Lavatræ*, has a ruined 'peel' (1187), opposite which is the reputed original of Dotheboys Hall in 'Nicholas Nickleby'. The 'Edwin and Emma' of David Mallet's poem are buried in the churchyard. — The line crosses *Stainmore Forest*, reaching its highest point (1378 ft.) at the boundary of Westmorland (p. 394). Fine views as we descend. — 33 M. *Barras*. — 39½ M. *Kirkby Stephen*, see p. 398. Some of the trains diverge here for *Tebay* (11¾ M.; p. 394), while the others go on viâ *Appleby* (50½ M.; p. 398) to *Penrith* (64¾ M.; p. 395).

57. From Carlisle to Newcastle.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. to *Newcastle*, 60¼ M. in 1½-2½ hrs. (12*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*). This line descends the picturesque valleys of the South Tyne and the Tyne, running roughly parallel with the course of the Roman Wall.

Road. *A.* Viâ Hexham (A 69). 57½ M. — We leave Carlisle by Warwick Road (Pl. C, D, 4). — 9 M. *Brampton* (see below); 11 M. *Naworth* (see below); 18 M. *Greenhead* (p. 461); 21 M. *Haltwhistle* (p. 461); 26 M. *Bardon Mill* (p. 461); 30 M. *Haydon Bridge* (p. 461); 36½ M. **Hexham** (p. 462); 40½ M. *Corbridge* (p. 462); 50 M. *Heddon-on-the-Wall* (p. 461). — We enter (57½ M.) *Newcastle* (p. 438) by Westgate Road (Pl. A, B. 3, 4).

B. By the Roman Wall. 59½ M. — We leave Carlisle by Albert Place (Pl. C, 1). — 9½ M. *Brampton* (see below); 12 M. *Lanercost Priory* (see below); 16½ M. *Birdoswald* (p. 461); 18½ M. *Gilsland* station (see below); 20½ M. *Greenhead* (p. 461); 24 M. *Great Chesters* (p. 461); 29 M. *Housesteads* (p. 461); 33 M. *Carrawburgh* (p. 461); 37½ M. *Chesters* (p. 461); 38 M. *Chollerford* (p. 461); 43 M. *Humnum* (p. 461); 50½ M. *Rudchester* (p. 461); 52 M. *Heddon-on-the-Wall*, and thence as above.

Carlisle, see p. 399. — 4½ M. *Wetheral* (Crown, 8 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*) is beautifully situated in the valley of the *Eden*. The *Monument to Mrs. Howard in the church is generally considered to be the masterpiece of Joseph Nollekens (d. 1823). Opposite (ferry) is the modern *Corby Castle*, the beautiful walks of which are open to visitors on Wed. (adm. 6*d.*). — 11 M. *Brampton* (White Lion, 6 beds; Sand House, Howard Arms, D., R., & B. 9*s.*, both temperance) has a church built from the designs of Philip Webb in 1878, with windows by Burne-Jones. In the churchyard at *Bewcastle*, 10 M. to the N., is a famous *Runic Cross, which is generally considered to date from c. 675 (comp. p. 554). — 12½ M. *Naworth* (pron. 'nah-worth'; inn).

***Naworth Castle**, the residence of the Earl of Carlisle, ½ M. to the N., is most intimately associated with 'Belted Will' (Lord William Howard, 1563-1640), who figures in Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'. The castle contains armour, tapestry, and portraits (open on Mon., Thurs., and Sat. in summer, 2-5; adm. 1*s.*). — About 1 M. to the N. of Naworth Castle are the picturesque remains of ***Lanercost Priory** (week-days, 6*d.*), founded for Austin canons in 1169. The restored nave of the priory church is now the parish church, with windows by Burne-Jones. The tombs of the Dacres and the Howards, the conventual buildings, and the Roman antiquities are interesting. Close by is the Lanercost Hotel (temperance, P. 10*s.*).

17¾ M. *Gilsland*, in Northumberland (p. 438), is the station for **Gilsland Spa** (700 ft.; Orchard House, unlicensed, 22 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 10*s.*), which lies 1¼ M. to the N., in the wooded valley of the *Irthing* (omnibus). Its sulphur and chalybeate springs and the pretty scenery of the neighbourhood attract visitors in search of a quiet watering-place. Sir Walter Scott has immortalized the district in 'Guy Mannering'. The 'Popping Stone', where Scott is said to have proposed to Charlotte Carpenter or Charpentier, and the 'Kissing Bush', where he sealed the compact, are pointed out.

Gilsland station is one of the most convenient points whence to visit the ***Roman Wall,** which was constructed across the N. of England, from Bowness (p. 400) on the Solway to Wallsend (p. 440) on the Tyne, a distance of 73½ M. This huge fortification consisted of a *Vallum,* i.e. a fosse and three 'aggera' or earthen ramparts, running to the S. of a *Stone Wall* or *Murus,* which has a ditch on its N. side. On the S. side likewise ran a military road. Authorities differ as to the date of the vallum and murus, but the latter is now generally regarded as the work of Emperor Hadrian (A.D. 117-38; restored by Severus, 208-211), while the former is older. The stone wall, 8 ft. thick and now 6 ft. high in places, consists of a core of rubble and concrete, faced with ashlar. It was guarded by *Military Stations* (some of which were constructed by Agricola in 79), garrisoned by cohorts of Roman soldiers. At intervals of a Roman mile were *Mile Castles* or *Castella,* to contain 100 men each, and between each pair of forts were two watch-towers. The sites of nineteen of the stations have been identified. Many Roman stones (some of them with inscriptions) were used in the construction of neighbouring buildings. Comp. Dr. Bruce's handbook (1909), 'Hadrian's Wall', by Jessie Mothersole (1922), and R. G. Collingwood's guide (1926). — At *Birdoswald,* 2 M. to the W. of Gilsland Station, are the remains of *Amboglanna* (adm. 6*d.*), adjoined on the W. by a very complete fragment of the wall. At *Willowford,* close by, where the wall crosses the Irthing, the remains of four bridges and a large tower were discovered in 1924. The archæologist will find much to interest him in following the line of the Roman wall eastwards (fine scenery) from Gilsland Station viâ the military stations of *Magna* (see below) and *Æsica,* at *Great Chesters,* and *Pilgrims' Gap,* with the best-preserved mile-castle, to (8 M.) **Borcovicium* (adm. 6*d.*), situated at *Housesteads* (Bardon Mill station, see below), a little to the W. of which is another fine mile-castle, while 2 M. to the S., at *Chesterholm,* is the outlying Roman station of *Vindolana,* with a milestone still in situ. To the N. are the pretty little *Northumberland Lakes.* From Borcovicium we proceed viâ (1 M.) *Procolitia,* at *Carrawburgh,* to (8 M.) *Chollerford* (George, by the bridge, 10 R. from 6*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 14*s.* 6*d.*), near which, within a mile of Humshaugh railway station (p. 462), is the military station of **Cilurnum,* the most perfect on the wall. With its six gateways, forum, prætorium, hypocausts, etc., it is situated in the grounds of *Chesters* (open on week-days till 5 p.m.; adm. 1*s.*, Tues. and Sat. 6*d.*), at the lodge of which is a fine collection of Roman antiquities from all parts of the wall. Outside the camp is a villa or bathing establishment, and on the opposite bank of the river are the foundations of a Roman bridge over the Tyne, which has here changed its course since antiquity. Farther E. the main road to Newcastle runs on the foundations of the wall, of which few traces survive. We pass the sites of (5½ M.) *Hunnum,* near *Halton,* with its picturesque old tower, and (12½ M.) *Vindobala,* at *Rudchester.* At *Heddon-on-the-Wall,* 1 M. farther on, we rejoin the railway (p. 462).

19¾ M. *Greenhead* is near the site of Magna (see above). — 23¼ M. *Haltwhistle,* with an interesting 13th cent. church, is the junction for (13 M.) *Alston* (960 ft.: Hillcrest, unlicensed, 14 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Blue Bell, 7 beds, P. 10*s.*), a picturesque little town, finely situated on the slopes of the Pennine Hills and said to be the highest market-town in England. Road thence to High Force and Middleton-in-Teesdale, see p. 459. — We then descend the picturesque valley of the *South Tyne.* — 27¾ M. *Bardon Mill* (inns) is the nearest station to the Roman remains at Housesteads (see above), which lie 3¾ M. to the N. — 32 M. *Haydon Bridge.*

39½ M. **Hexham** (Hydro, licensed, 70 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Abbey, private, 40 R., R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Royal, commercial, 10 beds, R. & B. 8*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), a town with 8849 inhab., on the S. bank of the *Tyne*. In the market-place is a 15th cent. moot-hall, with a tower, behind which is the mediæval prison (1330; now the Manor Office).

The priory-church, now known as the ****Abbey**, is an admirable example of E.E. architecture. The first church on this site, built by St. Wilfrid in 674, became the seat of a bishopric, united in 821 with Lindisfarne (p. 442). The Saxon church was destroyed by the Danes, and a new church, founded for Austin canons in 1113, was burnt by the Scots. The choir, transepts, and tower of the present structure, the E. end of which was disastrously restored in 1858, date from the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th cent.; the nave is modern, by Temple Moore (1908).

The transepts, 156 ft. in length, have E. aisles and a beautiful triforium and clerestory. The N. transept, with its fine lancet windows, is the richest part of the whole edifice. In the S. transept is a massive night-stair, ascending to the monks' dormitory (now destroyed). At its foot is a Roman memorial slab (2nd cent.). The beautiful choir has a remarkable triforium and clerestory, 15th cent. stalls with misericords, a unique wooden pulpitum (c. 1500; W. end) with painted portraits of bishops, a Saxon 'fridstol' (p. 164; originally the bishop's chair), and a silver processional cross (Coptic; 5th cent.). On the S. side is the wooden chantry of Robert Ogle (d. 1410); on the N., the chantry of Prior Leschman (d. 1491), a fragment of the choir-screen with bishops' portraits (15th cent.), and four panels of a 'Dance of Death'. Beneath the choir are the foundations of the apse of the Saxon church, and beneath the nave is the Saxon *Crypt, or 'confessio' (comp. p. 452). Fragments of the monastic buildings survive, including part of the cloister, the vestibule of the chapter-house, and the Norman gateway.

In 1464 Henry VI. was defeated by the Yorkists 2½ M. to the S.E. of Hexham. — *Blanchland* (Lord Crewe Arms, 12 beds, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 11*s.*), in the moors 10 M. to the S., has a curious village square and a church incorporating the remains of a Premonstratensian abbey of 1165. — Branch-lines run from Hexham S. to (13½ M.) *Allendale*, and N. to *Riccarton Junction* (42 M.; p. 516) viâ (5 M.) *Humshaugh* (pron. 'hums-haff': for Cilurnum, p. 461), and *Reedsmouth* (15¼ M.; junction for Morpeth, p. 441).

Near (42½ M.) *Corbridge* (Wheat Sheaf, P. 8*s.* 6*d.*), which has a Saxon church-tower (11th cent.) with a Roman arch beneath it, is the site of the Romano-British town of *Corstopitum*, where the forum, two granaries, and a fountain have been excavated since 1908 (no adm.). About 3 M. to the N. is *Aydon Castle*, a fortified manor-house of 1305. — 47¼ M. *Stocksfield*. *Bywell*, on the N. bank of the Tyne, has a Saxon church-tower and a 15th cent. gatehouse. We enter the mining district. — 49¾ M. *Prudhoe*, with a ruined castle. — At (51¾ M.) *Wylam* George Stephenson (p. 295) was born. On an alternative line from North Wylam to Newcastle is (1¾ M.) *Heddon-on-the-Wall* (p. 461).

60¼ M. *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, see p. 438.

58. From York to Beverley and Hull.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. to *Beverley*. 33¾ M. in ¾-1¼ hr. (6*s*. 11*d*., 4*s*. 2*d*.); to *Hull*, 42 M. in 1-1¾ hr. (8*s*. 9*d*., 5*s*. 3*d*.). — Alternative route to Hull viâ *Selby* (46¼ M. in 2-2¼ hrs.), see p. 431.

Road (A 66), 38 M. — We leave York by St. Lawrence St. (Pl. F, 4). — 11½ M. *Barmby-on-the-Moor* (l. for Pocklington, see below); 19½ M. *Market Weighton* (see below); 29½ M. **Beverley** (see below). — We enter (38 M.) *Hull* (p. 461) by Beverley Road (Pl. B, C, 1).

York, see R. 54. — 9¼ M. *Stamford Bridge*, on the *Derwent*, was the scene of Harold's victory over his brother Tostig and Harold Hardrada, King of Norway, in 1066. — 16 M. *Pocklington* (Feathers, T.H., 4 R., R. & B. from 6*s*. 6*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*.), situated at the foot of the W. escarpment of the Yorkshire Wolds, an undulating chalk-district, has a large E.E. church, with a Perp. tower and finely carved capitals. — At (22¼ M.) *Market Weighton* (pron. 'weeton'; rfmts.; Londesborough Arms, 12 R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.) we cross the line from Selby to Bridlington (p. 431).

33¾ M. **Beverley** (rfmts.; Beverley Arms, 17 beds, R. & B. 8*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. 12*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 13,469 inhab., with a race-course, is the capital of the East Riding (p. 430).

The **Minster, on the S.E. side of the town, surpasses many English cathedrals in beauty and size (334 ft. long, 64 ft. wide, and 168 ft. across the transepts) and has not only a double set of transepts but double aisles in its W. transept. It occupies the site of a monastery founded by St. John of Beverley (d. 721), Bishop of York, and reconstituted by King Athelstan c. 828 as a college of secular canons. The choir and transepts, with their beautiful façades, are in the purest E.E. style (second quarter of 13th cent.), the nave is Dec. (begun c. 1308; p. lv), and the W. towers (200 ft.; p. lxi) and N. porch are Perp. (15th cent.); but the whole church has been blended into a single harmonious design. Services on week-days at 8 and 5 (Thurs. at 7.30), on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3, and 6.30.

We enter by the N.W. porch (open 9.30-4.30). The Nave has been criticized for the flatness of its depressed vaulting. Among its most noticeable points are the triforium arcade, the musical angels above the piers, the tabernacle-work below the W. window, the late-Norman font (near the S. door), and the 'Maiden's Tomb' (5th bay on the S. side). — West Transepts. It is noteworthy that the use of Purbeck marble is confined to the E. end of the church. In the E. aisle of the N. arm is the altar-tomb of an unidentified priest (14th cent.). The E. aisle of the S. transept has been fitted up as a war memorial chapel. — The *Choir (adm. 6*d*., free on Tues.), a superb example of E.E., the details of which repay close inspection, is separated from the nave by a modern organ-screen and contains sixty-eight *Stalls (1520), with canopies and miserí-cords (the largest collection in England). The wooden sedilia (14th cent.) should also be noticed. Between the choir and the N.E. transept is the **Percy Shrine*, the supposed tomb of Eleanor Fitzalan (d. 1328), wife of the first Lord Percy, a good view of which is obtained from the top of the reredos (14th cent., restored). In the N. aisle is an exquisite

double staircase (E.E.) leading to the vanished chapter-house. Behind the high altar is the *Lady Chapel or retro-choir, with the great E. window (Perp.), containing fragmentary old glass, and, at the end of the N. aisle, the ancient stone *Fridstol*, or 'chair of peace', recalling the privilege of sanctuary granted to the minster by Athelstan. The *Percy Chapel*, adjoining the N.E. transept, contains the tomb of the 4th Earl of Northumberland (d. 1489). — View from the N.W. tower (3*d.*).

St. Mary's, to the N. of the market-place, is a large cruciform church (197 ft. long, 113 ft. across the transepts) with an early-Dec. chancel, a Perp. nave, and features of earlier date. Among the points of interest are the W. front, the S. porch, the panelled ceiling of the chancel (with repainted portraits of English sovereigns), the choir-stalls with their misericords, the Flemish or St. Michael's Chapel (a priest's chamber above the N. choir-aisle; apply to the verger), with flamboyant tracery, and the sculptural decoration throughout. Beyond St. Mary's is the brick-built *North Bar* (1409-10), the only surviving town-gate.

From Beverley to *Scarborough*, see p. 468.

38 M. *Cottingham* (Duke of Cumberland, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*). The church (Dec., with Perp. chancel and tower) contains the brass of Nicholas de Luda (d. 1383; restored).

42 M. **Hull.** — Railway Stations. *Paragon* (Pl. B, C, 2; rfmts.), for the L. & N.E.R.; *New Holland* (p. 356), also L. & N.E.R., reached from Victoria or Corporation Pier (Pl. D, E, 4; railway booking office opposite; rfmts.) by steam-ferry (see below).

Hotels. **Royal Station* (Pl. a; C, 2), owned by the L. & N.E.R., 94 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Imperial* (Pl. b; C, 2), R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*; *Grosvenor* (Pl. d; C, 2, 3), commercial, 60 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Vittoria* (Pl. e; D, 3), R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*; *White House* (Pl. h; C, 2), unlicensed, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*; *George* (Pl. f; D, 2, 3), R. & B. 8*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*; *York*, 53 Anlaby Road (Pl. A, B, 3), temperance.

Taxicabs. First mile 1*s.* 6*d.*, then 3*d.* per $^1/_6$ M. Double fares between midnight and 6 a.m. — Tramways, see the Plan. — Motorbuses to *Withernsea*, *Beverley*, *Driffield*, *Bridlington*, etc.

Steam Ferry from Victoria or Corporation Pier (Pl. D, E, 4) to *New Holland* (p. 355): toll 6*d.*, motor-cycle 11*d.*, with side-car 1*s.* 9*d.*, motor-car 6*s.* 2*d.* or 8*s.* 9*d.* (crane charges 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.*). Another ferry plies to *Barton-upon-Humber* (p. 356). — Steamers to *Amsterdam*, *Antwerp*, *Copenhagen*, *Hamburg*, *Oslo*, *Rotterdam*, and *Zeebrugge*, see pp. xv, xvi; to *Newcastle* and *Aberdeen*, see p. 617.

Post Office (Pl. D, 2). — *Thos. Cook & Son*, 5 Carr Lane (Pl. C, 2).

Theatres. *Grand* (Pl. D, 2); *Little* (repertory), Kingston Square (Pl. D, 2). — Music Halls. *Alexandra* (Pl. D, 2); *Tivoli* (Pl. C, 2); *Palace* (Pl. B, 3).

American Consulate, Prudential Buildings, King Edward St. (Pl. C, 2).

Hull, officially *Kingston-upon-Hull*, a city and seaport of 287,150 inhab., is situated on the N. bank of the *Humber* (the estuary of the Trent and the Ouse; here 2 M. wide), 20 M. from the sea. It derives its name from the little river *Hull* (Pl. E, 2, 3) and from the foundation of the seaport by Edward I. in 1296. Hull trades with Northern Europe and is the headquarters of a fleet of steam-trawlers. It is the greatest centre in the world for the crushing of oil-

HULL
1:25,000
0 500 1000 1320 Feet
¼ Mile
100 200 300 400 500 Metres
RIVER HUMBER
Victoria Dock
Timber Pond No 1
Albert Dock
Queen's Dock
Princes Dock
Railway Dock
Humber Dock
Old Harbour
Victoria Pier
East Pier
West Pier
Lightship
Ferry to New Holland
Paragon Station
Botanic Gardens Sta
General Cemetery
Spring Bank
Hymer's College
Boulevard
Anlaby 2 M.
Beverley
Scarborough
Leeds
Selby 33 M.
Hornsea 16 M.
Withernsea
Patrington 9 M.
Southcoates Sta
Free Library
Recreation Ground
Gas Works
Sailors' Hosp.
Infirmary
Market
St Stephens
Palace
St Thomas's
St James's
St Barnabas's
Trinity House
Holy Trinity
Custom House
Exchange
Post Office
Corn Exchange
Central Dry Docks
Goods Sta.
Timber Basin
Outer Basin
Half Tide Basin
Foreign Cattle Depot
Drypool Bridge
Drypool Green
Wilberforce Basin
Beaumont St.
Spring St.
Wellington St.
Waverley St.
Anlaby Road
Hessle Road
Beverley Road
Spring Bank
Princes Avenue
Cleveland St.
Jameson St.
Prospect St.
Scott St.
Dock Street
Humber Street
Castle Street
Whitefriargate
Market Place
Lowgate
Bishop Lane
Trinity Ho.
Charterhouse
Assembly Rooms
Grand Theatre
Theatre Royal
Mansion House
Police Barracks
Infantry Barracks
Workhouse
Wyndham St.
Witham
Dagger Lane
Land of Green Ginger
Whitefriargate
Bowlalley Lane
Silver St.
Lowgate
Bishop Lane
Trinity Ho.
Charterhouse
Assembly Rooms
Grand Theatre
Theatre Royal
Mansion House
Police Barracks
Infantry Barracks
Workhouse
Wyndham St.
Witham
Dagger Lane
Land of Green Ginger

Based on the Ordnance Survey, by permission

Wagner & Debes' Geogl. Estabt. Leipzig

seed and has large warehouses for wool and factories for soap, lard, starch and 'blue' (Reckitt's), etc. The docks extend along the Humber for nearly 7 M., and have a total water-area of 247 acres. The oldest is the Queen's Dock (Pl. D, 2; 1778), and the largest are the King George Dock and the Alexandra Dock (each about 53 acres).

From the Paragon Station (Pl. B, C, 2) Paragon St. leads E. to Queen Victoria Square, which contains the *City Hall*, the *Dock Office*, and the new *Ferens Art Gallery* (10-5, Sun. 2.30-4.30). We pass the monument to Wilberforce (see below; 1834) and cross Monument Bridge. From Whitefriargate Trinity House Lane leads to the right, past *Trinity House*, founded in 1369 for the relief of distressed mariners and rebuilt in 1758, to ***Holy Trinity** (Pl. D, 3; open 9-4, Sat. 9-12), in cubic space the largest parish church in the kingdom (285 ft. long, 98 ft. wide), with a fine tower, a Perp. nave, and a Dec. chancel and transepts that are interesting as an early example of brick-work (14th cent. comp. p. lix). The columns, with their small carved capitals, are exceedingly slender. The font (late-Perp.) and the strange modern glass are noteworthy. On the S.W. side of the church is the old *Grammar School*, founded in 1486 and dating from 1583, where Andrew Marvell (p. 466; M.P. for Hull in 1659-78), whose father was headmaster, and Wilberforce were educated. In the market-place, at the E. end of the church, is a gilded equestrian statue of William III., by Peter Scheemakers (1734). Queen St. leads hence to the right to the *Victoria* or *Corporation Pier* (Pl. D, 4), which affords a good view of the Humber. We retrace our steps to Humber St., turn to the right, and soon reach the narrow High St. (Pl. D, 2, 3), now lined with warehouses. At No. 35 is the *Museum of Commerce and Transport* (10-5, Sun. 2.30-4.30). No. 25, the house (dating from c. 1600) in which William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was born, is now the *Wilberforce Museum* (10-5, Sun. 2.30-4.30), with relics of Wilberforce and Marvell, the slave-trade, and the whale-fishery. The *Guildhall* (1912) and *Law Courts* (1908) were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper. — The *Municipal Museum* of natural history, archæology, and applied art, with good ceramics, is in Albion St. (Pl. C, 2; 10-5, Sun. 2.30-4.30).

Visits may also be paid to *Pickering Park*, 3 M. to the N., with a museum of fisheries and shipping (10-5, Sun. 2.30-4.30); and to the *Cemetery* (Pl. A, 1), which contains a monument to the British and American airmen killed by the fall of the airship R 38 into the Humber in 1921. — St. Mary's, at *Sculcoates*, a N. suburb, contains a tombstone with an inscription in shortland (1761). — In Cottingham Road, 2 M. to the N.W. of the centre of the city, is the site for the *University College*.

The flat district of *Holderness*, between the Wolds and the sea, is intersected by branch-lines from Hull to (15½ M.) *Hornsea* (Alexandra, R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*., P. 10*s*. 6*d*.), with a picturesque mere, and to (20¾ M.) *Withernsea* (Queen's, 20 beds, R. from 4*s*., B. 2*s* 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*., P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.; Pier, 10 beds), two seaside resorts. On the way, to the latter we pass (8¼ M.) *Hedon* (pron. 'heddon'), the *Church of which (the 'King of Holderness') has a Dec. nave, E.E. choir and transepts,

and a Perp. tower, and (17 M.) *Patrington*, which has a *Church (the 'Queen of Holderness') in the Dec. style, with a noble spire and a well-preserved Easter Sepulchre. Andrew Marvell (1621-78), the poet, was born at *Winestead* (1½ M. to the N. of Patrington), where his father was rector. About 12 M. to the S.E. of Patrington is *Spurn Head*, a curious sandy promontory with a lighthouse 127 ft. high. The port of *Ravenspur*, where Henry IV. landed in 1399 and Edward IV. in 1471, has completely disappeared.

From Hull to Sheffield, 71½ M., L. & N.E.R. in 2 hrs. (11*s.* 1*d.*, 6*s.* 8*d.*). — We pass through the Drewton Tunnel (2116 yds.). — 24 M. *South Howden* (p. 431). — 63 M. *Cudworth*, and thence to Sheffield, see p. 396.

From Hull to *Selby*, see p. 431; to *Doncaster*, see p. 430; to *Scarborough*, see p. 468. Viâ New Holland to *Lincoln*, see pp. 356, 352; to *Grimsby*, see p. 356.

59. From York to Scarborough and Whitby.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. to *Scarborough*, 42 M. in 1-1¾ hr. (8*s.* 9*d.*, 5*s.* 3*d.*); to *Whitby*, 56¼ M. in 2-2⅓ hrs. (11*s.* 8*d.*, 7*s.* 10*d.*). Whitby may also be reached viâ Scarborough (see p. 468).

Road *A*. From York to Whitby viâ Scarborough (A 64, 171), 60½ M. — We leave York by Monkgate (Pl. D, E, 1). — 10½ M. *Barton Hill* station (l. for Castle Howard; r., farther on, for Kirkham Abbey, see below); 17½ M. *Malton* (see below); 31½ M. *Ganton* (see below). — We enter (40½ M.) **Scarborough** (p. 467) by Falsgrave Road (Pl. A, 4) and leave it by Peasholm Road (Pl. A, 1). — 45½ M. *Cloughton* (p. 468; r. for Hayburn Wyke and Ravenscar); 57 M. *Hawsker* (r. for Robin Hood's Bay, p. 468); 60½ M. *Whitby* (p. 469).

B. From York to Whitby direct (A 64 to Malton, then A 169), 46½ M. — To (17½ M.) *Malton*, see above. — 26 M. *Pickering* (p. 469); 42 M. *Sleights* (p. 469); 46½ M. *Whitby* (p. 469).

York, see R. 54. — About 3 M. to the N.W. of (9¼ M.) *Flaxton* is *Sheriff Hutton*, with a ruined castle of the Nevilles. — 15 M. *Kirkham Abbey*, in the beautiful valley of the *Derwent*, was a priory of Austin canons founded in 1121 by Walter Espec (p. 449; visitors admitted); the ruins include the gatehouse, the cloisters, and an exquisite lavatorium. — 15¾ M. *Castle Howard*, 3½ M. to the N.W. of the station, is the magnificent Palladian seat of the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, erected for the 3rd Earl of Carlisle in 1701-14 by Sir John Vanbrugh, whose first work it was. It contains a fine picture-gallery (shown on Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 1-5, and bank holidays, 10-12 and 1-5; adm. 1*s.*). Vehicles are left near the obelisk. The park is open daily. — 21 M. *Malton* (rfmts.; Talbot, 20 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 4438 inhab., with racing stables. Old Malton church, 1 M. to the N.E., is the nave of a Gilbertine priory-church (founded c. 1150; comp. p. 348). The Whitby line diverges here (see p. 469); to Gilling, see p. 449; to Driffield, see p. 468. — 34½ M. *Ganton*, with an excellent golf-course. — At (39 M.) *Seamer* we are joined by the lines from Hull (see p. 468) and Pickering (see p. 469).

42 M. Scarborough. — *Rfmts.* — PLAN, see p. 465. — HOTELS. **Crown* (Pl. c; B, 4), 95 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.* 6*d.*; **Prince of Wales* (Pl. b; B, 5), R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; **Grand* (Pl. a; B, 3), 300 beds from 6*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; **Pavilion* (Pl. g; A, B, 3), 100 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*; **Royal* (Pl. h; B, 3), 200 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.*; *Cambridge* (Pl. d; B, 5), 80 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Balmoral* (Pl. i; B, 3), 60 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Salisbury* (Pl. s; B, 3), 50 R., R. & B. from 8*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Victoria* (Pl. k; A, 4), R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Clarence Gardens* (Pl. f; A, 1), P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*; *Queen's* (Pl. e; B, 1), 80 R., R. & B. 10*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 14*s.*; *North Eastern* (Pl. i; B, 3), P. from 13*s.*; *Talbot* (Pl. n; B, 3), P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Castle* (Pl. m; B, 3), 40 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.* Unlicensed: *Premier* (Pl. p; B, 5), 12 R., P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*; **Waverley* (Pl. r; A, 3, 4), R. from 7*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*; *Westfield*, opposite the station, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*

CABS. Taxicabs: first mile 1*s.* 6*d.*, then 3*d.* per $^1/_6$ M. Horse-cabs 1*s.* 6*d.* per M. or per $^1/_4$ hr.; with two horses 6*d.* extra.

TRAMWAYS, see the Plan. — LIFTS ascend St. Nicholas Cliff (Pl. B, C, 3), and the South Cliff (Pl. B, C, 5). — MOTORBUSES to *Cloughton*, *Filey* and *Bridlington*, *Ganton* and *Malton*, *Forge Valley* and *Pickering*, and *Langdale End*. — MOTOR COACHES in summer to *Robin Hood's Bay*, *Goathland*, *Rievaulx Abbey*, *Flamborough*, etc.

STEAMERS in summer to *Bridlington*, *Whitby*, etc. — MOTOR BOATS. First hour 1*s.* 6*d.* per passenger, then 6*d.* per $^1/_4$ hr.

POST OFFICE (Pl. B, 3). — BATHING from the sandy beach or in the bathing pool (Pl. C, 6).

THEATRE. *Grand Opera House* (Pl. B, 3). — Concerts, dancing, etc., at the *Spa* (Pl. C, 4), the *Floral Hall* (Pl. A, 1), *Arcadia* (Pl. C, 3), *Olympia* (Pl. C, 3), the *Grand Pavilion* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), *Gala Land* (Pl. C, 3), etc. — Musical festival and chess week in May, tennis tournament in Aug., and cricket festival, golf week, and angling festival in September.

Scarborough, 'Queen of Watering Places', with 46,179 inhab., is the leading seaside resort in the North of England, beautifully situated on two bays. Attractive gardens have been laid out on the sides of the cliffs. — On Dec. 16th, 1914, it was bombarded by German battle-cruisers, with a loss of nineteen lives.

The bold promontory between the two bays is surmounted by a ruined *Castle* (Pl. D, 2; O.W.; daily, including Sun., 8-dusk, 3*d.*), dating from the reign of Henry II. and commanding a fine view. In the Civil War it was twice besieged and captured by Parliament (1645 and 1648). George Fox, the Quaker, was imprisoned here for fifteen months in 1665-66. The walls and the fragmentary Norman keep remain, and on the edge of the cliff are the foundations of a late-Roman signal station (O.W.). A marine drive (toll 2*d.*) skirts the base of the Castle Hill. *St. Mary's* (Pl. C, 2) dates from the Transitional and E.E. periods, with a central tower rebuilt in 1669 and a row of four chantry-chapels adjoining the S. aisle. The chancel and N. transept were battered down by the defenders of the castle in 1645. In a detached part of the churchyard is the grave of Anne Brontë (1820-49; visible from the road). — In front of the Grand Hotel is the anchor of the 'Serapis' (p. 468).

The old town, with the harbour and fishermen's quarter, is separated from the fashionable South Cliff by a ravine laid out as a park and spanned by the Valley Bridge, for vehicles, and the Cliff Bridge, for pedestrians (toll 1*d.*). The latter leads to the *Spa* (Pl. B, 4), erected in 1877-88, with a theatre, concert-hall, ball-room, cafés, etc. Farther on is the fine *Bathing Pool. St. Martin's* (Pl. B, 5), designed by G. F. Bodley (1863), has an altarpiece by Burne-Jones, a pulpit with panels by Rossetti, and windows by Morris.

Oliver's Mount (Pl. A, B, 6; 600 ft.) is crowned with a war memorial and commands fine views. — A favourite drive (c. 20 M.; motorbuses) is to the *Forge Valley*, the upper valley of the Derwent, which is reached either viâ 'Lady Edith's Drive' or viâ *Ayton*. We ascend the valley to *Hackness* and *Langdale End*, returning from Hackness viâ *Suffield* and *Scalby* (see below). Hackness Hall is the seat of Lord Derwent. The church (Norman and E.E.) contains a Saxon cross.

From Scarborough to Hull, 53¾ M., L. & N.E.R. in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (11*s.* 1*d.*, 6*s.* 8*d.*). — 3 M. *Seamer* (p. 466). — 9½ M. **Filey** (*Royal Crescent, 70 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 1*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; Foord's, Three Tuns, P. at both from 10*s.* 6*d.*), an old town and quiet bathing resort with 4549 inhab., lies on a fine bay bounded by the low promontory of *Filey Brigg*. The church is Transitional and E.E. — 16½ M. *Speeton* and (19¼ M.) *Bempton* are noted for their chalk cliffs (400 ft. high), the breeding-place of countless sea-birds, whose eggs are collected in May-June by fowlers lowered by ropes. — 23 M. **Bridlington** (rfmts.; *Alexandra, 110 R., P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; Britannia, 30 R., P. 18*s.* 6*d.*; Station, 20 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; Victoria; Manchester, private, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), with 22,768 inhab., consists of a plebeian summer resort and of a picturesque old town. The *Priory Church, founded c. 1111 for Austin canons, is approached by the massive Bayle Gate; it has lost its choir and transepts but has a striking W. front with two dissimilar towers (E.E. and Perp.; view from the top, 6*d.*), a Perp. N. porch, and a grand nave (mainly E.E.). The W. window is 55 ft. high and 27 ft. wide. About 6 M. to the E. (motor-coaches) is *Flamborough Head*, a bold chalk promontory, with a lighthouse (visitors admitted), caves, and stack-rocks (boats for hire at the North Landing). On the way thither we pass the *Danes' Dyke*, a late-neolithic entrenchment, and the village of *Flamborough* (inns). Paul Jones, in the 'Bonhomme Richard', captured the British ship 'Serapis' off Flamborough Head in 1779, after a famous fight. — 28½ M. *Burton Agnes*, with a picturesque manor-house (1601-3; adm. on written application). — 34¼ M. *Driffield*, officially *Great Driffield* (rfmts.; Bell, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Keys, 11 beds, R. 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Buck, 4 R. from 3*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*), a town of 5674 inhab., with a fine Perp. church-tower, is the junction for Selby (see p. 431) and Malton (20 M.; p. 466). — 45½ M. *Beverley*, and thence to Hull, see pp. 463, 464.

From Scarborough to *Pickering*, see p. 469.

From Scarborough to Whitby and Saltburn, 45½ M., L. & N.E.R. in 2¾-3 hrs. (9*s.* 5*d.*, 5*s.* 8*d.*); to Whitby, 21½ M. in 1¼ hr. (4*s.* 10*d.*, 2*s.* 11*d.*). This is a highly picturesque coast-line. — 2½ M. *Scalby;* 5 M. *Cloughton*. — 7 M. *Hayburn Wyke*, with a pretty glen (hotel, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*). — 10¼ M. *Ravenscar* (600 ft.; *Raven Hall, 50 R., B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*). — 15¼ M. **Robin Hood's Bay** (rfmts.; Victoria, R. 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; Bay, in the village, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), a quaint fishing village with a visitors' quarter. — 21½ M. **Whitby** (West Cliff), see p. 469. — 24 M. *Sandsend* (Sandsend, closed in

winter, 38 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Beach, 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*), a small watering-place. About $1^1/_2$ M. to the W. is *Mulgrave Castle*, seat of the Marquis of Normanby, with the remains of the old castle (open on Mon., Wed., and Sat.; tickets 6*d.*, at Sandsend station). — 30 M. *Hinderwell* is the station for *Runswick Bay* (Runswick Bay Hotel; Royal, P. 10*s.*), a picturesque fishing village with good bathing. — $31^3/_4$ M. *Staithes* (Station, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; Black Lion, P. 7*s.* 6*d.*), situated in a ravine and beloved of artists. — Near ($36^1/_2$ M.) *Loftus*, an ironworking town of 9012 inhab., are *Boulby Cliffs* (600 ft.). — $45^1/_2$ M. **Saltburn** (*Zetland, owned by the L. & N.E.R., 50 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; Alexandra, 60 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; Queen, 18 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), a watering-place with 4668 inhab. and brine baths.

From Saltburn trains run to *Middlesbrough* ($12^1/_4$ M.; p. 433) viâ (5 M.) **Redcar** (Red Lion, 14 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*; Coatham, 60 R., P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Swan, P. from 13*s.*), a plebeian seaside resort in a flat district, with 16,399 inhab., splendid sands, and a race-course. At *Kirkleatham*, $2^1/_4$ M. to the S., is an almshouse (1676) with an interesting museum (week-days 10-4 or 6; gratuity). — Another line (21 M.) from Saltburn to Middlesbrough passes (11 M.) *Guisborough* (Buck, 6 R.), with the E. end (Dec.) of an Austin priory, founded c. 1119 by the 2nd Robert de Bruce (week-days 8-dusk, 6*d.*).

The picturesque line from York to Whitby diverges to the N. from the Scarborough line beyond (21 M.) *Malton* (p. 466). — 32 M. **Pickering** (Black Swan, 16 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; White Swan, 16 beds, P. from 8*s.* 6*d.*) has a ruined castle (O.W.; open free daily; dating from c. 1100 but largely rebuilt c. 1200) and a church containing *Wall Paintings in tempera (middle of 15th cent.). In the chancel is a monument to Nicholas and Robert King (d. 1812 and 1817), surveyors of the city of Washington, and below are brasses commemorating the Anglo-American alliance and Walter Hines Page (1855-1918). At *Cawthorn*, $4^1/_2$ M. to the N., are four Roman camps. Branch-lines run E. to Scarborough ($19^3/_4$ M.; p. 467) and W. to York viâ Pilmoor (see p. 449). — The railway now crosses the moors. — $46^1/_2$ M. *Goathland* (Hydro, 30 R., P. 16*s.*; Mallyan Spout, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 14*s.*), with a colony of disabled officers and several waterfalls. *Wheeldale Moor*, to the S.W., is crossed by a Roman road (O.W.), paved with stone slabs. — At ($49^3/_4$ M.) *Grosmont*, junction for Stockton (see p. 470), we reach the valley of the *Esk*. — 53 M. *Sleights* (Station, 7 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*).

$56^1/_4$ M. **Whitby.** — Railway Stations. The *Town Station*, for the Pickering (York) and Stockton lines, is connected by a branch with *West Cliff* on the line from Scarborough to Saltburn.

Hotels. On the West Cliff: **Royal*, 140 R. from 8*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 5*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; **Metropole*, one of the Frederick Hotels, 100 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*; **Kirby's*,

R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*., *White Point*, both private. In the town: *Crown*, Flowergate, 27 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 15*s*.; *Angel*, Baxtergate, 38 beds, R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.

Cabs. First mile 2*s*., then 8*d*. per 1/3 M.; with two horses 3*s*. and 1*s*.

Motorbuses to *Robin Hood's Bay*, to *Sleights*, and to *Sandsend*, *Hinderwell*, *Guisborough*, and *Middlesbrough*.

Post Office, Baxtergate. — Concerts, etc., at the *Spa*.

Whitby, a town of 12,512 inhab., the *Streanaeshalch* of Bede, and now a favourite summer resort, is situated on both banks of the Esk. As seen from the East or the West Cliff, the old fishing town looks extremely picturesque, with its crowd of red-tiled houses clustering on both sides of the river and climbing the sides of the cliff. The visitors' quarter is on the West Cliff. At the E. end of the promenade is a statue, by John Tweed (1912), of Captain Cook (see below), who served his apprenticeship in a house (No. 16, dated 1688) in Grape Lane (the first turning on the right over the bridge) and circumnavigated the globe in the Whitby-built 'Resolution'. William Scoresby (1789-1857), another famous navigator, was born at Whitby. A speciality of the town is the making of jet ornaments, the material for which, a hard black lignite, is found in the neighbourhood.

The river is formed into a harbour by two piers (view). On the W. quay is the *Museum* (adm. 6*d*.), with fossils, relics of Capt. Cook, etc. From the seaward end of Church St., on the E. bank, a flight of 199 steps ascends to **St. Mary's* (keys at a cottage farther on), a rare example of an unrestored church, with galleries, box-pews, and a three-decker pulpit. In the churchyard is a cross (1898) in memory of Cædmon (fl. 670; "father of English sacred song").

The *Abbey was founded in 657 by Oswy, king of Northumbria, as a priory of monks and nuns, of which St. Hild or Hilda (614-680) was the first abbess and Cædmon an inmate. Destroyed by the Danes in 867, it was refounded c. 1078 as a Benedictine abbey. The beautiful ruins of the abbey-church (O.W.; open 9 or 10-4, 6, or 7, Sun. and holidays 10-4 or 11-3; adm. 6*d*.), bleakly situated on the crest of the cliff, are mainly of the E.E. period and include the chancel (fine triforium), N. transept, and part of the nave. The W. end, damaged during the German bombardment (comp pp. 433, 467), was restored in 1922, when the five apses of the Norman church were laid bare. The Abbey House, adjacent, dates from the reign of Charles II. Outside the enclosure is the Abbey Cross.

From Whitby to Stockton, 43¾ M., L. & N.E.R. in 2-2½ hrs. (8*s*. 2*d*., 4*s*. 11*d*.). The line intersects the moors of *Cleveland* (i.e. 'cliffland'), the N. part of which is the scene of a great iron and steel industry. — To (6½ M.) *Grosmont*, see p. 469. — 24 M. *Battersby* is the junction for Middlesbrough (11 M.; p. 433) viâ (2⅝ M.) *Great Ayton*, the nearest station (2 M.) to *Roseberry Topping* (1057 ft.), a conical hill commanding a noted view. Captain James Cook (1728-79), a native of *Marton*, 5 M. to the N., attended the village school (tablet) at Great Ayton and is commemorated by a monument on *Easby Moor* (1064 ft.). — 36 M. *Picton*, and thence to Stockton, see p. 432.

From Whitby to *Scarborough* and to *Saltburn*, see pp. 468, 469.

VI. WALES.

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Wales (Welsh *Cymru*), with an area of 7469 sq. M. and 2,206,712 inhab., is by far the most mountainous part of South Britain, fully one-quarter of its surface being incapable of cultivation, and it contains, especially in its N. half, a great abundance of picturesque scenery.

History. The military penetration of the Romans extended at least as far as Carmarthen and Carnarvon. Early in the 7th century the Welsh (*Cymry*, i. e. 'fellow-countrymen') became separated from their kinsmen in Strathclyde (p. 395) and Cornwall. Before the Norman Conquest the chief Welsh rulers were *Maelgwn Gwynedd* (d. 550?), king of Gwynedd (N. Wales), Ceredigion (Cardiganshire), Dyfed (Pembrokeshire), and Morgannwg (Glamorganshire); *Cadwalla* or *Cadwallon* (d. 634), king of Gwynedd, who won a victory over Edwin of Northumbria; and *Hywel Dda*, or *Howel the Good* (d. 950), the law-giver. *Gruffydd ab Cynan* (d. 1137), king of Gwynedd, and *Gruffydd ab Rhys* (d. 1137), king of Deheubarth (Carmarthenshire), offered a successful resistance to the Norman barons, and William Rufus's expeditions of 1005 and 1097 were fruitless. Their sons *Owain Gwynedd* (d. 1169) and *Rhys ap Gruffydd* (d. 1197) were no less successful against Henry II. Owain Gwynedd's sons were *Howel*, the poet (d. 1171?), *Davydd I.* of Gwynedd (d. 1203), and *Madog* (d. 1180?), the supposed discoverer of America (p. 536). *Llywelyn ab Iorwerth*, or *Llewelyn the Great* (d. 1240), dethroned his uncle Davydd and made himself master of all Wales. The last champion of Welsh liberty was his grandson *Llywelyn ab Gruffydd* (d. 1282; p. 497). In 1284 the 'Statute of Wales', issued by Edward I. at Rhuddlan, assimilated the administration of Wales to the English pattern, and six great castles (p. 518) were erected to subjugate N. Wales. *Owen Glendower*, or *Owain Glyndwr* (1359?-1416?), made himself master of Wales for fourteen years, but was obliged to submit in 1415. Wales was finally united with England in 1535, and during the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was greatly anglicized. During the Civil War Wales was Royalist. The Methodist revival in the 18th century took a firm hold in Wales and from that period dates the predominance of Nonconformity.

Language. The Celtic languages include the Goidelic group (Gaelic, Manx, and Erse) and the Brythonic group (Welsh, Cornish, and Breton). Welsh orthography is at first somewhat startling to Saxon eyes, but with the exception of one or two characteristic sounds, the difficulties are not

so formidable as they at first appear. Most of the consonants of the Welsh alphabet are pronounced as in English; but *f* is pronounced like *v*, while *c* and *g* are always hard. *Dd* is pronounced like *th* in thus, *th* like *th* in think, *ff* like *f*, and *ch* like the German *ch* (guttural). The sound of *ll*, perhaps the most difficult for a stranger, is produced by forming the mouth as if to pronounce *l* and then blowing. This sound bears the same relation to *l* as *f* does to *v*. A passable imitation of it is *thl* (e.g. Llangollen = 'thlangothlen'). The vowels *a*, *e*, *i* are pronounced as in the Continental languages *(ah, eh, ee)*, *o* almost as in English, and *u* is a kind of wide sound, the nearest approach to it in English being *i* as in *flt*. When used as a vowel (more often than not) *w* is pronounced *oo*: *y* is invariably a vowel and is equivalent to the Welsh *u* in the last syllable of a word and to *u* (as in but) in other positions. The circumflex is often used to denote a long vowel. The letters *j*, *k*, *q*, *x*, and *z* do not occur in Welsh. In combination the initial letter of a word is often transmuted; thus *d* and *t* interchange; also *f* and *b*, and *f* and *m*. This change of letter often corresponds to a change of gender. In pronunciation the accent is always on the penultimate, except in a few cases when it is on the last syllable.

The following list of Welsh words occurring in place-names will be useful. *Aber*, mouth of a river; *afon*, river; *allt*, cliff; *aran*, *ban*, high; *bach*, *bychan (fach, fechan)*, small; *bedd*, grave; *bettws*, chapel; *blaen*, head of a valley; *bod*, abode; *braich*, arm; *bryn (fryn)*, hill; *bwlch*, pass; *caer (gaer)*, fort; *cain*, bright; *capel*, chapel; *carn*, *carnedd*, cairn; *carreg*, stone; *castell*, castle; *cefn*, ridge; *cennant*, ravine; *clogwyn*, precipice; *clwyd*, gate; *coch (goch)*, red; *coed*, trees; *craig*, rock; *crib*, crest; *croes*, cross; *cwm*, valley; *cymmer*, confluence; *dinas*, fortification; *drws*, door; *du (ddu)*, black; *dwr (dwfr)*, water; *dyffryn*, valley; *eglwys*, church; *ffynnon*, well; *garth*, headland; *glyn*, glen; *hafod*, summer farm; *hendre*, winter farm; *isaf*, lowest; *llan*, enclosure, church, or church, village; *Llanfair*, St. Mary; *Llanfihangel*, St. Michael; *llech*, slate; *llethr* hillside; *llyn*, lake; *llys*, palace; *maen*, *faen*, *vaen* (pl. *meini*), stone; *maes*, field; *mawr (fawr, vawr)*, great; *moel (foel)*, bare; *mynach*, monk; *mynydd*, mountain; *nant*, brook, valley; *newydd*, new; *pant*, hollow; *pen*, top, head; *pentref*, village; *pistyll*, cataract; *plas*, mansion; *pont*, *bont*, bridge; *porth*, *borth*, port; *pump*, five; *pwll*, pool, 'pill'; *rhaiadr*, waterfall; *rhiw*, steep; *rhos*, moor or rose; *rhyd*, ford; *sarn*, causeway; *sych*, dry; *tal*, front or high; *tan*, under; *tomen*, mound; *traeth*, beach; *tref*, habitation; *twll*, pit; *twmp*, mound, tump; *ty*, house; *tyddyn*, farm; *uchaf*, highest; *y*, *yr*, the; *yn*, in, into; *ynys*, island; *yspytty*, hospital; *ysgol*, school; *ystrad*, vale, strath.

If an opportunity present itself, the visitor should attend an *Eisteddfod* (pron. 'eistéthvod'), a gathering for competitions in music, literature, etc. The chief is the National Eisteddfod, held in Aug., but some of the innumerable local 'eisteddfodau' are interesting also.

The so-called Seven Wonders of Wales are: —

"Pistyll Rhaiader and Wrixham steeple;
Snowdon's mountain, without its people;
Overton yew-trees, St. Winifrid wells,
Llangollen bridge, and Gresford bells."

Books. *Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments*, Macmillan's *Highways and Byways*, the *Cambridge County Handbooks*, Methuen's *Little Guides*, etc., see p. lxix. — Wild Wales, by *George Borrow* (1862); Prehistoric and Roman Wales, by *R. E. M. Wheeler* (1925); Wales, by *Owen Edwards* (Story of the Nations series; new ed., 1925); Wales, by *W. Watkin Davies* (Home University Library; 1924); A Book of North Wales, by *S. Baring Gould* (1903); In Praise of North Wales, by *A. G. Bradley* (1925); The Mountains of Snowdonia, by *H. R. C. Carr* and *G. A. Lister* (1925); The Holyhead Road, by *C. G. Harper* (1902); Rock-Climbing in North Wales, by *G.* and *A. Abraham* (1906).

60. From London to Cardiff, Swansea, and Fishguard.

Railway. G.W.R. from Paddington to (133½ M.) *Newport* in 2¼-5 hrs. (29*s*. 5*d*., 17*s*. 8*d*.); to (145¼ M.) *Cardiff* in 2⅔-5½ hrs. (31*s*. 11*d*., 19*s*. 2*d*.); to (191 M.) *Swansea* in 4-7 hrs. (42*s*. 5*d*., 24*s*. 10*d*.); to (260 M.) *Neyland* in 7-9⅓ hrs. (54*s*. 4*d*., 32*s*. 7*d*.); to (261¼ M.) *Fishguard Harbour* in 5⅝-6 hrs. (50*s*., 30*s*.). — This line is the chief approach to South Wales and is used by the Irish boat-trains.

Road. *A*. Viâ Cardiff (A40 to Gloucester, A437 to Newport, A48 to Carmarthen, then A40), 279½ M. — From London to (104 M.) *Gloucester*, which we leave by Westgate St. (Pl. A, B, 2, 3), see p. 179. — 116½ M. *Newnham* (p. 183). Our road skirts the E. margin of the Forest of Dean (p. 183). — 123½ M. *Lydney* (p. 183); 132½ M. **Chepstow** (p. 189); 138 M. *Caerwent* (see below); 148½ M. **Newport** (p. 475). — We enter (160 M.) **Cardiff** (p. 475) by Newport Road (Pl. D, 1) and leave it by Cardiff Bridge (Pl. A, 2; r. for Llandaff, p. 477). — 172½ M. *Cowbridge* (p. 479). — 177 M. *New Bridge* (l. for Ewenny Priory, p. 479); 179½ M. *Bridgend* (p. 479); 185 M. *Pyle* (p. 479); 188 M. *Margam* (p. 480); 192 M. *Aberavon* (p. 480); 195 M. *Briton Ferry* (p. 480); 198 M. *Neath* (p. 480); 203½ M. *Morriston* (p. 496); 205 M. *Landore* (p. 480); 206½ M. **Swansea** (p. 481; for the Mumbles and Gower, p. 482); 212½ M. *Loughor* (p. 483); 217 M. *Llanelly* (p. 483); 223½ M. *Pont Yates;* 232½ M. **Carmarthen** (p. 483); 241½ M. *St. Clears* (p. 484); 247½ M. *Red Roses*. — 254½ M. *Narberth* (p. 486); 264½ M. *Haverfordwest* (p. 485; for St. David's, p. 489, and Milford Haven, p. 485). — 279½ M. *Fishguard* (p. 485).

B. Viâ Brecon (A40), 257 M. — From London to (104 M.) *Gloucester*, which we leave by Westgate St. (Pl. A, B, 2, 3), see p. 179. — 111 M. *Huntley*. We skirt the N. verge of the Forest of Dean (p. 183). — 116 M. *Lea;* 118 M. *Weston-under-Penyard* (p. 184); 120 M. **Ross** (p. 183); 124 M. *Wilton* (p. 187); 130½ M. *Skenfrith* (p. 492); 137½ M. *Llanvetherine* (p. 492; for White Castle); 142½ M. **Abergavenny** (p. 492; l. for Merthyr and Swansea); 148½ M. *Crickhowell* (p. 492); 154 M. *Bwlch* (p. 492); 156 M. *Llansantffraed* (p. 492); 162 M. **Brecon** (p. 491); 170 M. *Senny Bridge* (p. 495; l. for Swansea); 172½ M. *Trecastle* (p. 495); 182 M. *Llandovery* (p. 497); 188 M. *Llangadock* (p. 497); 195 M. *Llandilo* (p. 497). — 210 M. **Carmarthen,** and thence to Fishguard, see above.

From London viâ Swindon to (123½ M.) *Severn Tunnel Junction*, see pp. 112-115. We are joined here by lines from Bristol (see p. 127) and from Gloucester viâ Chepstow (see p. 183).

Monmouthshire, the ancient *Gwent,* was constituted an English county by Henry VIII. in 1535, but, being Welsh geographically and in part racially, it is now generally associated with Wales for political and legal purposes. The river Usk divides a highly picturesque district, on the W. (Wye valley and Abergavenny), from the industrial region (coal-mines and ironworks) to the E.

Caldicot Castle*, 2 M. to the E. of Severn Tunnel Junction, has a Norman keep but dates for the rest from the time of Edward II. (adm. on written application). — **Caerwent, 2½ M. to the N. of the station, occupies the site of the Roman city of *Venta Silurum*, the chief remains of which are the quadrangular enceinte (O.W.; 500 by 400 yds.; parts of S. wall 20 ft. high), the N. and S. gates (almost intact up to the springing of the arches), hypocausts, and the foundations of a basilica, temple, amphitheatre, and of a small Romano-British church (?). The parish church contains a collection of inscribed stones (altar to Mars; memorial of Tib. Cl. Paulinus, commander of the 2nd Legion, p. 493), coins, etc.

CARDIFF
1:15.000
1:63.360
Statute Mile
Kilom.
Cathays Park
City Hall
Law Courts
New Theatre
County Hall
Registry
Museum
St Andrews
Parade Sta.
Black Friars' Priory
Grey Friars
Keep
Castle
Empire
Queen St. Sta.
Cardiff Bl.
St John
Market
Free Library
Cardiff Arms Park
Football Ground
County Court
Post Office
Bute Docks
Bute Custom House
Bute Gas Works
General Sta.
Riverside Sta.
Pier Head
Roath
CARDIFF
Roath Sta.
Roath Basin
Bute East Dock
Bute West Dock
Bute Docks
Clarence Road Sta.
Pier Head
Lighthouse
Queen Alexandra Dock
Penarth Flats
Penarth Dock
Penarth
Cogan
Cardiff Flds
The Orchards
River Taff
River Ely
Canton
Grangetown
Cooper's Fields
Pontypridd
Mertyr
Caerphilly
Newport

133½ M. **Newport** (rfmts ; *Westgate, T.H., 53 R., R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; King's Head, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Queen's, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; Shaftesbury, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*) is a seaport and industrial town near the mouth of the *Usk*, with 98,784 inhab. (1000 only in 1800), docks (130 acres), and an export trade in iron and coal. The remains of the castle, by the bridge, date from the 14-15th centuries. The museum (11-dusk), in Dock St., contains Roman antiquities from Caerwent (p. 474). The church of St. Woolos (the pro-cathedral of the diocese of Monmouth, founded in 1921), strikingly situated on Stow Hill, has a Galilee chapel between the Norman nave and the tower; its Norman doorway (comp. p. xl) is supported by two columns thought to have come from the Roman remains at Caerleon (p. 493). Below the town the river is spanned by a transporter bridge.

To the N. extends a network of branch-lines serving the mining districts: to *Pontypool* (10¾ M.; p. 492), *Abersychan*, *Blaenavon*, and *Brynmawr* (22¾ M.: p. 492); to *Crumlin* (12¼ M.: p. 480), *Aberbeeg* (15 M.: junction for *Ebbw Vale*), and *Brynmawr* (22¼ M.: p. 492); to (22½ M.) *Trafalgar* (Castle, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*) and *Nantybwch* (21½ M.: p. 492); etc. — Motorbuses run to Caerleon, etc.

From Newport to Brecon, 47 M., G.W.R. in 2¾-3 hrs. (9*s.* 10*d.*, 8*s.* 11*d.*). — 7½ M. *Machen*, junction for Caerphilly (4 M.; p. 478). — At 17 M.) *Fleur-de-lis* trains diverge for Rhymney (5 M.; p. 178). — 18¾ M. *Bargoed* (p. 478). — 29½ M. *Pontsticill Junction*, for Merthyr (6¾ M.: p. 178). — Beyond (32½ M.) *Torpantau* (for the Beacons, see p. 495) we descend *Glyn Collwn*. — 40 M. *Talybont-on-Usk*, close to Llansantffraed (p. 492). — 42¾ M. *Talyllyn Junction* (p. 194). — 47 M. *Brecon*, see p. 191.

From Newport to *Abergavenny* and *Hereford*, see R. 63.

The train crosses the *Ebbw* and farther on the *Rhymney* (pron. 'rumney') to enter Wales proper.

Glamorganshire (anciently *Morgannwg*), with Cardiff and Swansea, contains five-ninths of the total population of Wales. The moorland valleys in the N. are devoted to the iron and coal industries. The S. part of the county, notable for its ruined castles, includes the fertile Vale of Glamorgan and the picturesque Gower peninsula.

145¼ M. **Cardiff.** — Railway Stations. *General* (rfmts.; Pl. B, 6), for the main line of the G.W.R., etc.: *Queen Street* (rfmts.; Pl. D, 2), for the Penarth and Merthyr lines; *Parade* (Pl. D, 2), for Caerphilly, Rhymney Bridge, and Merthyr; *Clarence Road* (comp. the general plan) and *Riverside* (Pl. B, 4), for Barry, St. Fagan's, Pontypridd, and Penarth: *Bute Road* (comp. the general plan), for Pontypridd and Merthyr.

Hotels. **Angel* (Pl. b; A, 2), one of the Honywood Hotels, 98 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Park* (Pl. a; C, 1, 2), 100 R. from 9*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Royal* (Pl. c; B, 3), 100 R. from 9*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; *Queen's* (Pl. f; B, 3), 60 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Great Western* (Pl. d; C, 4), R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*; *Grand* (Pl. e; A, B, 2), R. & B. from 8*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*; *Sandringham*, St. Mary St. (Pl. B, C, 3), *Central* (Pl. g; C, 4), both unlicensed (R. E. Jones Ltd.), R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Dumfries*, St. Mary St., temperance, R. & B. 7*s.*, L. or D. 3*s.*

Restaurants. *Carlton*, *Queen's*, *Metropole*, *Cox's*, *Dutch*, Queen St. (Pl. B, C, 2); *Philharmonic*, St. Mary St. (Pl. B, C, 3); *Dorothy*, High St. (Pl. B, 2); *Cadena*, Duke St. (Pl. B, 2).

Cabs. First ¾ M. 1*s.*, then 4*d.* per ¼ M.; each person beyond two 6*d.* — Tramways, see the plan. The chief centres are the Monument

(Pl. C, 4) and Hayes Bridge (Pl. C, 3). — Motorbuses to *Penarth, Llandaff, Newport, Cowbridge, Whitchurch, Porthcawl, Bridgend, Pontypridd, Barry,* etc.

Steamers ply regularly to *Bristol, Swansea,* etc. — Excursion Steamers in summer to *Weston-super-Mare, Bristol, Ilfracombe, Minehead,* etc.

Post Office (Pl. B, 3). — American Consulate, 39 Park Place (Pl. C, 1).

Theatres. *New Theatre* (Pl. C, 1); *Empire* (Pl. C, 2). — Racecourse at Ely (p. 479; buses and trams).

Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son,* 28 High St. (Pl. B, 2); *Pickfords,* 122 Queen St. (Pl. B, C, 2). — *Royal Automobile Club,* Atlantic House, St. Mary St. (Pl. B, C, 3); *Automobile Association,* 37 St. Mary St.

Cardiff, the largest city in Wales, and the county town, with 226,400 inhab. (1018 only in 1801), situated 2 M. from the mouth of the *Taff,* is one of the greatest seaports in the world. The docks, the industrial quarters (Grangetown and Butetown), and the great Cardiff Dowlais Steel Works, lie to the S. of the railway.

From the station St. Mary St. and High St. lead N. to the castle, passing Church St., which leads to *St. John's* (Pl. B, 2), a church dating from 1443, with a fine tower and a reredos by Sir W. Goscombe John (a native of Cardiff).

The ***Castle** (Pl. A, B, 2), a residence of the Marquis of Bute, is shown on week-days in the absence of the family, on application at the Castle St. entrance (grounds and historical works free, residential portion 1*s.*; excellent guide-book by John P. Grant, the present architect, 2*s.* 6*d.*). Robert, Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror, was a prisoner here from 1126 till his death in 1134. The castle was burnt in 1404 by Owen Glendower.

The castle stands on the site of a Roman castrum, of which the banks (1st cent.; raised by the Normans to a height of 27 ft.) surrounding the square enclosure (7½ acres), the walls (3rd-4th cent.; 10 ft. thick, 17 ft. high at the S.E. corner) on the N., the E., and the E. part of the S. side, the polygonal bastions (4th cent.), and the *North Gate (masonry original to a height of 4-9 ft.) have survived. A little to the W. of the N. gate is the moated Norman mound, constructed by Robert FitzHamon in 1091 and surmounted by a shell-keep, which, together with the W. wall, was probably built by Robert, Duke of Gloucester (1115-47). The entrance-tower of the keep and its living apartments, together with the Black Tower at the S. entrance, were added by the 2nd Gilbert de Clare (the 'Red Earl'; 1262-90). The wall of the castle facing Castle St., rebuilt by William Burges in 1865-70, has a reconstructed timber 'hourd' of defence. The work of excavation and restoration, begun in 1919, is still in progress.

The residential portion of the castle presents a picturesque combination of styles from the 15th cent. to the present day. The W. gate is a modern restoration (1921). The octagonal tower above it was built by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (1425-39; p. 234), and is crowned with a spire by Burges (1875). The adjoining central block was added soon afterwards, but the N. wing was built by the 1st Marquis of Bute (d. 1814) and the additions to the S. wing (including the clock-tower) were made by Burges for the 3rd marquis. The interior decoration throughout is sumptuous and fanciful in the extreme. Visitors are shown the *Library, the drawing room, with portraits by Van Dyck, Romney, Allan Ramsay, etc.; the dining room; Lord Bute's apartment; the *Banqueting Hall and the Chaucer Room, both adorned with frescoes; the chapel, with frescoes by Westlake; Lord Bute's study; the Arab Room; and the clock-tower (view);

The pride of Cardiff is its magnificent group of public buildings situated in *Cathays Park* (Pl. B, 1). In front are the *Law Courts* and the *City Hall* (both designed by Messrs. Lanchester, Rickards, and Stewart, 1906), the latter with a clock-tower and containing eleven statues and groups illustrating the history of Wales (by Havard Thomas, F. W. Pomeroy, etc.). The ***National Museum of Wales** (open free 10-5, Sun. 2.30-5), founded in 1907, was begun in 1910 from the designs of Messrs. Smith and Brewer and formally opened in 1927, but only one-third of it has been completed. It contains the departments of archæology (prehistoric, Roman, and mediæval antiquities; Welsh inscribed stones and crosses, mostly casts), art (sculptures by Goscombe John, Havard Thomas, John Gibson, Rodin, etc.: paintings by Richard Wilson, Burne-Jones, Augustus John, Frank Brangwyn, etc.), ceramics (Nantgarw and Swansea), botany, geology, and zoology. Behind the law courts are the *University of Wales Registry* (by Mssrs. Wills and Anderson, 1903), the *County Hall* (by Vincent Harris and T. E. Moodie, 1910), and the *Technical College* (by Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas, 1914); and behind the museum are the buildings (by W. D. Caröe, begun in 1909) of the *University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire*, founded in 1883, one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales (p. 502). The park also contains the war memorial. On the S. side of the park are the remains of a house of *Grey Friars*, founded by the 'Red Earl' (p. 476) in 1280.

The *Welsh National School of Medicine*, begun in 1926 from the designs of E. M. Bruce Vaughan, is in Newport Road (Pl. D, 1). In *Cardiff Arms Park* (Pl. A, 2, 3) are the county cricket and Rugby football grounds. In Charles St. (Pl. C, 2) is the *Cathedral* of the Rom. Cath. Archbishop of Cardiff, designed by P. P. Pugin (1887).

The ***Docks**, to the S. of the town, begun in 1838 by the 2nd Marquis of Bute, now belong to the G.W.R. and comprise five docks, with an aggregate area of 165 acres and 7 M. of quays. The port of Cardiff, which includes the docks at Penarth and Barry, is the greatest coal-shipping port in the world (c. 25,000,000 tons per annum) and is the third port in the kingdom for tonnage entered and cleared.

Llandaff, situated near the Taff, 2½ M. to the N.W. of the centre of Cardiff, is now a residential suburb (buses to the cathedral). It is the seat of one of the oldest episcopal sees in Great Britain, reputed to have been established by SS. Dubricius (Dyfrig, d. 612) and Teilo at the end of the 6th century. Above the cathedral on the S. side is the old gateway of the bishops' castle, destroyed by Owen Glendower. The present ***Cathedral**, mainly a building of the 13th cent. and the finest church in Wales after St. David's, was begun by Bishop Urban (1107-34). In the 13th cent. the church was extended towards the W.; the chapter-house is E.E. also, of somewhat later date; the Lady Chapel is early-Dec.; the presbytery and the aisle-walls were rebuilt in the late Dec. period; and the

N.W. tower was rebuilt by Jasper Tudor, uncle of Henry VII. At a later date the cathedral was completely neglected and became a ruin. About 1732 an 'Italian temple' was erected within its walls by John Wood of Bath (p. 117), but a complete restoration, including the rebuilding of the S.W. tower (195 ft.), was carried out by John Prichard in 1844-69. The cathedral lacks a central tower, transepts, and triforium. The fine W. front, the central part of which belongs to the E.E. edifice, has been compared with those of Ripon Cathedral and St. Remi at Rheims. The cathedral is 251 ft. long and 72 ft. wide. Services at 7.30 and 6, on Sun. at 8, 11, and 3.30.

The interior (closed 1-2 p.m.) is very impressive. Among the points of interest are the grand Norman arch between the presbytery and Lady Chapel; the altarpiece, painted by Rossetti; a Madonna and Child, by Murillo, and the Birth of John the Baptist, of the Raphael school; the supposed tomb of St. Teilo (comp. pp. 487, 498); and the monuments of Sir David Matthew, standard-bearer of Edward IV. (N. aisle of presbytery), and Sir William Matthew (d. 1528; N. aisle of nave). The chapter-house, on the S. side of the presbytery, is of unusual form, square, with a central pillar.

Penarth (Esplanade, 40 R. from 7*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*., P. from 17*s*. 6*d*.; Penarth), the seaside suburb of Cardiff (17,097 inhab.), 4 M. to the S., is reached by railway, motorbus, or steamer. At Turner House, Plymouth Road, is a picture-gallery (a branch of the National Museum, p. 477) comprising water-colours by Turner, Cox, De Wint, etc., oil-paintings by Schalcken, Poelenberg, Rossetti, etc., Turner prints, and porcelain (open free 1.30-5, Sun. 2-3).

From Cardiff to Rhymney Bridge, 24 M., G.W.R. from the Parade Station in 1½ hr. (5*s*., 3*s*.). — We pass through the Caerphilly Tunnel (1 M. 220 yds.). — 7 M. **Caerphilly** (Clive Arms, 3 R., R. & B. 6*s*. 6*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*.), a colliery town of 36,893 inhab., noted also for its cheese, has a ruined *Castle (week-days 11-1 and 2-4, 3*d*.; now the property of the Marquis of Bute), with an elaborate system of defences. Built c. 1272 by the 'Red Earl' (p. 476), it came into the possession of the Despensers and afforded a temporary refuge to Edward II. The date of the destruction of the castle is unknown; the 'Leaning Tower', at the S.E. corner, seems to owe its inclination to an attempt to blow it up with gunpowder, perhaps during the Civil War. — We ascend the valley of the Rhymney. — 13½ M. *Hengoed* (p. 480). — 16½ M. *Bargoed*, on the Newport-Brecon line (p. 475). — 22½ M. *Rhymney*: 24 M. *Rhymney Bridge*, see p. 492.

From Cardiff to Merthyr, 23¼ M., G.W.R. from the Queen Street and other stations in 1¼-1½ hr. (5*s*., 3*s*.). This line ascends the valley of the *Taff* (ironworks and coal-pits). — 3 M. *Llandaff*, 1¼ M. to the N. of the cathedral (p. 477). — 6 M. *Taff's Well*. To the right is (¾ M.) *Castell Coch* ('red castle'), built by the 'Red Earl' (p. 476) and restored by the Marquis of Bute (apply at the estate office, 3 Castle St., Cardiff). Wine is made every year from the vineyard below the castle. About 1½ M. to the N. of the station is *Nantgarw*, where porcelain (now highly esteemed) was made in the early 19th century. — 11¾ M. *Pontypridd* (rfmts.; New Inn, 56 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*.; Park, R. 5*s*.), a town of 47,171 inhabitants. The *Bridge spanning the Taff in a single arch, 140 ft. long, was constructed in 1755 by William Edwards, with curious perforated 'haunches'. A branch-line ascends the *Rhondda Valley*, an urban district with 162,729 inhab. and the most important of the Glamorganshire coal-fields, to (3 M.) *Porth*, (5 M.) *Tonypandy*, and (10¾ M.) *Treherbert* (thence to Aberavon, see p. 480). — 15 M. *Abercynon* (rfmts.), junction for Aberdare (7½ M.; p. 480). — 16¾ M. *Quakers Yard* (p. 480). — 23¼ M. **Merthyr** or *Merthyr Tydfil* (rfmts.), an uninviting town of 80,161 inhab.,

takes its name from the martyred St. Tydfil (5th cent.). The great *Dowlais Iron and Steel Works*, which owe their development to Sir Josiah John Guest (1785-1852), may be inspected by arrangement. Within the precincts are the remains of *Morlais Castle* (13th cent.). *Cyfarthfa Castle* is now a museum and art gallery. From Merthyr to Brecon and to Newport, see p. 475; to Hirwain, see p. 480; from the High St. station (L.M. & S.R.) to Abergavenny, see p. 492.

From Cardiff to Bridgend viâ Barry, 27¼ M., G.W.R. from Riverside Station in 1¼ hr. (4*s.* 2*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*). — 2½ M. *Cogan* adjoins Penarth Docks (p. 478). — 7 M. *Barry Docks* (rfmts.). — 8¼ M. **Barry** (Barry, 20 R., R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a seaport of 38,927 inhab., with docks (114 acres; begun in 1884) and flour-mills. It has direct railway connection with Pontypridd (17 M.; p. 478). A line goes on to (¾ M.) *Barry Island* (Marine, R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), with a bathing beach. — 17¼ M. **Llantwit Major,** a quaint little town with an old town hall, close to the sea, had a famous monastery ("the first Christian school of learning in Britain"), founded by St. Illtyd in the 6th cent., where St. David, St. Samson, St. Paul de Leon, and Taliesin are believed to have been educated. The church consists of an E. or monastic half (the 'new church'; 13th cent.) and a W. or parochial half (the 'old church'; 15th cent., on early foundations) divided by a central tower; it contains a curious 'Jesse niche', a stone screen dating from 1360, and several crosses of the 9-10th centuries. About 2 M. to the W. is *St. Donat's Castle*, a castellated mansion of the 15-16th centuries. — 23¼ M. *Southerndown Road* is 3 M. from *Southerndown* (Marine, 20 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*), a bathing resort with fine cliffs, near which are the modern *Dunraven Castle* (Earl of Dunraven) and *Ogmore-by-Sea* (Craig-yr-Eos, P. 15*s.*). — 27¼ M. *Bridgend*, see below.

From Cardiff to *Chepstow* and *Gloucester*, see p. 188.

117½ M. *Ely* is the station for Llandaff (p. 477; 1 M. to the N.). The railway follows the course of the *Ely*. — 149¼ M. *St. Fagan's*, with St. Fagan's Castle, the 16th cent. mansion of the Earl of Plymouth. — 156¼ M. *Llantrisant*, junction for Pontypridd (9¾ M.; p. 478) and for (5¾ M.) *Cowbridge* (Bear, 7 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Duke of Wellington, 3 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*).

165¼ M. **Bridgend** (*Wyndham, 25 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Dunraven Arms, 53 beds, R. 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), a market-town of 9206 inhab. with the remains of a Norman castle.

**Ewenny Priory*, 2 M. to the S., founded for Benedictines in 1141, is described by Freeman as "perhaps the best specimen of a fortified ecclesiastical building". The enceinte, with two gateways, is well preserved. The church is in the purest Norman style throughout, with a barrel-vaulted chancel. In the S. transept is the founder's tomb. — *Coity*, 1½ M. to the N.E. of Bridgend, has the large ruined castle of the Turbervilles (13-14th cent.) and a Dec. church. — *Coychurch*, 2 M. to the E. of Bridgend, has a fine church (E.E. and Dec.).

From Bridgend a branch ascends the *Llynfi* valley viâ (8½ M.) *Maesteg*, a mining town of 28,960 inhab., and (11½ M.) *Cymmer* (rfmts.; comp. p. 480) to (11 M.) *Aberkenfig*. — To *Cardiff* viâ *Barry*, see above.

170¾ M. *Pyle* (i.e. 'pill', a tidal creek) is the junction for (3½ M.) *Porthcawl* (Esplanade, 74 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Sea Bank, unlicensed, 60 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Porthcawl, 14 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Pier; Marine, belonging to R. E. Jones Ltd., unlicensed, 21 R., P. from 15*s.*), a

seaside resort among the sand-hills, with a rocky beach and first-class golf-links.

About halfway between Pyle and Port Talbot lies *Margam Park*, in the beautiful grounds of which (apply to the gardener) are the roofless chapter-house and other remains of ***Margam Abbey,** founded for Cistercians by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, in 1147. The late-Norman nave of the abbey-church, now used as the parish church, contains a collection of Celtic crosses and, in the S. aisle, four altar-tombs of the Mansell family.

The railway crosses the sand-dunes. — 177½ M. *Port Talbot* is the station for *Aberavon* (Grand, 15 R., R. & B. from 8*s.*), a town of 15,370 inhab. with tinplate works and blast-furnaces.

From Aberavon (Seaside and Town stations) a branch-line ascends the valley of the *Avon* or *Afon*, a busy copper and iron smelting centre, to *Cwm Cymmer* (7¾ M.; comp. p. 479), whence it passes through the Rhondda Tunnel (1 M. 1683 yds.) to reach (13¾ M.) *Treherbert*, in the Rhondda valley (p. 478).

180¾ M. *Briton Ferry*, the port of Neath. — 183 M. **Neath** (rfmts.; Castle, R. 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*), a market-town of 18,936 inhab., lies at the entrance of the Vale of Neath and is surrounded by coal-mines and iron, tinplate, and copper works. About 1 M. from the town, on the right bank of the river, are the beautiful but smoke-grimed ruins of Neath Abbey, founded for Cistercians in 1130 by Richard de Granville.

From Neath to Pontypool Road, 41¾ M., G.W.R. in 2-2½ hrs. (8*s.* 9*d.*, 5*s.* 3*d.*). This line ascends the ***Vale of Neath,** watered by the *Nedd*, the lower part of which is partly spoilt by collieries (motorbuses to Pont Neath Vaughan). – Near (6 M.) *Resolven* is the *Melincourt Fall* (80 ft. high). — 9 M. *Glyn Neath* is the station for *Pont Neath Vaughan* (inns), which lies 2¾ M. farther up the valley, 1 M. from Rhigos Halt. Pont Neath is the starting-point for the exploration of the romantic glens and waterfalls of the *Perddyn*, *Nedd*, and *Mellte*, which converge here. To the E. rises the *Craig-y-Dinas*, a remarkable limestone crag, at the foot of which is the *Sychnant Gorge*. The Perddyn has two cataracts, the *Ysgwd Gwladys* and the *Ysgwd Einon Gam*. The Mellte has the three *Clungwyn Falls* and higher up passes through the *Porth-yr-Ogof*, a weird cavern 600 yds. long. On the *Hepste*, a tributary of the Mellte, is the *Ysgwd-yr-Eira* ('spout of snow': 50 ft. high). — The railway now descends the valley of the *Cynon*. — 15½ M. *Hirwain*, junction for Merthyr (7½ M.; p. 478). – 19 M. *Aberdare* (Boot, 25 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 55,010 inhab., and (22¾ M.) *Mountain Ash*, with 43,292 inhab., have important coal-mines. — 25¾ M. *Quakers Yard*, on the Cardiff-Merthyr line (p. 478). — 27¾ M. *Nelson & Llancaiach*, junction for Caerphilly and Cardiff. — 30¾ M. *Hengoed*, for the Rhymney valley (p. 478). — 32¾ M. *Pontllanfraith*, for the *Sirhowy* valley. — At (35½ M.) *Crumlin*, for Ebbw Vale and Brynmawr (p. 475), we cross a graceful iron viaduct 550 yds. long and 210 ft. high (1857). — 40½ M. *Pontypool* (p. 492). — 41¾ M. *Pontypool Road*, see p. 492.

From Neath to *Colbren Junction* (Brecon), see p. 496. — Motorbuses run to *Ammanford* and *Carmarthen*, etc.

At (185 M.) *Skewen* are the refineries of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. — 189½ M. *Landore* (rfmts.), the junction for (1½ M.) Swansea, lies in the middle of a district blackened by the smoke of the copper-works, the fumes from which have destroyed all plant life.

Swansea. — Railway Stations. *Landore*, see p. 480; *High Street*, for the G.W.R. trains to Cardiff, Carmarthen, etc.; *East Dock*, for a local line of the G.W.R. to Neath; *Victoria* and *Bay*, for the L.M. & S.R. to Shrewsbury; *St. Thomas'*, for the L.M. & S.R. to Hereford.

Hotels. **Metropole*, Wind St., R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; *Cameron*, High St., R. & B. 10*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Mackworth* (R. E. Jones Ltd.), High St., unlicensed, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Royal*, High St., D., R., & B. 11*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*; *Grosvenor*, College St., temperance.

Tramways in the main streets. — Motorbuses to the *Mumbles* and the *Gower Peninsula, Llanelly, Neath, Margam*, etc. — Excursion Steamers ply in summer to the *Mumbles, Porthcawl, Cardiff, Tenby, Ilfracombe*, etc.

Post Office, Wind St. — American Consulate, Exchange Buildings. — Information Bureau, 4 Prospect Place.

Theatre. *Grand*, Singleton St. — Music Halls. *Empire*, Oxford St.; *Palace*, High St.

Swansea (probably Scand. 'Sweyn's isle'), Welsh *Abertawe*, a town and seaport of 157,561 inhab. at the mouth of the *Tawe*, is a metallurgical centre of the first magnitude. Within a radius of four miles there are 160 foundries for the smelting of 36 varieties of imported ores, including copper, iron, zinc (spelter), tin, lead, nickel, silver, gold, and cobalt. Swansea's manufacture of tinplate is the largest in the world (80 factories); it is the chief place in South Wales for the export of anthracite; and oil-refining and the manufacture of patent fuel (briquettes) are important industries.

The few remains of the *Castle* built by Bishop Gower (d. 1347; p. 489) are hidden behind modern buildings, but a picturesque turret is visible in Castle St., and a view of the arcaded parapet of the tower may be obtained by descending the narrow Castle Lane. *St. Mary's*, the parish church, was rebuilt by Butterfield in 1897; the chancel contains a good brass and a few old monuments. At the corner of Goat St. and College St., a little to the N., is the house in which Beau Nash (p. 117; tablet) was born. Close to Victoria Station is the *Royal Institution*, with a museum (adm. 3*d.*). In Alexandra Road, near the High St. station, is the excellent *Glynn Vivian Art Gallery* (open free, 10-dusk), with paintings, prints and drawings, miniatures, fans, and ceramics (Swansea china). — The *Docks*, with 6 M. of quays, belong to the G.W.R. and include the King's Dock (71 acres; 1909) and the Queen's Dock (150 acres; 1920). A fine view of Swansea Bay is obtained from the end of the West Pier (666 yds. long).

From Swansea to *Brecon* and *Hereford*, see R. 64; to *Llandrindod Wells* and *Shrewsbury*, see R. 65.

From Swansea to the Mumbles, 5½ M., by light railway (½ hr.; 1*s.* 3*d.*, 9*d.*) or by motorbus. The trains start from Rutland St., opposite Victoria Station, and at *St. Helen's* pick up tram-passengers from High St. station. The road skirts **Swansea Bay*, the natural beauty of which triumphs over modern disfigurements. We pass the *University College of Swansea* (one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales, p. 502), founded in 1920 and occupying Singleton Abbey, the former residence of Lord Swansea. The department of metallurgy is of special importance. — 4½ M. *Oystermouth* (station for Langland Bay and Caswell

Bay, see below): 4¾ M. *Southend;* 5½ M. *Mumbles Pier.* **The Mumbles** (*Ship & Castle, 14 R., B. & B. 7*s.*6*d.*, L. 2*s.*6*d.*, D. 3*s.*, P. 12*s.*; Mermaid; Carlton, private), with a pier, tolerable bathing, and a mild climate, is a popular watering-place which derives its name from the rocks off Mumbles Head. *Oystermouth Castle* is a picturesque Edwardian ruin (late 13th cent.). In the churchyard is buried Thomas Bowdler (1754-1825), expurgator of Shakespeare.

The Mumbles is the usual portal to the ***Gower Peninsula,** a mass of limestone 15 M. long and 5-6 M. wide, the finest scenery of which, that of the S. coast (accessible only to the pedestrian), may be fairly explored in a couple of days' walking. Gower is mainly occupied by the English-speaking descendants of Flemish and Norman colonists introduced by Henry I. (comp. p. 485). The rudely built churches have small chancels and fortress-like towers. The railway stations of Killay and Llanmorlais (p. 498) lie on the E. verge of the peninsula, but motorbuses ply along the two main roads, from Swansea to Park Mill, Reynoldston, and Rhossilly, and to Llanrhidian, Llangennith, and Llanmadoc. — The following round will give a fairly adequate idea of Gower scenery. From Oystermouth we cross the neck of the Mumbles peninsula to visit the pretty little (¾ M.) *Langland Bay* (Osborne, R. & B. from 7*s.*6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 13*s.*6*d.*), a small seaside resort. The bathing here and at (1 M.) *Caswell Bay* (*Hotel, 30 R., B. 3*s.*6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*), a charming sandy cove, is rather dangerous. About 5 min. beyond the hotel a path descends on the left to (5 M.) *Brandy Cove*, once a smugglers' haunt. The cliff-path goes on to (¼ hr.) *Pwlldu Bay*, with curious banks of pebbles, whence a path diverges inland through the beautiful *Bishopston Valley* to Bishopston (2 M.; p. 483). We, however, ascend to the hamlet of *High Pennard* and regain the cliff-path near (8 min.) a farmhouse with a pond in front of it. From (4 min.) a stone shed a faint path descends on the left to *Bacon Hole*, and in 10 min. more we reach another stone hut, in line with *Minchin* or *Mitchin Head* (*View). Below a knob of white limestone is *Minchin Hole*, a cave 170 ft. deep (caution necessary). We soon come in sight of a workhouse; in 20 min. we see the ruin of *Pennard Castle*, which is 1 M. from Park Mill on the main road (see below). To the left lies the sandy bay of *Shire Combe*, connected by a natural archway (inaccessible at high tide) with **Three Cliffs Bay*, beyond which we may cross the sands of Oxwich Bay to (2 M.) the church and parsonage of *Oxwich*, nestling under the cliffs at the W. end. *Oxwich Castle*, a 16th cent. mansion, now incorporated in a farmhouse, stands on the top of the cliffs. Thence we descend through *Slade* to Porteynon Bay and (¾ hr.) the village of *Porteynon* (inn), with good bathing. Here a boy may be engaged to show the way to *Culver Hole*, a cave converted into a five-storied habitation. The walk hence to (8-9 M.) Worms Head along the cliffs, past the *Paviland Caves* and **Mewslade Bay*, is very fine. ***Worms Head,** with the finest rock-scenery in the peninsula, consists of a narrow promontory about 1 M. long, detached from the mainland at high water. Lodgings are obtainable at the village of *Rhossilly*, 1 M. from the neck of the peninsula. *Rhossilly Downs* (633 ft.) command splendid views; near the N. end are two dolmens known as *Sweyne's Houses*. Thence we descend to (3 M.) *Llangennith* (King's Head, P. 9*s.*), with an interesting church, and cross *Llanmadock Hill* (609 ft.) to (2 M.) *Llanmadock* (inn) and (¾ M.) *Cheriton*, which has a beautiful little 13th cent. church (p. l). We now proceed S.E., viâ *Landimore*, 1 M. to the W. of the ruined *Weobley Castle* (O.W.; apply to the custodian), which dates from the second half of the 13th cent., with additions of the 14-15th. Thence we go on viâ *Fairyhill* to (3½ M. from Cheriton) *Reynoldston* (King Arthur, P. 10*s.*6*d.*), above which rises *Cefn-y-Bryn* (610 ft.: views), with *Arthur's Stone* (O.W.), a well-known dolmen, with a cap-stone 14 ft. long. From Reynoldston we follow the main road E., diverging at Pen-y-Hitch to visit the (1½ M.) important ruins of *Penrice Castle*, dating in part from the 12th cent. (permission necessary). The Swansea road leads E., viâ (2 M.) *Penmaen*, to the hamlet of *Park Mill*,

at the mouth of the *Ilston Valley*, and (1/2 M.) the small Gower Inn. About 1 1/2 M. beyond Kilvrough House, near a lime-kiln, we quit the road and take a path on the right leading to (3/4 hr.) *Kittle*, where we join the road to (1/4 hr.) *Bishopston* (inn), which is 2 M. from Langland Bay or Oystermouth.

Beyond Landore (p. 480) we cross the neck of the Gower Peninsula and at (194 1/4 M.) *Gowerton* we pass under the L.M. & S.R. (p. 498). — At (196 1/2 M.) *Loughor* we cross the estuary of the *Loughor*.

Carmarthenshire, the ancient *Deheubarth*, is the largest county in Wales and, apart from the Llanelly coalfield, entirely agricultural, with wide picturesque valleys. The Towy is its chief river, and the Carmarthen Van (p. 497) its highest mountain. The county was the scene of the 'Rebecca Riots' of 1843, the object of which was the abolition of turnpike-gates (comp. Gen. xxiv. 60).

200 M. **Llanelly** (Stepney, R. & B. 9*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 36,504 inhab., with docks and tinplate, steel, copper, and chemical works. Branch-line to Pontardulais (7 M.; p. 498).

204 M. *Pembrey & Burry Port.* The train at length quits the mining district. — 209 1/4 M. *Kidwelly*, pleasantly situated on the estuary of the *Gwendraeth*, has a ruined *Castle (rebuilt c. 1270; key at Castle House), with a fine gatehouse and chapel, and an interesting Dec. church. — We skirt the estuary of the *Towy*. From (213 1/2 M.) *Ferryside* (inns) a ferry plies to *Llanstephan*, with an imposing castle-ruin. — 219 3/4 M. *Carmarthen Junction*. All trains except the expresses diverge here for Carmarthen, afterwards returning to the main line.

220 1/2 M. **Carmarthen** (rfmts.; Ivy Bush Royal, 25 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Boar's Head, 15 beds, R. 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), the county town, is an ancient place with 10,011 inhab., situated on the Towy. The remains of the 14th cent. castle are incorporated in the county gaol (disused). At the end of Spilman St. is St. Peter's, a 14th cent. church containing the altar-tomb of Sir Rhys ap Thomas (d. 1525; S. aisle), the mural tablet of Lady Vaughan (d. 1672; S. side of chancel), with a quaint epitaph, and modern tablets, at the E. end of the S. aisle, to Bishop Ferrar of St. David's (burnt for heresy at Carmarthen in 1555) and Sir Richard Steele (1672-1729), who lived at the White House, Llangunnor, and is buried here. Parade Road leads from Spilman St. to the Parade, which commands a good view of "winding Towy, Merlin's fabled haunt". Thence a pretty walk known as Pond Side leads to Abergwili (2 M.; p. 498). Coracles (p. 186) are still to be seen on the river, which has good salmon and trout fishing. On the W. side of the town is an obelisk to Gen. Sir Thomas Picton (1758-1815; killed at Waterloo).

From Carmarthen to Aberystwyth, 56 M., G.W.R. in 2 1/2-2 3/4 hrs. (11*s.* 8*d.*, 7*s.*). This line, opened in 1866, was once known as the 'Manchester & Milford Railway', having been originally part of a project to connect these two towns. We ascend the pretty valley of the *Gwili*. — From (14 3/4 M.) *Pencader* (rfmts.) a branch-line descends the valley of the

Teifi or *Tivy* (salmon and trout fishing) via (3½ M.) *Llandyssul* (Porth, good, with fishing, 14 R. from 3*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 3*s*.) to (10½ M.) *Newcastle Emlyn* (rfmts.; Emlyn Arms, 16 R. from 3*s*., B. or L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*., P. 12*s*. 6*d*.). Motorbuses run from Llandyssul to (14 M.) *New Quay* (Black Lion; Queen's, P. 10*s*. 6*d*.), a pretty seaside resort on Cardigan Bay, and from Newcastle Emlyn to Cardigan (10½ M.; see below) and to Aberporth (10 M.; see below); also from New Quay to Pencader (p. 483), to Cardigan, and via Aberayron to Aberystwyth (see below). — The Aberystwyth line now ascends the valley of the Teifi. — 27½ M. **Lampeter** (rfmts.; Black Lion, plain but good), a little Cardiganshire market-town, is best known for *St. David's College*, founded in 1827, a theological college affiliated to Oxford, with the privilege of conferring the degrees of B.A. and B.D. A branch-line runs N.W. to (13½ M.) *Aberayron* (Feathers, P. 12*s*.), a modest seaside resort with a shingle beach, situated at the mouth of the beautiful valley of the *Aeron* (motorbuses, see below). — 34¾ M. *Pont Llanio* is 1¼ M. to the N.W. of *Llanddewi-Brefi*, with a large 13th cent. church. Here St. David is said to have held a synod in 519 to take measures for checking the Pelagian heresy. — Beyond (37½ M.) *Tregaron* we skirt a great peat-bog, 4 M. long. — 42¼ M. *Strata Florida* is the station for **Strata Florida Abbey**, 3 M. to the E., a Cistercian house probably founded in 1164 and now almost effaced (open 9-8, 6*d*.). The gem of the remains is the *West Doorway of the church, of unique design; other features are the tiles in the transeptal chapels, the ruins of the chapter-house, and the monks' graveyard. About 3 M. beyond, amid desolate moors, are the *Teifi Pools*, where the Teifi takes its rise. — Farther on the train descends the wooded valley of the *Ystwyth*. — 56 M. *Aberystwyth*, see p. 501.

From Carmarthen to *Llandilo*, see p. 498.

Beyond Carmarthen we cross the Towy. — 228 M. *St. Clears*.

Motorbuses run hence to (5 M.) *Laugharne* (pron. 'larne'), with a 13th cent. castle (no adm.), on the estuary of the *Taf*, and in summer to (10 M.) *Pendine* (Beach; New Inn), a pleasant little seaside resort on Carmarthen Bay, with firm sands used for motor speed-tests. The churches of *Llandawke*, near Laugharne, and *Eglwys Cymmin*, near Pendine, contain stones inscribed in Latin and Ogam. From Pendine a fine walk leads along the coast, via (4½ M.) *Amroth* and Saundersfoot (3 M.; p. 486), to Tenby (3½ M.; p. 486).

233¾ **Whitland** (Yelverton Arms, P. 10*s*. 6*d*.), with the slight remains of a Cistercian abbey.

From Whitland to Cardigan, 27½ M., G.W.R. in 1¾ hr. (5*s*. 8*d*., 3*s*. 5*d*.). The line ascends the wooded valley of the Taf. — 16½ M. *Crymmych Arms* lies at the E. end of the *Prescelly Hills*, along which a walk may be taken to (6 M.) *Prescelly Top* (1760 ft.; *View; descent to Rosebush, p. 485). — 21 M. *Boncath*. *Clydey* church, 4 M. to the S.E., contains inscribed stones. — 24½ M. *Kilgerran* or *Cilgerran* has a ruined castle (13th cent.) on a cliff overlooking the most picturesque part of the *Teifi* valley. — 27½ M. **Cardigan** (Black Lion, 20 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. 13*s*. 6*d*.), the county town of Cardiganshire (p. 501), with 3452 inhab., is beautifully situated on the estuary of the Teifi, with the remains of a castle. Coracles (p. 186) are still in use on the Teifi. At *St. Dogmell's*, 1 M. to the W., are the meagre ruins of a Bernardine abbey and a stone with Latin and Ogam inscriptions. — *Gwbert-on-Sea* (Cliff, 42 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.), 3 M. to the N. of Cardigan, is a small summer resort. — The road (motorbuses) running N.E. from Cardigan to New Quay (20 M.; see above), Aberayron (22 M.; see above), and Aberystwyth (38 M.; p. 501) is dull, but some of the coast scenery is fine. By-roads diverge for the fishing villages of *Aberporth*, *Penbryn*, and *Llangranog*. — Motorbus from Cardigan and from Aberporth to Newcastle Emlyn, see above; to Newport and Goodwick, see p. 485.

From Whitland to *Tenby* and *Pembroke*, see R. 61.

At (239 M.) *Clynderwen* diverges an alternative line to (23 M.) Fishguard, viâ (8 M.) *Rosebush* (2 M. from Prescelly Top, p. 484).

Pembrokeshire (formerly *Dyfed*), the westernmost county of Wales, with its indented coast-line, its cliff-scenery, its castles, and its churches of a peculiar local type, offers considerable attractions for the tourist. The English-speaking inhabitants of South Pembrokeshire, 'Little England beyond Wales', are descended from the Flemish settlers introduced in Norman times (comp. p. 482). So many 'Ogam' (Goidelic) inscriptions have been found in Pembrokeshire that it is supposed that this character originated here, and the N. part of the county is rich in megalithic remains.

At (245¾ M.) *Clarbeston Road* diverge the trains to Neyland.

251 M. **Haverfordwest** (Mariners, 20 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 15*s*.; Castle, R. 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*., P. 12*s*.), on the *Western Cleddau*, with 5750 inhabitants. The shell of the 12th cent. castle is now used as a police station. St. Mary's, E.E. with roof and clerestories of the 15th cent., contains an old effigy of a pilgrim (W. end). St. Thomas's and St. Martin's are interesting also. By the river are the ruins of a priory of Austin canons (c. 1200). About 1½ M. to the E. lies *Picton Castle*, the seat of Sir Charles Philipps, an admirable specimen of an Edwardian castle, somewhat marred by modern additions. Motorbuses ply from Haverfordwest to Milford Haven and to St. David's (see p. 488). — 255¾ M. *Johnston* is the junction for (4 M.) *Milford Haven* or *Old Milford* (Lord Nelson, P. 12*s*. 6*d*.), a town and seaport of 7761 inhab., finely situated on the N. side of the Haven, 6 M. from its mouth. It owes its origin to a naval dockyard, established here in 1790 but transferred to Pembroke Dock in 1811, and is now a considerable fishing port, with a fleet of steam-trawlers. The church contains the truck of the French man-of-war 'L'Orient' (which blew up at the Battle of the Nile), presented by Lady Hamilton, who, with her husband Sir William Hamilton (1730-1803; buried in the churchyard), resided at Castle Hall, 1 M. to the E. ***Milford Haven**, a natural harbour, 1-2 M. wide, in which the largest ships can lie at anchor, affords splendid boating and sailing (e.g. to Pembroke, Carew, and Picton castles), though the bathing is poor. At the entrance of the Haven is *St. Ann's Head* (lighthouse), near the pretty village of *Dale*, 11 M. from Milford. Close to St. Ann's Head is *Mill Bay*, where the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed in 1485. — 260 M. *Neyland* or *New Milford* lies on the N. shore of the Haven, opposite Pembroke Dock (p. 488).

255¼ M. *Mathry Road* is the nearest station to St. David's (13 M.; motorbus, see p. 488).

260¾ M. *Fishguard & Goodwick*. *Fishguard* (Commercial, R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*., P. from 10*s*. 6*d*.), 1 M. to the S.E., is a picturesque town of 2999 inhab. on a landlocked inlet. — 261¼ M. **Fishguard Harbour** (rfmts.; *Fishguard Bay, owned by the G.W.R., 40 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.), opened in 1906, was created by the G.W.R. in connection with the mail service to Ireland (steamers nightly, except Sun., to Rosslare; on Mon., Wed., and Fri. to Waterford; on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. to Cork).

The *Pencaer* peninsula, to the N.W., is rich in menhirs, dolmens, crosses, earthworks, and other antiquities. At (2½ M.) *Careg Gwastad Point* (monument) a French force of 1400 men landed in 1797, only to surrender three days later to the local militia; this was the last occasion on which a foreign enemy landed on British soil. About 3 M. farther W. is *Strumble Head*, with a lighthouse. — Motorbuses ply from Goodwick to Cardigan (20 M.; p. 484) viâ (8 M.) *Newport*. The *Pentre Evan* (O.W.), 3½ M. to the S.E. of Newport, is one of the finest dolmens in Wales.

61. From Whitland to Tenby and Pembroke.

Railway. G.W.R. to (15¾ M.) *Tenby* in ⅔ hr. (3*s*. 4*d*., 2*s*.); to (25¼ M.) *Pembroke* in 1 hr. (5*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 2*d*.); to (27¼ M.) *Pembroke Dock* in 1¼ hr. (5*s*. 8*d*., 3*s*. 5*d*). Through-carriages from Paddington are attached to the South Wales expresses.

Road from Carmarthen (A 40 to Red Roses, then A 477), 39 M. — To (15 M.) *Red Roses*, see p. 474. — Beyond (21 M.) *Kilgetty Station* we either keep straight on direct to (10½ M.) Pembroke or turn left for (26½ M.) **Tenby** (see below). — 28½ M. *Penally* (see below); 30½ M. *Lydstep* (p. 487); 32 M. *Manorbier* (p. 487); 35½ M. *Hodgeston* (p. 487); 37 M. *Lamphey* (p. 487); 39 M. *Pembroke* (p. 487).

Whitland, see p. 484. — 5¼ M. *Narberth* (De Rutzen, P. 7*s*. 6*d*.), a small hill-top town with ruins of a 13th cent. castle. About 4 M. to the N.W. is *Llawhaden*, with the gateway and other remains of a moated castle (late 13th cent.; adm. 4*d*.) of the bishops of St. David's, which was stripped of its leaden roof by Bishop Barlow. The church, with a double tower, is partly Norman. — 11½ M. *Saundersfoot* (Cambrian; Hean Castle), a little seaport and watering-place 1 M. from the station, exports anthracite from the Pembrokeshire coalfield.

15¾ M. **Tenby.** — *Rfmts.* — Hotels. On the S. cliff: **Imperial*, 50 R., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*., P. from 21*s*. On the N. bay: **Royal Gate House*, 50 R., *Royal Lion*, under the same management, at both R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Cobourg*, 40 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 4*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Peerless'*.

Post Office, in the High St., below the church. — Racecourse.

Motorbuses to *Penally*, *Lydstep*, *Saundersfoot*, *Haverfordwest*, *Pembroke Dock*, etc. — Motor Coaches ply in summer to various points of interest. — Steamers in summer to *Bristol*, *Ilfracombe*, etc.

Tenby, an attractive and fashionable seaside resort, with 4830 inhab. and a small fishing harbour, is finely placed on a bold rocky promontory between two sandy bays. The climate is mild and equable. The coast scenery in the neighbourhood is of a high order, and the Tenby district is a happy hunting-ground for the naturalist. — On the way from the station we pass the old *Town Wall*, built across the base of the promontory and strengthened with towers. The only remaining gate, leading into St. George's St. and known as the 'Five Arches', is protected by a semicircular bastion, of the four openings in which that on the N. side alone is original. *St. Mary's*, in the High St., is mainly Perp., with a lofty spire. The chancel is approached by eleven steps, on the S. side of which is the altar-tomb of Thomas White (d. 1482), mayor of Tenby, who helped the Earl of Richmond (p. 485) to escape after the battle of Tewkesbury. At the end of the promontory (view) are the insignificant remains of the *Castle*, near which is a small museum. Off the end of the promontory is *St. Catherine's Rock*, with a disused fort.

The walk along the cliffs from Tenby N. to *Saundersfoot* (3½ M.; see above) passes through the grounds of *Waterwynch* and near *Monkstone Point* (view). — *Penally*, to the S. of Tenby, is reached by a path (1¼ M.)

across the 'Burrows' or by a road (2 M.) passing near *Hoyle's Mouth*, an interesting cavern. Penally church, with a cross and a 13th cent. altar-tomb, is one of the three alleged burial-places of St. Teilo (comp. pp. 478, 498). The walk should be continued to (3/4 M.) *Giltar Point*, opposite Caldey (see below), and thence along the cliffs, past (3/4 M.) the promontory of *Proud Giltar*, to (3/4 M.) *Lydstep Haven*. The *Lydstep Caves*, which lie beyond the point, are inaccessible at high tide. We continue to follow the cliffs, noting the transition from limestone to old red sandstone. On (1 3/4 M.) *Old Castle Head* is a cliff castle. Passing fissures in the cliffs, caused by the falling in of caves, we descend past a dolmen to (1 1/4 M.) *Manorbier Bay*. At a little distance from the sea stands ***Manorbier Castle** (week-days, 10-dusk; 6*d*.), a feudal stronghold of the 12-13th centuries. Giraldus Cambrensis (Gerald de Barri; 1146?-1220?), the topographer, was born here. The church, on the opposite side of the valley, is an irregular structure, with a Norman nave and the recumbent effigy of a De Barri. The village (Lion, 2 R., P. 10*s*. 6*d*.) lies above the castle, 1 M. from the station (see below). Good walkers may continue along the coast to (8 M.) Stackpole and (3 M.) St. Gowan's Head (p. 488).

Caldey or *Caldy*, an island 2 1/2 M. to the S. of Tenby, off Giltar Point (see above), is 1 1/2 M. long and 3/4 M. wide. A monastery, founded here in the 5th cent., came into the possession of the Benedictines in 1127. In 1906 a community of Anglican Benedictines was established here, which went over to the Church of Rome in 1913. Permission to land on the island must be obtained from the abbot; and application to view the abbey should be made several days in advance (women admitted to the church only). The passage may be made in the abbey boat (2*s*. 6*d*.). The abbey is modern, but the priory buildings date from the 12-13th cent., with 15th cent. additions. The island also contains an ancient village church, a Norman watch-tower, and a lighthouse. The S. side is a great haunt of sea-birds.

***Carew Castle** (inns), which is situated on a creek of Milford Haven, 6 1/2 M. to the W. of Tenby (4 M. to the N. of Lamphey station, see below), is reached either by road viâ (1 3/4 M.) *Gumfreston*, with a partly Norman church, or by the *Ridgeway* (8 1/2 M.; views). The castle (daily 8-6, 6*d*.) is an imposing ruin, partly Edwardian or earlier, and partly Tudor. Near the entrance is an ancient cross, 14 ft. high (O.W.). In the village street is an old Flemish bread-oven. The church, 1/2 M. to the S., is a fine example of the 14th cent., with a Perp. tower, a detached chantry-chapel, and good monuments.

Other excursions may be made to *Lamphey Palace* (see below), *Pembroke* (see below), *Picton Castle* (p. 485), *Milford Haven* (p. 485), *Pembine* (p. 484), etc. *St. David's* (p. 489) may be visited in one day by taking train to Haverfordwest (viâ Pembroke and Neyland; returning viâ Whitland), and thence by motorbus.

17 M. *Penally*, see p. 486. — 18 1/2 M. *Lydstep Halt* and (20 1/4 M.) *Manorbier*, see above. — 23 3/4 M. *Lamphey*. In the grounds of Lamphey Court are the ruins of ***Lamphey Palace** (O.W.; week-days, 6*d*.), once a residence of the bishops of St. David's. The chapel has a good Perp. window, and the hall an arcade like that at St. David's Palace (p. 490), ascribed to Bishop Gower. *Hodgeston* church, 1 1/2 M. to the S.E., has a beautiful Dec. chancel.

25 1/4 M. **Pembroke** (Lion, plain but good, P. from 8*s*. 6*d*.), the county town, with 15,481 inhab. (including Pembroke Dock), consists mainly of one street over 1/2 M. long, with the railway station at one end and the castle at the other. The ****Castle** (week-days, 9.30-8; adm. 4*d*.), externally one of the finest ruins in the king-

dom, overlooking an inlet of Milford Haven, dates from c. 1090, but the present structure was built in the 13th cent., probably by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. Henry VII., who was the nephew of Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, was born here in 1457. In 1648 the castle was taken by Cromwell from the rebel Laugharne after a siege of six weeks. The gatehouse, with its slender flanking turrets, is very imposing as seen from the inside. From the great or N. hall a flight of steps (care required) descends to the huge Wogan Cavern. The massive circular keep, 75 ft. high, has a vaulted roof of stone, commanding a splendid view and reached by a difficult winding staircase. The other buildings include the Prison Tower, the W. hall with the foundations of the chapel, the kitchen, and a range of apartments. — On the hill opposite the castle, to the S.W., stand the remains of *Monkton Priory*, founded for Benedictines in 1098, with a Norman church (restored).

Pembroke is the starting-point for a visit to the fine scenery on the S.W. coast of the county (a round of about 17 M.; no inns). On the way we pass (1 M.) *Stackpole Court*, seat of Earl Cawdor, and (2 M.) *Bosherston* church, with a churchyard-cross. **St. Govan's* or *Govan's Head*, 7½ M. from Pembroke, is a bold limestone promontory rising 160 ft. above the sea. Completely blocking a narrow cleft to the W. of the headland is the tiny *St. Govan's Chapel* (13th cent.), traditionally associated with the Arthurian Sir Gawain. The walk thence to the Stack Rocks, about 4 M. to the W., should on no account be omitted. On the way we pass the *Huntsman's Leap*, a fissure in the cliff, which is said to get its name from having been cleared by a foxhunter who died of retrospective alarm; the *Sunken Forest*, a remarkable pit filled with ash-trees (somewhat inland); and the **Cauldron*, which the sea enters by a natural arch. The **Stack Rocks* are two columnar masses of limestone, a stone's throw from the mainland, and the breeding-place of thousands of 'eligugs' (guillemots), razor-bills, puffins, and other sea-birds. The whole of this part of the coast is fine, and good walkers may follow the line of the cliffs to (8 M.) *Angle* (inns) on Milford Haven, passing the sands of *Freshwater Bay*. Or from the Stack Rocks we return direct to (6½ M.) Pembroke.

27¼ M. **Pembroke Dock,** or *Pater* (Bush, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Royal Edinburgh, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*), a Philistine-looking town, owes its existence to the naval dockyard founded here in 1814 (closed down in 1926). A steam-ferry (no motors) from Hobbes Point crosses Milford Haven to Neyland (p. 485).

62. From Haverfordwest to St. David's.

Motorbus of the G.W.R. 2-6 times daily, 15¼ M. in 1⅛-1¾ hr. (2*s.* 6*d.*; not Sun.). — The nearest station to St. David's is *Mathry Road* (8 M.; p. 485), with which it is connected by G.W.R. motorbus (twice or thrice daily in 65 min.; 1*s.* 8*d.*; not Sun.).

Haverfordwest, see p. 485. The road from Haverfordwest to St. David's, noted locally for its "seventeen hills in sixteen miles", traverses a lonely countryside. — 6 M. *Roch Castle* (¼ M. to the right), the property of Viscount St. David's, restored as a country

cottage, incorporates a semicircular tower of the 13th cent. (visitors admitted). The valley which it overlooks forms the boundary of 'Little England beyond Wales' (p. 485). — We descend to (8 M.) *Newgale Sands*, with a fine view of *St. Bride's Bay*. — 13 M. *Solva* (Cambrian, plain, P. 10*s.*) is a picturesque little seaport at the mouth of the Solva river, with a tidal harbour.

15½ M. **St. David's** (Twr-y-Felin, unlicensed, closed in winter, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*; Grove, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*, City, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*, both plain), a straggling village-city of 1644 inhab., is situated 1½ M. from the sea, in the midst of a desolate and out-of-the-world district. From the *Cross* (14th cent.) a lane known as the 'Popples' leads to the massive gateway of the cathedral close, flanked by an octagonal and a round tower, beyond which we obtain a striking view of the cathedral and its associated buildings, which are situated in the hollow of the *Alan* valley.

The ***Cathedral**, the largest and most interesting church in Wales, is substantially a late-Norman or Transitional building (comp. pp. xlvi, l), though alterations have stamped a late-Dec. character on its exterior. The foundation of the see of St. David's or *Menevia* is ascribed to St. David or Dewi (d. 601?), patron saint of Wales, who is said to have transferred the Welsh archbishopric hither from Caerleon (p. 493). Bishop Peter de Leia began to rebuild the cathedral in 1180, but the transepts and choir of his church were destroyed by the fall of the tower in 1220 and rebuilt before 1250. The Lady Chapel was added in the E.E. period by Bishop Martyn (1290-1328). Bishop Henry Gower (1328-47), the 'Menevian Wykeham' (comp. pp. 481, 487), raised the walls of the aisles, inserted Dec. windows, and added a stage to the tower, the uppermost stage of which was completed in the Perp. period (c. 1520). The W. front was rebuilt by John Nash in 1789, but has, with the rest of the edifice, been restored by Sir George Gilbert Scott (1862-78) and his son John Oldrid Scott. The restoration of the roofless Lady Chapel was completed in 1901. As a whole the exterior is not imposing, though variety of outline is given by the chapels at the E. end and the lofty erection adjoining the N. transept. The N. side is disfigured by heavy buttresses, rendered needful by the unsafe condition of the wall. The cathedral is 306 ft. long externally, 120 ft. wide across the transepts, and 70 ft. across the nave and aisles; the nave is 46 ft. high, the tower 126 ft. Services in English at 8.30 and 4 (Thurs. also at 7), on Sun. at 8, 11, and 6.

The **Interior (open free 9-1 and 2-6, Sun. 2.30-3.30; ascent of tower 6*d.*, by permission of the Dean) is richly decorated, and the soft colour of the slate produces a warm and pleasing effect. The Nave, "extremely striking from the remarkable richness of the architecture, and especially from its great multiplicity of parts", differs strongly from any other Norman nave in the country, and some of the massive solemnity charac-

teristic of a Norman interior has been sacrificed to the desire for variety. The arrangement of the triforium and clerestory is unusual. The fret-work wooden *Roof was added in the Perp. period (c. 1500). The nave is separated from the choir by a *Rood Screen erected by Bishop Gower, who is buried in a canopied recess on the right.

The tower is supported by four fine Transitional arches, one of which (on the W.) is circular. The beautiful roof of the lantern is decorated with paintings. The space below the tower forms the greater part of the Ritual Choir. The stalls, with misericords, and the bishop's throne date from the second half of the 15th century. — A wooden parclose-screen separates the choir from the Presbytery, which is similar in general style to the nave, except that pointed arches are substituted for round. At the E. end are two rows of lancets, the lower row filled with mosaics by Salviati. On the N. side is the 13th cent. pedestal of *St. David's Shrine*. Opposite is the effigy of Bishop Anselm (d. 1247), and in the middle the altar-tomb of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond (d. 1456), father of Henry VII. — Adjoining the presbytery on the E. and entered from the choir-aisles is Bishop Vaughan's Chapel, a good Perp. structure of the beginning of the 16th cent., with admirable fan-vaulting. In the W. wall of the chapel, at the back of the high altar, is a curious recess with a pierced cross, now containing a modern casket with bones discovered here by Scott (possibly those of St. David). Of the four ancient crosses immured round it, the lowest may be a relic of the Saxon church. Until it was appropriated by Edward Vaughan (bishop 1509-22) for this chapel, the space between the E. end of the presbytery and the vestibule of the Lady Chapel was open to the sky. — The Lady Chapel, which has been practically rebuilt, is approached by a fan-vaulted ante-chapel. On the S. side is the tomb-recess of its founder Bishop Martyn. At the end of the S. walk of the ambulatory is a modern alabaster reredos and cenotaph erected by Viscountess Maidstone.

The Transepts, entered from the choir-aisles, are separated from the nave-aisles by Norman doorways instead of arches. Their W. walls seem to be part of the original church, while the rest dates from after the accident of 1220 and exhibits "a peculiar form of incipient Gothic, found in this church and several others in South Wales and the West of England". In the N. transept is the reputed pedestal of the *Shrine of St. Caradoc* (d. 1124). Attached to the E. face of this transept is a singular building, originally erected after 1220 as a chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury and now used as the vestry. The room above it, now the chapter library, was originally divided into two stories, used as the chapter-house and the treasury.

On the N. of the cathedral nave and formerly attached to it by a cloister are the ruins of *St. Mary's College*, with a slender tower, founded for secular canons by Bishop Houghton in 1365. — To the W. of the cathedral, on the opposite bank of the Alan, are the extensive remains of the ***Bishop's Palace** (open free, by permission of the Dean), with a beautiful arcaded parapet, built by Bishop Gower about 1340 and unsurpassed by any other building of its kind. The Great Hall has a fine porch and rose-window and is adjoined by the chapel, with its picturesque bell-turret; the smaller Bishop's Hall, with a curious doorway, is on the E. side of the quadrangle. The whole building stands on a series of vaulted crypts. — The fortified wall enclosing the cathedral precincts may be traced through almost its whole extent.

The cliffs near St. David's, though not remarkable for their height, are picturesque and varied in outline. The nearest bathing beach is at *Caerfai Bay*, 1 M. to the S. In the next bay to the W. is the ruined

Chapel of St. Non, mother of St. David, on the traditional spot where he was born. — *Capel Stinan*, 2 M. due W. of St. David's, was built by Bishop Vaughan (p. 490) and dedicated to St. Justinian, confessor of St. David. Off the coast here is the rocky island of *Ramsey*, where St. Justinian was martyred, noted for rabbits, seals, sea-birds, and (in Oct.) woodcock. Farther W. is a group of rocks known as the *Bishop and his Clerks*. To the N. of Capel Stinan lies *Whitesand Bay*, with the foundations of St. Patrick's Chapel. — **St. David's Head**, the westernmost point in Wales, with cliffs 100 ft. high, lies $2^1/_2$ M. to the W. of St. David's and commands a fine view. It is a spur of *Carn Llidi* (595 ft.), cut off from the mainland by an ancient rampart and fosse, within which are a number of hut-circles.

63. From Hereford to Abergavenny and Newport.

Railway. G.W.R. to *Abergavenny*, 24 M. in 34-65 min. (5*s*., 3*s*.); to *Newport*, $43^1/_2$ M. in $1^1/_4$-$2^1/_4$ hrs. (8*s*. 9*d*., 5*s*. 3*d*.).

Road (A 465 to Abergavenny, A 471 to Usk, then A 48), 45 M. — We leave Hereford by St. Martin St. (Pl. B, 4) and turn to the right. — $7^1/_2$ M. *St. Devereux* (see below); 11 M. *Pontrilas* (see below); $17^1/_2$ M. *Llanfihangel Crucorney* (see below); 23 M. **Abergavenny** (p. 492); 34 M. *Usk* (p. 492); 42 M. *Caerleon* (p. 493); 45 M. *Newport* (p. 475).

Hereford, see p. 184. — 9 M. *St. Devereux*. About $^1/_2$ M. to the S. is the late-Norman *Church of *Kilpeck*, with sculptures showing Celtic influence. Note the quaint corbels, the S. door, the W. window, and, within, the two chancel arches, the apse, and the holy-water stoup. — $12^1/_4$ M. *Pontrilas*.

The Norman church of *Rowlstone*, $1^3/_4$ M. to the W., contains two ridel (curtain) brackets. — *Grosmont*, on the Monnow, $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of the station, has a ruined castle of the 13th cent., with additions of the 14th (O.W.; open 9-4.30 or 8, Sun. 12-4.30 or 5.30; adm. 6*d*.; comp. p. 492). The E.E. village-church has an octagonal tower.

From Pontrilas to Hay, $18^3/_4$ M., G.W.R. in $1\text{-}11^1/_4$ hr. (4*s*., 2*s*. 5*d*.) through the *Golden Valley*. — $2^1/_4$ M. *Abbey Dore*. The *Church is composed of the E.E. transepts and choir of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1147. — $7^3/_4$ M. *Peterchurch* has a purely Norman church with an apse. — $16^1/_2$ M. *Clifford*, on the *Wye*, has a ruined castle, the traditional birthplace of Fair Rosamond (p. 221). — $18^3/_4$ M. *Hay*, see p. 494.

To the right rises the bold range of the *Black Mountains*, which culminate in *Gader* (2660 ft.) and afford splendid moorland rambles. We enter Monmouthshire (p 474). — $17^1/_2$ M. *Pandy*; 20 M. *Llanvihangel*, or *Llanfihangel Crucorney*.

Llanthony Abbey, 6 M. to the N. of either station, in the bleak *Vale of Ewyas*, was a priory of Austin canons, founded by Hugh de Lacy in 1108. Before long, however, most of the monks, having "no mind to sing to the wolves", migrated to Gloucester (see p. 182). The imposing ruins of the church and chapter-house are an example of the plain and austere Transitional style (end of 12th cent.). The prior's lodging is now an inn. Walter Savage Landor purchased the Llanthony estate in 1809 and spent a vast sum of money on impracticable schemes to develop it. The modern *Llanthony Abbey*, founded for Anglican Benedictines in 1869 by 'Father Ignatius' (Joseph L. Lyne, d. 1908), is now the property of Caldey Abbey (p. 487).

23 M. *Abergavenny Junction.* — 24 M. **Abergavenny** (usually pron. 'aberghenny'; Angel, T.H., 22 R., R. & B. from 8*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; Greyhound, 25 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*., P. 12*s*. 6*d*.; Swan, 9 R. from 5*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.), the Roman *Gobannium*, a town of 9008 inhab., is beautifully situated on the *Usk* and enclosed by wooded hills. It possesses the battered remains of a Norman castle. The church, formerly attached to a Benedictine priory, contains fine stalls and monuments.

To the N. rises the graceful **Sugar Loaf* (1955 ft.), and to the S. the *Blorenge* (1834 ft.); each commands beautiful views of the Usk valley and may be ascended in 1½-2 hrs. To the E. are *Skirrid Fach* (886 ft.; 1½ M.) and *Skirrid Fawr* (1601 ft.; 3½ M.; fine view towards the E.).

Motorbuses ascend the *Valley of the Usk to (6 M.) **Crickhowell** (*Bear, 6 R. from 4*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. or D. 3*s*., P. 11*s*. 6*d*.), with a Dec. church and a remnant of an old castle. At *Llangattock* (Horse Shoe, T.H., 2 R.), ½ M. to the S.W., is *Llangattock Park*, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort. *Tretower*, 3 M. to the N.W. of Crickhowell, has a notable castle-ruin, with a cylindrical tower built inside the Norman rectangular keep, and a picturesque old manor-house. From Crickhowell motorbuses go on to Brecon (p. 494; 14 M. further), passing (1¾ M.) *Glanusk Park*, seat of Lord Glanusk, the (6 M.) pass of *Bwlch* (view of the Sugar Loaf), and (8 M.) *Llansantffraed*, where Henry Vaughan, the 'Silurist' poet (1622-95), was born and is buried (by the E. wall of the churchyard).

On the motorbus route from Abergavenny to Ross (22½ M.; p. 183) are (5 M.) *Llanvetherine*, 1½ M. from the 13th cent. ruins of *White Castle* (O.W.; adm. 6*d*.), probably dating from the end of the 12th cent., and (12 M.) *Skenfrith*, on the Monnow, with another castle-ruin. These two castles, together with Grosmont (p. 491), formed the Monmouthshire 'trilateral' built by the Norman lords of Abergavenny to defend their marches against the Welsh. — Motorbuses run from Abergavenny also to Llandovery, Monmouth, Hereford, Merthyr, Newport, etc.

From Abergavenny Junction to Merthyr, 24½ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1¼ hr. (5*s*. 2*d*., 3*s*. 1*d*.). This line ascends the picturesque valley of the *Clydach* and then skirts the N. verge of the Monmouthshire mining district. — 1¼ M. *Abergavenny* (Brecon Road). — 9½ M. *Brynmawr* (8062 inhab.) is the largest town in Brecknockshire (p. 493) and the junction for Ebbw Vale (3½ M.; p. 475) and for Newport (see p. 475). — 11 M. *Nantybwch*, junction for Tredegar and Newport (see p. 475). — 15½ M. *Rhymney Bridge*, junction for Cardiff (see p. 478). — 17¾ M. *Dowlais* (p. 479). — 24½ M. *Merthyr* (High St.), see p. 478.

33½ M. *Pontypool Road* (rfmts.), junction for Neath and Swansea (see p. 480). *Pontypool* (Clarence, 23 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 12*s*.), the first station on the Neath line, is a town of 6883 inhab., where the iron industry has been carried on by the Hanbury family since 1588. Andrew Yarranton made the first tinplate in Britain here in 1670.

From Pontypool Road to Monmouth, 18½ M., G.W.R. in 1-1⅔ hr. (3*s*. 9*d*., 2*s*. 3*d*.). — 6 M. *Usk* (Three Salmons, 6 beds), a sleepy little town on the Usk (salmon-fishing), with the remains of a 13th cent. castle and a Dec. church that belonged to a Benedictine nunnery. — 11½ M. **Raglan** (Beaufort Arms, 12 R., R. & B. 9*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*., P. 15*s*.; Crown, 6 beds, R. & B. from 5*s*.) is famous for its ruined *Castle, a fortified mansion of the 15-17th cent., belonging to the Duke of Beaufort (open all day in summer, and on Sun. 2.30-5; adm. 6*d*., camera 1*s*.). It was gallantly defended against Fairfax for ten weeks in 1646 by the Marquis of Worcester,

and was the last fortress on the mainland to hold out for Charles I. The second marquis, in his 'Century of Inventions' (1655), projected a machine "for driving up water by fire", an ingenious adumbration of the steam pumping-engine, but the story that it was constructed in the castle is apocryphal. The detached hexagonal keep (view) is known as the 'Yellow Tower of Gwent'. — 18 M. *Monmouth* (Troy) and (18½ M.) *Monmouth* (May Hill), see p. 188.

40¾ M. **Caerleon,** a small town on the Usk, with a racecourse, was the Roman fortress of *Isca Silurum,* the headquarters of the 2nd Legion. It was also a traditional residence of King Arthur, and the Roman amphitheatre (O.W.; partially excavated) was formerly known as 'Arthur's Round Table'. The chief relics of the Roman period are preserved in the museum (adm. 6*d.*; apply at a small shop opposite, on the S.). The S. corner of the fortress is a good example of Roman masonry.

43½ M. *Newport,* see p. 475.

64. From Hereford to Brecon and Swansea.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. to *Brecon,* 38½ M. in 1½-1¾ hr. (8*s.* 1*d.*, 5*s.* 10*d.*); to *Swansea,* 79¼ M. in 3¾-4 hrs. (16*s.* 1*d.*, 9*s.* 8*d.*). This line traverses much of the finest scenery in South Wales.

Road (A 438 to Brecon), 79 M. — We leave Hereford by White Cross St. (Pl. A, 2). — 13 M. *Willersley;* 16 M. *Whitney* (see below); 17½ M. *Clifford* (p. 491); 20 M. *Hay* (p. 494); 23½ M. *Glasbury* (p. 494); 24½ M. *Three Cocks* (p. 494). — 35½ M. **Brecon** (p. 494). — We cross the mountains, with the Brecon Beacons (p. 495) on our left. — Beyond the (44 M.) *Storey Arms* we have a long descent (maximum 1 in 8). — At the Beacons Reservoir we turn to the right. — 55 M. *Hirwain* (p. 480); 60 M. *Glyn Neath* (p. 480); 64 M. *Resolven* (p. 480); 70½ M. *Neath,* and thence to Swansea, see p. 474. [The direct mountain-road from Brecon to Swansea (39 M.) runs viâ (8½ M.) *Devynock* (p. 495) and (31 M.) *Pontardawe.*]

Hereford, see p. 184. — 9¼ M. *Moorhampton.* The church of *Mommington-on-Wye,* 3 M. to the S., is the reputed burial-place of Owen Glendower (p. 472). — 14¼ M. *Eardisley* (New Inn, 5 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*).

From Eardisley to New Radnor, 15¼ M., G.W.R. in ¾-1 hr. (3*s.* 2*d.*, 1*s.* 11*d.*). — 7 M. *Titley* is the junction for Leominster (see p. 190) and for (5¾ M.) *Presteigne* or *Presteign* (Radnorshire Arms, T.H., 7 R., R. & B. from 8*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), the county town of Radnorshire (p. 496). — 8½ M. *Kington* (Burton House, 9 R. from 3*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.*; Oxford Arms, 17 beds from 5*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*). — 12¾ M. *Dolyhir* is the station for *Old Radnor,* ¾ M. to the N., which has a fine early-Perp. church with a rood screen and a massive font. — 15¼ M. *New Radnor* (Eagle, P. from 9*s.*) retains only the earthworks of its castle. To the N. and W. rise the moorlands of *Radnor Forest,* which attain a height of 2166 ft. (views).

Beyond (17½ M.) *Whitney* we cross the *Wye* and leave Clifford Castle (p. 491) on the left.

Brecknockshire or *Breconshire,* formerly *Brycheiniog,* derives its name from Brychan, a Welsh prince of the 5th century. It is largely mountainous (Brecon Beacons, Black Mountains), and agriculture is the sole industry.

21¼ M. **Hay** (French 'haie', an enclosure; Crown, 10 R., P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Swan, P. 12*s.*; Baskerville Arms, at *Clyro*, 1 M. to the N.W., 5 R., P. 12*s.* 6*d.*) is a good centre for the exploration of the Black Mountains (p. 491) and the upper valley of the Wye. A gateway is the sole relic of the Norman castle. To Pontrilas, see p. 491. — 25¼ M. *Glasbury-on-Wye.*

26¾ M. *Three Cocks Junction* (Three Cocks, 1½ M. to the N.E., **7 R. from 5***s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*).

From Three Cocks Junction to Moat Lane Junction, 48 M., G.W.R. in 1½-2 hrs. (10*s.*, 6*s.*). This line ascends the ***Upper Valley of the Wye,** the scenery of which is worth exploring on foot (comp. p. 186). The Wye here divides Brecknockshire from Radnorshire (p. 496). — 2¾ M. *Boughrood & Llyswen.* — From (7 M.) *Erwood* a visit may be paid to the gorge and waterfall of *Craig-y-Pwll-Ddu*, 2½ M. to the E. — 9¾ M. *Aberedw*, at the mouth of a pretty glen, with an old church. — 13¾ M. **Builth Wells** (pron. 'boolth'; Lion, 17 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Barley Mow, 7 R. from 3*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), a small market-town and angling resort, has springs impregnated with salt, iron, and sulphur (modest pump-room at the Park Wells). — At (15¼ M.) *Builth Road* (rfmts.) we pass under the L.M. & S.R. (p. 497). — 19¼ M. *Newbridge-on-Wye.* — 26½ M. **Rhayader** (i.e. 'rhaiadr', waterfall; Lion Royal, 20 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Castle, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*: Claremont, 11 beds, R. 5*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.*, Afonwy, P. 9*s.*, both private: Elan Valley, near the waterworks, 2½ M. from the town, closed in winter, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*). About 4 M. to the S.W. are the ***Birmingham Corporation Reservoirs,** a chain of three lakes formed in 1893-1904 by the damming of the *Elan Valley*, whence the water (25,000,000 gallons per day) is conveyed to Birmingham by an aqueduct 73 M. long. The complete scheme provides for three further reservoirs in the *Claerwen* valley, which will insure a total yield of 75,000,000 gallons. The sites of Cwm Elan and Nantgwyllt, two houses occupied by Shelley in 1811 and 1812 respectively, have been submerged. Motor-coaches make the round of the lakes in summer (17 M.). Permits for trout-fishing are on sale at the Elan Estate Office, Rhayader. From Rhayader walkers may follow up the Wye past (9 M.) *Llangurig* (Black Lion, 10 R., R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*) to (18 M.) its source on the slopes of Plinlimmon (p. 502). — The railway soon quits the Wye and reaches its summit-level near (31 M.) *Pantydwr* (960 ft.). — 40½ M. *Llanidloes* (rfmts.; Trewythen Arms, 20 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*: Town Hall, P. 8*s.*), in Montgomeryshire (p. 498), a market-town of 2517 inhab. on the infant *Severn*. — 48 M. *Moat Lane Junction*, see p. 500.

29 M. *Talyarth* (Tower, 6 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. or D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 14*s.*). On the left lies *Llangorse Lake* (fishing). — 34¼ M. *Talyllyn Junction*, for the Newport line (see p. 475). Beyond a tunnel we obtain a view of the Usk valley and the Beacons.

38½ M. **Brecon,** officially *Brecknock* (rfmts.; *Castle of Brecon, 36 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 16*s.*; Wellington, 20 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*), the county town, with 5649 inhab., is charmingly situated at the confluence of the *Honddu* with the *Usk*. In the grounds of the Castle Hotel is the Ely Tower, a fragment of the old castle, the scene of the conference between the Bishop of Ely and the Duke of Buckingham which resulted in the overthrow of Richard III. The *Priory Church since 1923 the cathedral of the new diocese of Swansea and Brecon),

a relic of the Benedictine priory of St. John, founded by Bernard of Newmarch at the end of the 11th cent., has an E.E. chancel and transepts and a Dec. nave and tower. It is the noblest specimen of a class of churches not uncommon in Wales, where massiveness of effect is produced by simplicity of construction. Inside, we note the Norman font and a number of sepulchral slabs at the W. end; in the N. aisle, a 14th cent. tomb-recess; in the S. aisle, a 16th cent. wooden effigy and an old cope-chest; and, in the chancel, the lancet windows and the fine sedilia and triple piscina. The war memorial chapel, to the N. of the sanctuary, has a fine Dec. doorway combined with a squint. A tablet marks the former Shoulder of Mutton Inn (47 High St.), where Mrs. Siddons (1755-1831) and her brother Charles Kemble (1775-1854) were born. The old monastic buildings were recovered for the use of the chapter in 1926. The Captain's Walk, on the Usk, is a pleasant promenade. At Brecon are the Congregational Memorial College, for the training of Congregational ministers, and Christ College, in the suburb of *Llanfaes*, a public school for boys, refounded in 1855 and incorporating the choir and refectory of a Dominican friary.

An admirable view is obtained from *Pen-y-Crug* (1088 ft.), 1½ M. to the N.W., with an ancient camp. To reach it we turn to the right beyond the Castle Hotel; a little beyond the milestone we take a path to the right and pass through Crug Farm. — To reach the small but pretty *Frwdgrech Waterfalls*, 2 M. to the S.E., we follow the Llandovery road through Llanfaes, turning to the left after ⅓ M. Beyond Frwdgrech Lodge (l.) we cross a bridge and follow the middle road of three.

The graceful twin peaks of the ***Brecon Beacons** (*Pen-y-Fan*, 2907 ft., and *Corn-Du*, 2863 ft.), 5 M. to the S. of Brecon, are the highest mountains in South Wales. The direct route to the top takes walkers 3-4 hrs., but driving is practicable to Blaengwdi Farm. As far as (1¼ M.) the bridge beyond Frwdgrech Lodge, see above. Here we take the road to the left and ascend to (1½ M.) Blaengwdi Farm, beyond which we turn to the right and, ⅓ M. farther on, follow a lane to the left, which brings us to the W. part of a shoulder extending to the (1½-2 hrs.) top of Pen-y-Fan. The *View includes the Black Mountains on the E., the Carmarthen Van on the W., and the valley of the Usk and Llangorse Lake to the N. — The shortest ascent is from *Torpantau* station (p. 475), but the Beacons do not show to advantage from the S.

Railway from Brecon to *Newport*, see p. 475. — Motorbuses ply to Crickhowell and Abergavenny, to Devynock and Llandovery, to Hay, etc.

41 M. *Cradoc* is the station for *Battle*, where Thomas Coke of Brecon (1747-1814), founder of the Methodist Episcopalian Church in America, is buried. About 1¼ M. to the S. is *Y Gaer*, the site of the Roman fort of *Bannium*, with a rectangular wall; close by is the 'Maidens' Stone', the tombstone of a Roman legionary and his wife. — 47 M. *Devynock & Senny Bridge* (inns), at the confluence of the *Senny* with the Usk. A road with fine scenery (motorbuses) leads hence to the W. to Llandovery (12½ M.; p. 497), passing (3 M.) *Trecastle*. — Our line now turns S. and crosses the bleak mountain range of the *Eforest Fawr*. On the left rises *Fan Gihirych* (2381 ft.); on the right, *Cefn Cul* (1844 ft.) and, behind it, the

Carmarthen Van (p. 497; 5 M. from Craig-y-Nos). — 57 M. *Craig-y-Nos* or *Penwyllt*. Below, on the right, in the valley of the *Tawe*, lies the modern *Craig-y-Nos Castle*, the Welsh home of Adelina Patti (1843-1919), now a sanatorium. — 60¼ M. *Colbren Junction*, for the G.W.R. to Neath (11¼ M.; p. 480). — 74 M. *Clydach-on-Tawe*, with the Mond Nickel Works; 76 M. *Morriston*.

79¼ M. *Swansea* (St. Thomas'), see p. 481.

65. From Shrewsbury to Llandrindod Wells and Swansea.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. to *Llandrindod Wells*, 51½ M. in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (10*s.* 8*d.*, 6*s.* 5*d.*); to *Llandovery*, 79 M. in 2¾-4 hrs. (16*s.* 6*d.*, 9*s.* 11*d.*); to *Swansea*, 115¼ M. in 4¼-5 hrs. (22*s.* 1*d.*, 13*s.* 3*d.*). This route, the Central Wales Line, is very picturesque in parts. Through-carriages from York, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester.

Road, 121 M. — We leave Shrewsbury by New St. (Pl. A, 1). — 9½ M. *Minsterley;* 22½ M. *Bishop's Castle* (p. 191); 28½ M. *Clun* (see below); 35½ M. *Knighton* (see below); 49½ M. *Penybont* (see below); 51 M. *Cross Gates;* 54½ M. **Llandrindod Wells** (see below); 61½ M. *Builth Wells* (p. 494); 64 M. *Olmery* (p. 497); 67½ M. *Garth* (p. 497); 69 M. *Llangammarch Wells* (p. 487); 73½ M. *Llanwrtyd Wells* (p. 497); 84½ M. *Llandovery* (p. 497); 90½ M. *Llangadock* (p. 497); 97½ M. *Llandilo* (p. 497); 106 M. *Cross Hands;* 113 M. *Pontardulais* (p. 498); 121 M. *Swansea* (p. 481).

Shrewsbury, see p. 257. Thence to (19¾ M.) *Craven Arms*, see pp. 192, 191. — 22¼ M. *Broome*. *Clun*, 6 M. to the W., has an ancient bridge, the Hospital of the Holy Trinity (1614), and the impressive ruins of a castle (identified as the Garde Doloureuse of Scott's 'Betrothed').

Among the hills of *Clun Forest*, which lie to the N.W. and attain a height of 1630 ft., are five British camps and the best-preserved portion of *Offa's Dyke*, which was constructed by Offa (d. 796), king of the Mercians, to keep the Welsh within their mountains, and extends from the mouth of the Wye to the mouth of the Dee. Roughly parallel with it, a few miles to the W., runs *Watt's Dyke*. The space between the two entrenchments was possibly neutral territory.

We enter *Radnorshire*, a small Welsh (but English-speaking) county of which the chief feature is Radnor Forest (p. 493). — 32 M. *Knighton* (Norton Arms, 15 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*), an attractive little town on the *Teme*. Offa's Dyke may be traced near here. — About 6 M. to the N.W. of (48 M.) *Penybont* (Severn Arms, with fishing, P. 12*s.*) are the foundations of *Cwmhir Abbey*, established for Cistercians in 1143.

51½ M. **Llandrindod Wells.** — Hotels. *Pump House*, 120 R. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Ye Wells*, unlicensed, 100 R., R. & B. 13*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.*; *Metropole*, 150 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.*; **Rock*, 50 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.*; *Montpellier*, R. from 7*s.*, P. from 21*s.*, *Gwalia*, 120 R., R. & B. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.*, *Lansdowne*, P. from 18*s.*, *Plâs Winton*, P. from 15*s.*, *Bryn-Awel*, these five unlicensed.

Motorbuses to *Builth Wells, Rhayader, Kington*, etc.

Llandrindod Wells, on the *Ithon*, with 4605 inhab., is the premier Welsh spa, with saline, chalybeate, and sulphur springs. Gout, rheumatism, obesity, neuritis, dyspepsia, skin-diseases, anæmia, etc., are treated here, the high season lasting from July to September. The town is situated on an open plateau 700 ft. above sea-level, and the climate is dry and bracing. It has well-equipped bath at the Pump House and at Rock Park, an attractive common with golf-links, a concert-pavilion, etc.

At (57¼ M.) *Builth Road* (p. 494) we pass under the line from Three Cocks to Moat Lane, and then cross the Wye into Brecknockshire (p. 493). We ascend the valley of the *Irfon*, bounded on the S. by the long ridge of the *Mynydd Eppynt* (1560 ft.). — Close to (59¼ M.) *Cilmery* is an obelisk marking the spot where Llywelyn ab Gruffydd (p. 472) was surprised and slain by the English in 1282. — 62½ M. *Garth* has a magnesia spring. — 64¼ M. *Llangammarch Wells* (Lake Hotel & Pump House, 35 R. from 7*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., Links, 46 R., Bungalow, all 1 M. from the station), a small spa, has a spring characterized by the presence of barium chloride, a mineral of great service in heart troubles and not found elsewhere in the British Isles.

67¾ M. **Llanwrtyd Wells** (Abernant Lake, 70 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., P. from 16*s*.; *Dolecoed, with the pump-room, 40 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 14*s*.; Ardwyn, private), with sulphur and chalybeate springs, and saline water from Builth (p. 494).

Excursions may be made to the top of the *Sugar Loaf* (1050 ft.; view), 3½ M. to the S.W.; to *Abergwessin*, 5½ M. to the N., with a handsome modern church; etc.

Beyond the Sugar Loaf Tunnel (1000 yds.) we enter Carmarthenshire (p. 483) and obtain a fine view towards the S.

79 M. **Llandovery** (Castle; Star & Garter), a small town on the *Towy*, with Llandovery College, a public school founded in 1848, and the scanty remains of a castle.

The finest part of the **Vale of Towy* is above Llandovery, and may be enjoyed by walking or driving to (10 M.) *Ystradffin*, near which is *Twm Shon Catti's Cave*, the haunt of the 'Welsh Robin Hood' (d. 1620?). — The *Carmarthen Van* (2632 ft.), the second highest mountain in South Wales, commanding an extensive view, may be ascended in 4-5 hrs. (driving practicable as far as Blaenau Farm, 9 M. from Llandovery and 4 M. from the top). — Motorbuses to Devynock and Brecon.

The railway now descends the valley of the Towy. — From 82¾ M.) *Llanwrda* a hilly road runs N.W. to Lampeter (16½ M.; p. 484), passing (8 M.) *Pumpsaint*, near which are the abandoned *Dolau-Cothy* gold-mines, said to have been worked by the Romans. — 84¾ M. *Llangadock*.

90¼ M. **Llandilo** (Cawdor Arms, plain, 20 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), a picturesquely situated little town, is one of the

three places where the miraculously multiplied body of St. Teilo, bishop of Llandaff (c. 550), was buried (comp. pp. 478, 487).

The slate formation known as 'Llandilo flags' is a geological characteristic of the neighbourhood. About 1¼ M. to the W. is *Dynevor Castle*, a 13th cent. ruin in a beautiful park (open on week-days to visitors introduced by a resident; key from the coachman). Spenser places Merlin's cave "among the woody hills of Dynevowre". The modern mansion is the seat of Lord Dynevor. — Other excursions may be made to ****Castell Carreg Cennen** (adm. 6*d.*), 4½ M. to the S.E., a 13th cent. castle-ruin grandly sited on a lofty cliff; and to the remains of *Talley Abbey*, 7½ M. to the N., founded for Cistercians in the 12th cent., but transferred to Premonstratensian canons in the 13th.

From Llandilo to Carmarthen, 14¼ M., L.M. & S.R. in 45-50 min. (3*s.* 2*d.*, 1*s.* 11*d.*). — 2¾ M. *Golden Grove* is the modern seat of Earl Cawdor. At the former mansion the 2nd Earl of Carbery provided a refuge for Jeremy Taylor in 1645-54, who wrote here some of his best work, including 'Holy Living' and 'Holy Dying'. On the right bank of the Towy rises *Grongar Hill*, celebrated in the poem of John Dyer (1700?-58), whose home was Aberglasney House, at *Llangathen*. — 5¼ M. *Drysllwyn*, with a ruined castle. — 12½ M. *Abergwili*. — 14¼ M. *Carmarthen*, see p. 483.

The Swansea train descends the valley of the *Loughor* and presently enters the Glamorganshire mining district. — 103 M. *Pontardulais*, junction for Llanelly (see p. 483). — We cross the main line of the G.W.R. at (108 M.) *Gowerton* (p. 483), whence a branch runs to (4½ M.) *Llanmorlais*. — We then cross the neck of the Gower Peninsula (p. 482), with a station at (110¾ M.) *Killay*, and reach (112½ M.) *Mumbles Road* (1½ M. from the Mumbles, p. 482), whence we skirt the shore of Swansea Bay to (114½ M.) *Swansea Bay* and (115¼ M.) *Swansea* (Victoria; p. 481).

66. From Shrewsbury to Aberystwyth.

Railway. G.W.R. to *Machynlleth*, 61 M. in 2-3 hrs. (12*s.* 9*d.*, 7*s.* 8*d.*); to *Aberystwyth*, 81¾ M. in 3-4 hrs. (16*s.* 11*d.*, 10*s.* 2*d.*). Through-carriages from London and, viâ Whitchurch and Welshpool, from Birkenhead and Manchester. This line is the chief artery of Central Wales.

Road, 75½ M. — We leave Shrewsbury by Frankwell (Pl. A, 1). — 13 M. *Middletown* (see below), with the Breidden Hills on the right. — 17 M. *Buttington* (p. 499); 18½ M. **Welshpool** (p. 499); 32 M. *Newtown* (p. 500); 37½ M. *Caersws* (p. 500; r. for Machynlleth); 46 M. *Llanidloes* (p. 494); 51 M. *Llangurig* (p. 494; l. for Rhayader); 61½ M. *Dyffryn Castle Inn* (p. 502; l. for Devil's Bridge); 75½ M. *Aberystwyth* (p. 501).

Shrewsbury, see p. 257. — We enter Wales just short of (14 M.) *Middletown Hills.*

Montgomeryshire, part of the ancient *Powys*, is a hilly agricultural county with much picturesque scenery, especially in the valleys of the Dovey, the upper Severn, the Tanat, and the Vyrnwy. In the E. part of the shire are many 'magpie' houses.

To the N. of Middletown rise the three **Breidden Hills,** the highest of which is the finely wooded *Moel-y-Golfa* (1324 ft.; view). On *Breidden Hill* (1202 ft.) is a pillar commemorating Rodney's victory over the French off Dominica in 1782.

At (17 M.) *Buttington* we join the line from Whitchurch (see below) and ascend the valley of the *Severn*. On the left is the *Long Mountain* (1338 ft.).

19¾ M. **Welshpool** (rfmts.; Royal Oak, 20 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Queen's, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), with 5677 inhabitants. Near St. Mary's (fine chancel roof and E. window) is the Powysland Museum. In the main street is the entrance to the park of **Powis Castle**, seat of the Earl of Powis, known also as *Castell Goch*, the 'red castle'. It consists of an Edwardian keep and four round towers, but has been much altered and modernized. The main drives in the deer-park are open to the public, and the house, upper park, and gardens may be visited on application at the estate office.

From Welshpool to Whitchurch, 33¾ M., G.W.R. in 1¼-2 hrs. (7*s.* 1*d.*, 4*s.* 3*d.*). This line connects Aberystwyth with Crewe and the North. — 2¾ M. *Buttington* (see above). — 9½ M. *Llanymynech* (rfmts.; Lion, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*) is the junction for (8½ M.) *Llanfyllin* (Wynnstay, 7 R. from 2*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; Eagle, P. 9*s.* 6*d.*), celebrated for its ale and its sweet-toned bells, whence a motor-coach runs on Thurs. to Lake Vyrnwy (10 M.; see below). Light railway from Llanymynech to Shrewsbury, see p. 260. — 15½ M. *Oswestry*, and thence to Whitchurch, see p. 274.

From Oswestry to Llangynog, 19½ M., light railway in 1¼ hr., ascending the beautiful *Tanat Valley*. — From (14 M.) *Llanrhaiadr Mochnant* motor-coaches ply in summer to ***Pistyll Rhaiadr,** 5½ M. to the N.W., the highest (230 ft.) and perhaps the finest waterfall in Wales (comp. p. 473). — 17 M. *Penybontfawr* is the nearest station to **Lake Vyrnwy,** 7½ M. to the W., the reservoir of Liverpool. The lake, 5 M. long and about 1 M. wide, was formed in 1880-90 by damming up the small river Vyrnwy by a huge embankment of masonry, 400 yds. long and 100 ft. high, with a series of arches through which the overflow escapes, forming fine cascades in wet weather. Near the E. end is the *Lake Vyrnwy Hotel (35 beds from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.* 6*d*). A straining-tower marks the beginning of the aqueduct, 68 M. long, conveying the water to Liverpool, the first 21¼ M. being formed by the Hirnant Tunnel. The lake is stocked with Loch Leven trout (for fishing permit, apply at the hotel). — From (19½ M.) *Llangynog* a *Road (stony; care required) crosses the Berwyns to Bala (12 M.; p. 507).

A branch-line and motorbuses run W. from Welshpool to (9 M.) *Llanfair Caereinion* (Wynnstay Arms, 10 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*), in the pretty valley of the *Einion*, with good fishing. — On the road from Llanfair to Dinas Mawddwy (19 M.; p. 500; motorbus daily from Welshpool) is (8 M.) *Llangadfan* (Cann Office, with trout-fishing, 12 R., R. & B. 7*s.*, L. or D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), whence a good road leads N. to Lake Vyrnwy (10 M.; see above).

26 M. **Montgomery** (Dragon, R. & B. 7*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.*), a quaint, sleepy place of 951 inhab., 2 M. to the S.E. of the station, is the county town. It owes its name to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1093?), conqueror of Powys. The finely situated castle, of which only fragments survive, was the early home of Lord Herbert of Cherbury (1583-1648), the philosopher, and of his brother George Herbert, the poet (1593-1633). The church contains monuments and a rood-loft and stalls of the 15th century. Offa's Dyke (p. 496) passes 1 M. to the E.

30 M. *Abermule* is the junction for (3¾ M.) *Kerry*, with a partly Norman church. — 33¾ M. *Newtown* (Bear, 22 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Elephant, 10 beds from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 14*s.* 6*d.*), a flannel-manufacturing town of 5670 inhabitants. Robert Owen (1771-1858), the socialist, is buried in the old churchyard; the site of his birthplace is now occupied by the Midland Bank, but the room in which he was born has been preserved (visitors admitted).

38¼ M. *Moat Lane Junction* (rfmts.), where the line to Builth, Three Cocks, and Brecon diverges to the S. (p. 494). — Beyond (39¼ M.) *Caersws* we quit the Severn and ascend the pretty wooded valley of the *Carno*. The scenery grows more imposing. — 45¼ M. *Carno* (Aleppo Merchant, R. or B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), an angling resort. — At (47¼ M.) *Talerddig* we reach the highest point of the line (692 ft.). — 50¾ M. *Llanbrynmair*, an anglers' resort. About 5 M. to the S. are the *Falls of the *Twymyn*, 140 ft. high. — At (56 M.) *Cemmes Road* we reach the beautiful valley of the *Dovey* or *Dyfi*.

A branch-line ascends the valley of the Dovey to (5¾ M.) *Mallwyd*, in a charming situation, and (6¾ M.) *Dinas Mawddwy* (Buckley Arms, 15 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), frequented by anglers. This is the starting-point for the finest ascent of Aran Mawddwy (p. 508; 3 hrs.). A road goes on from Dinas Mawddwy viâ Cross Foxes (7 M.; p. 511) to Dolgelley (10½ M.; p. 508); viâ the Bwlch-y-Groes (4 M. from Lake Vyrnwy) to Llanuwchllyn, see p. 508; road to Llanfair, see p. 499.

61 M. **Machynlleth** (pron. 'mahúnthleth'; rfmts.; Wynnstay, 19 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Lion, 20 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; Glyndwr, 7 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 3*s.*), a bright town of 1870 inhab., is an important tourists' and anglers' centre. The beautiful grounds of Plas Machynlleth are occasionally open to visitors. *Penegoes*, 1½ M. to the E., was the birthplace of Richard Wilson (p. 514).

From Machynlleth to Tal-y-Llyn, a charming half-day's excursion (motor-coaches in summer; comp. the map, p. 509). We may take the light railway from Machynlleth to (6½ M.) *Aberllefeni* as far as (5 M.) *Corris*. Thence the road, flanked with slate-quarries, ascends to (1½ M.) the top of the pass (666 ft.), which commands a fine view of Cader Idris. When the Tal-y-Llyn valley is reached, we turn to the left and skirt the lake, while the road to Dolgelley (p. 508; 11 M. from Corris) leads to the right viâ the farm of *Minffordd* and Cross Foxes (p. 511). Near the point of divergence begins the finest ('Minffordd' or 'Llyn-y-Cau') ascent of Cader Idris (p. 511; 2½ hrs.). **Tal-y-Llyn** (Tynycornel, with boating and fishing, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; Penybont, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*) is a picturesque lake at the S. base of Cader Idris, which may be ascended hence in about 2 hrs., viâ Llyn-y-Oau (p. 511).

The road from Machynlleth to Aberystwyth (18 M.; motorbuses) is not of great interest, but walkers will be repaid by going as far as Llandre, with digressions to the Llyfnant valley and Bedd Taliesin. The best route is to follow the hill-road, which diverges to the left from the main road ¾ M. from Machynlleth, to (2¼ M. farther) Glas-Pwll, a small house embosomed among trees. Just before we reach it we diverge to the left for (1 M.) Gallt-y-Bladur farm, near which we obtain the

best view of the fall of *Pistyll-y-Llyn* (1½ M. to the S.). From the farm we descend into the wooded ***Llyfnant Valley** (especially beautiful in autumn) at the picturesque *Cwm Rhaiadr*, with its waterfall, and follow the track leading down the stream to the (4 M.) main road, at the entrance of the valley. We then follow the road to the left, passing Glandyfi station (see below), Glandyfi Castle, and (2 M.) *Eglwys Fach*. At (⅓ M.) *Furnace*, by the mouth of the pretty *Cwm Einion* or *Artists' Valley*, we leave the main road and walk S. viâ *Llwyn-Gwyn* to (3 M.) *Bedd Taliesin*, the burial cairn of Taliesin, the most famous of the Welsh bards (6th cent.; perhaps mythical). Thence we either proceed to the right to (1 M.) *Tre Taliesin*, on the main road, or continue straight on to (2 M.) *Talybont* (Black Lion), which also lies on the main road, 3 M. to the N. of Llandre (see below).

The ascent of *Plinlimmon* (p. 502), which lies about 10 M. to the S. of Machynlleth, may be made from the head of the Llyfnant valley but involves a long tramp over desolate moors.

From Machynlleth to Barmouth, 25½ M., G.W.R. in 1-1¼ hr. (5*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 2*d.*); through-carriages from Paddington and Liverpool to Pwllheli. Railway and road skirt the coast for most of the way, with fine scenery. — 3¾ M. *Dovey Junction* (see below). We cross the Dovey into Merionethshire (p. 506) and skirt the N. bank of the estuary. — 9¾ M. **Aberdovey** (Trefeddian, 1 M. to the W., 45 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.*; Dovey, 15 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Penhelig Arms, plain, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), a pleasant little watering-place. — 13½ M. **Towyn** (pron. as in 'cow'; *Corbett, 50 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), a popular bathing resort, with fine sands. The church, partly rebuilt, with an early-Norman nave, contains 'St. Cadfan's Stone', with an ancient Welsh inscription in half-uncial script of the 7th century. A light railway runs to (6½ M.) *Abergynolwyn*, 3½ M. from Tal-y-Llyn (p. 500) and a starting-point for the ascent of Cader Idris (p. 511; 3½-4 hrs.) viâ (3 M.) *Llanfihangel-y-Pennant* (Peniarth Arms, temperance). Near Llanfihangel are the scanty remains of *Bere* or *Caerberllan Castle*, erected by Edward I. (comp. p. 518) and destroyed by the Welsh in 1295. — 20 M. *Llwyngwril*. — 22¾ M. *Fairbourne* (Ynys Faig Hall, 36 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*), a quiet summer resort. — 23¾ M. *Barmouth Junction*, and thence to Barmouth, see p. 512.

65 M. *Dovey Junction* (rfmts.), for Barmouth (see above).

Cardiganshire, the ancient *Ceredigion*, perhaps the most primitive and purely Welsh county in Wales, consists, except for the mountainous Plinlimmon district, of pleasant hills and valleys, with attractive coast-scenery. Apart from agriculture, lead-mining is the sole industry.

65¾ M. *Glandyfi* is the station for the Llyfnant valley (see above). We skirt the S. bank of the Dovey estuary, and then, for a short distance, the open sea. — 73¼ M. *Borth* (rfmts.; Grand, 100 beds from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*), with good sands. — 75¾ M. *Llandre*, or *Llanfihangel-geneur-glyn* (comp. above). — 77¼ M. *Bow Street*.

81¾ M. **Aberystwyth.** — *Rfmts.* — Hotels. **Queen's*, 75 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; *Belle Vue*, 40 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Lion Royal*, 50 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.*; *Talbot*, 20 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; *North Parade*, 14 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 14*s.*; *Deva*, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; *Brynawel*, 12 beds, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, both private.

Motorbuses to *Devil's Bridge, Aberayron, New Quay, Machynlleth, Strata Florida Abbey*, etc. — Motor Coaches in summer to *Llyfnant Valley, Dinas Mawddwy, Tal-y-Llyn, Barmouth, Llandrindod Wells, Lampeter, Llanidloes*, etc.

Post Office, Great Dark Gate St. — Music Hall. *Coliseum*, Terrace Road.

Aberystwyth, a popular summer resort with 11,220 inhab., a bracing climate, and a shingle beach, is situated on a fine bay to the N. of the confluence of the *Rheidol* and the *Ystwyth,* which unite to form a small harbour. The pier commands a view of the coast in both directions. On the S. the Marine Parade has been carried round the abrupt rocky promontory on which are the ruins of a castle (built by Edward I. and destroyed by Parliament in 1644). In the castle grounds is a war memorial (1923). Between the castle and the pier stands the *University College of Wales,* founded in 1872, the senior constituent college of the University of Wales (1893), which includes also the colleges at Bangor (p. 521), Cardiff (p. 477), and Swansea (p. 481). Adjacent is a Calvinistic Methodist Theological College (removed in 1906 from Trevecca, near Talgarth, p. 494). In a conspicuous position above the town is the **National Library of Wales,** founded in 1909 and begun in 1911 from the designs of Sydney K. Greenslade. The library (comp. p. 213) contains over 450,000 vols., and valuable MSS. and printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. The exhibition gallery is on the second floor of the right-hand building (open free on week-days 10-5, Sat. 10-1). Here are shown the oldest Welsh MSS. and printed books, and the walls are hung with paintings.

Extensive views, including the entire range of Cardigan Bay and its background of mountains, may be obtained from *Constitution Hill* (450 ft.; cliff-railway), to the N. of the town, and from (1 M.) *Pen Dinas* (400 ft.), to the S., with a British camp and a Wellington column. Walks may be taken viâ (2¼ M.) *Allt Wen* to (5 M.) *Twll Twrw,* or the *Monk's Cave,* on the coast to the S.; to *Llanbadarn-Fawr,* 1 M. inland, with an E.E. church (fine S. doorway; two Celtic crosses); and to the grounds of *Nant Eos* (permission necessary), ¾ M. to the S.E.

From Aberystwyth to Devil's Bridge, 11¾ M., light railway (G.W.R.) in 70 min. (2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*), starting from the railway station and ascending the wooded valley of the *Rheidol.* The ***Devil's Bridge** (*Hotel, 21 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*) is a small bridge over the deep gorge of the *Mynach,* at its junction with the Rheidol, supposed to have been built by the monks of Strata Florida (p. 484) in the 12th century. Both streams form beautiful waterfalls here. The old bridge is surmounted by another added in 1753, and that by an iron viaduct (1901). Most of the view-points are within the grounds of the hotel (adm. 1*s.*) and involve a good deal of climbing (½-¾ hr.). A visit should be paid also to the **Parson's Bridge,* which spans the Rheidol gorge 1½ M. farther up, just below the church of *Yspytty Cynfyn.* Near *Hafod House,* 4 M. to the S.E. of Devil's Bridge, is the church of *Eglwys Newydd,* containing a monument by Chantrey; thence we may descend the Ystwyth valley past *Pont Rhyd-y-Groes* to (7½ M.) *Trawscoed,* whence we return to Aberytswyth by railway.

The ascent of **Plinlimmon** or *Plynlimon* (2469 ft.) is usually made in 2 hrs. from Dyffryn Castle Inn (P. 9*s.*), 14 M. to the E. of Aberystwyth on the road to Llangurig (p. 494; 25 M.) and Llanidloes (p. 494; 30 M.), and 4½ M. to the N.E. of Devil's Bridge. The route is marked by a line of white posts. Plinlimmon, the mother of rivers (Severn, Wye, Rheidol, etc.), has been described as "sodden dreariness" (danger from bogs and mists), and the view is disappointing. The usual descent is to *Eisteddfa Gurig,* the nearest point on the Llangurig road.

From Aberystwyth to *Carmarthen,* see p. 483.

67. From Shrewsbury to Wrexham and Chester.

Railway. G.W.R. to *Wrexham*, 30¼ M. in ¾-1¼ hr. (6*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 9*d*.); to *Chester*, 42¼ M. in 1-2 hrs. (8*s*. 1*d*., 4*s*. 10*d*.). Through-carriages from Paddington. — For the L.M. & S.R. to Chester viâ Whitchurch or Crewe, see pp. 260, 274.

Road (A 5 to beyond Chirk, then A 540), 43½ M. — We leave Shrewsbury by Frankwell (Pl. A, 1). — 17 M. *Whittington* (p. 274); 19 M. *Gobowen* (see below); 22 M. *Chirk* (see below); 27 M. *Ruabon* (see below); 32 M. **Wrexham** (see below); 35 M. *Gresford* (p. 504). — We enter (43½ M.) *Chester* (R. 35) by Grosvenor St. (Pl. C, D, 4, 5).

Shrewsbury, see p. 257. — About 1½ M. to the N. of (7½ M.) *Baschurch* is the *Berth*, two neolithic ring-works connected by a causeway. — At (16¼ M.) *Whittington* (p. 274) we cross the line from Crewe to Oswestry and Welshpool. — 18 M. *Gobowen* is the junction for Oswestry (2¼ M.; p. 274). Farther on we cross the Ceiriog and enter Wales.

Denbighshire consists largely of dreary moorland, with pleasant scenery in the valleys of the Dee, Clwyd, and Conway. It is of great geological interest, with a coalfield in the Wrexham district.

21 M. *Chirk* (*Hand, 12 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*., P. 14*s*. 6*d*.), prettily situated, has an old *Castle, now the seat of Lord Howard de Walden (adm. by special permission only). Erected by Roger de Mortimer in the reign of Edward I., it was seized by the Royalists during the Civil War and was first besieged, and then as unsuccessfully defended, by its owner Sir Thomas Myddelton, who changed sides during the contest. A public footpath crosses the park, through which runs Offa's Dyke (p. 496).

A light railway ascends the valley of the *Ceiriog* to (6½ M.) *Glyn Ceiriog* (Glyn Valley, 10 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*., P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.), a slate-quarrying village. — From Chirk to *Llangollen*, see p. 506.

Beyond (23½ M.) *Cefn* we cross the valley of the Dee by a viaduct 145 ft. high and 500 yds. long, with *Views in either direction. To the left is the Pont-y-Cysylltau (p. 505), with the Berwyns in the distance.

25½ M. *Ruabon* (rfmts.), in a coal and iron district, is the junction for Llangollen, Bala, and Dolgelley (R. 68). To the S. is *Wynnstay*, seat of Sir H. L. Watkin Williams-Wynn.

30¼ M. **Wrexham** (rfmts.; Wynnstay Arms, 80 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 17*s*. 6*d*.; Westminster, private, near the G.W.R. station, 23 beds, R. or B. 3*s*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*.) is a market-town of 19,002 inhab., "the metropolis of North Wales". Our Lady of Dolours, in Regent St., is the pro-cathedral of the Rom. Cath. diocese of Menevia (i.e. all Wales except Glamorgan). The Perp. parish church, built in 1472, has a *Tower of 1506, one of the 'Seven Wonders' (p. 473) and contains two monuments by Roubiliac. The hymn "From Greenland's icy mountains" was written by Bishop Heber in the old vicarage to be sung in this church (commemorative window in the N. aisle).

Outside the church, near the tower, is the tomb of Elihu or Eliugh Yale (1648-1721), who was born at Boston, Mass., became governor of Madras, and gave his name to Yale University. The well-known epitaph was restored by the university in 1874, and the N. porch by graduates in 1901. Plas Grono, Yale's Wrexham residence, has been pulled down, but *Erthig Hall,* 1½ M. to the S.W., where he spent part of his youth, is still in existence (public footpath through the park). Among the moors 13 M. to the W. of Wrexham is *Plas-yn-Yale,* the ancestral home of the Yale family, whence Elihu Yale's father emigrated to Connecticut in 1637. The parish church of *Bryn Eglwys* contains family monuments.

Motorbuses ply to Llangollen, Hawarden, Mold, Chester, etc. — A branch-line runs S. to (12¾ M.) *Ellesmere* (p. 274), crossing a detached portion of Flintshire (p. 514) and passing (5¼ M.) *Bangor-on-Dee* or *Bangor Iscoed* (Buck, 6 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*), where 1200 monks were slaughtered in 613 by Ethelfrid, king of the Northumbrians, and (8½ M.) *Overton-on-Dee,* with twenty-one old yews in its churchyard (one of the 'Seven Wonders', p. 473).

From Wrexham to Birkenhead and Liverpool, 32 M., L. & N.E.R. in 1¾ hr. (6*s.*, 3*s.* 7*d.*). — 5 M. *Caergwrle Castle & Wells,* with a castle-ruin and a small spa. — 7¾ M. *Hope,* see p. 514. — 10¾ M. **Hawarden** (pron. 'harden'; Glynne Arms, P.R.H.A., 4 R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), in Flintshire (p. 514). *Hawarden Castle* (Henry Neville Gladstone, Esq.), an 18th cent. mansion in a picturesque park, is famous as the country home for sixty years of William Ewart Gladstone (b. 1809; comp. p. 362), to whom it came by his marriage in 1839 to Catherine Glynne, and who died here in 1898. Visitors are admitted to the main drives of the park and to the old castle on week-days (except Thurs.) from 2 till sunset (adm. 1*s.*); the mansion is not shown. In Broadlane House, adjoining the modern castle, is a Gladstone museum (week-days 2-4 or 6, 1*s.*). The ruins of the old castle consist mainly of a massive circular keep, the top of which commands a view of the Dee valley; it probably dates from the end of the 13th cent., and it contains a chapel. The *Church* (E.E.), restored by Gladstone in 1878, contains a fine monument to him and his wife by Sir William Richmond (1906), a rood by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in memory of W. G. C. Gladstone, M.P. (killed in action 1915), and a W. window by Burne-Jones. *St. Deiniol's Library* for theological students (shown on week-days 3-4), founded by Gladstone in 1895, is housed in a building erected in 1902 as part of the national memorial to the great statesman, a statue of whom, by John Hughes (1925), stands in front of the library. The Old Rectory is now occupied by the *Ordination Test School.* About 2 M. to the N.W. are the romantic ruins of *Ewloe Castle* (O.W.; open free daily, including Sun.). — Beyond (17½ M.) *Connah's Quay* (p. 514) we cross the Dee into Wirral (p. 366). — 19 M. *Neston & Parkgate* (p. 366).

At (27½ M.) *Bidston* (p. 366) we either change for (30½ M.) *Birkenhead* (p. 366) and proceed thence through the Mersey Tunnel to (32 M.) *Liverpool* (Central; R. 46), or (quicker) go on to (30¼ M.) *Seacombe & Egremont* (p. 366) and cross to Liverpool by ferry-steamer.

The church-bells of (33¼ M.) *Gresford* are one of the 'Seven Wonders' (p. 473). — 42¼ M. *Chester,* see R. 35.

68. From Chester to Barmouth viâ Llangollen, Bala, and Dolgelley.

Railway. G.W.R. to *Llangollen,* 23 M. in 1-1¾ hr. (4*s.* 10*d.*, 2*s.* 11*d.*); to *Bala,* 44¾ M. in 2-2¾ hrs. (9*s.* 4*d.*, 5*s.* 7*d.*); to *Dolgelley,* 62 M. in 2¾-3 hrs. (12*s.* 9*d.*, 7*s.* 8*d.*); to *Barmouth,* 71¼ M. in 3¼ hrs. (14*s.* 10*d.*, 8*s.* 11*d.*). Through-carriages from London and Manchester. — This line traverses some of the finest scenery in Wales.

Road, 73 M. — To (16½ M.) *Ruabon*, see p. 503. — 18 M. *Acrefair* (see below); 22½ M. **Llangollen** (see below); 24 M. *Berwyn* (p. 506; r. for Valle Crucis Abbey); 28 M. *Glyndyfrdwy* (p. 506). — Short of (29½ M.) *Carrog* (p. 506) we pass Owen Glendower's Mound. — 32½ M. *Corwen* (p. 506); 37½ M. *Llandrillo* (p. 507); 41 M. *Llandderfel* (p. 507); 45½ M. **Bala** (p. 507). — We skirt Bala Lake. — 50½ M. *Llanuwchllyn* (p. 508); 55½ M. *Drws-y-Nant* (p. 508). — 63½ M. **Dolgelley** (p. 508), and thence to Barmouth, see p. 511.

Chester, see R. 35. — Thence to (16¾ M.) *Ruabon*, where we sometimes change, see pp. 504, 503. — 18¼ M. *Acrefair* (pron. 'akryvire'), with ironworks. On the left we obtain a view of the railway viaduct on the main line (p. 503) and of the *Pont-y-Cysyllt au*, constructed by Telford in 1795-1805 to carry the Shropshire Union, Canal across the Dee valley. We then enter the *Vale of Llangollen, as the valley of the Dee is called below Llangollen.

23 M. **Llangollen** (pron. 'thlangóthlen'; *Hand, 60 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Royal, good, 50 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Bridge End), a neat town of 3680 inhab., noted for its flannel and its beer, is delightfully situated on the banks of the *Dee* and is a favourite tourist and angling resort. Coracles (p. 186) are still to be seen on the river. The bridge, dating from the 14th cent. but widened in 1873, is one of the 'Seven Wonders' (p. 473). The church of St. Collen, near the centre of the town, has a 15th cent. oaken roof; the 'Ladies of Llangollen' and Mary Carryl are buried in the churchyard. The attractive walks round Llangollen are described in Borrow's 'Wild Wales'.

Plas Newydd, ⅓ M. to the S. of the bridge, at the top of Hill St., was the residence of the eccentric 'Ladies of Llangollen' or 'Ladies of the Vale', Lady Eleanor Butler (d. 1829) and Sarah Ponsonby (d. 1831), who, swearing eternal friendship, lived here together from 1780 onwards. Among their visitors were Wellington, Scott, and Wordsworth, who wrote a sonnet in their honour. Mary Carryl (d. 1809), their faithful servant, bought the freehold of the house with her savings, and bequeathed it to her mistresses. Both inside and out the house (adm. 1*s.* on week-days, 10-12.30 and 2-dusk), since enlarged, is decorated with oak carvings. — We may extend our walk round *Pen-y-Coed* (720 ft.), to the S.E.

The ruins of **Dinas Bran** or *Crow Castle* (½ hr.) surmount the boldly formed hill (1062 ft.) on the N. side of the vale. We cross the Dee, proceed a few paces to the right, then ascend to the left and cross a bridge over the canal. The path to Dinas Bran (guide-post) ascends through fields. The *View includes the Eglwyseg Rocks on the N., the Dee valley on the S., Moel-y-Geraint and the Berwyns to the S.W., and Moel-y-Gamelin to the N.W. — To reach the Eglwyseg Rocks we either turn to the right at the guide-post (see above) and proceed round the N. side of Dinas Bran, or take the lane to the left, which leads round the other side of the hill. Or from Dinas Bran we descend the track on the E. In any case we reach the nearest point of the rocks not far from Tan-y-Castell Farm, 2 M. from Llangollen. The ***Eglwyseg Rocks**, a line of limestone cliffs, sweep round in a semicircle for a distance of about 4 M. The breezy walk along the summit of the escarpment to the 'World's End', 5 M. from Llangollen, is delightful. The return thence may be made by road.

The *View from *Moel-y-Geraint* or *Barber's Hill* (1000 ft.), a spur of the Berwyns, on the S. side of the river, 1 M. to the W. of Llangollen, is similar to that from Dinas Bran, but more extensive. The ascent begins by a steep lane in Hill St. We may descend to Berwyn (p. 506).

A favourite walk is the round of 5-6 M. to Berwyn (also reached by railway or by passenger-barge on the canal), the Chain Bridge, Llantysilio Church, and Valle Crucis Abbey. We cross the bridge and follow to the left the shady towing-path of the canal. After 1 M. the shortest route to (1/2 M.) Valle Crucis leads across the bridge to the right. Continuing to follow the canal, we reach (3/4 M.) the *Chain Bridge*, opposite *Berwyn* station (see below), perhaps the most charming spot on the Dee. A little beyond the inn we pass a weir ('Horse Shoe Falls'), where the Dee feeds the canal, and reach the romantically situated little church of *Llantysilio*, which contains a memorial to Helen Faucit (p. 254), by Foley. — Behind Llantysilio rises *Braich-y-Gwynt*, and we proceed to (1 M.) Valle Crucis round either side of the hill or over its top. The abbey lies a little E. of the Ruthin road. ***Valle Crucis Abbey** (10-dusk, 6*d*.), founded for Cistercians in 1200 by Madog ap Gruffydd Maelor of Dinas Bran, prince of Northern Powys, is the most important monastic ruin in North Wales. The church, 165 ft. long, is in the E.E. style; the W. front (c. 1250), with three Dec. windows over the doorway and a rose-window above, and the small chancel, with three lancet windows, are in good preservation. On the S. side are remains of the monastic buildings, including the chapter-house (14th cent.) with the dormitory above it. — We return to the road and follow it to the right for 1/4 M. to the second milestone from Llangollen. Opposite stands *Eliseg's Pillar*, erected by Concenn in the 9th cent. in memory of his great-grandfather Eliseg, prince of Powys. The inscription dates from 1779. The name of the abbey is usually attributed to this cross. — The ascent of *Moel-y-Gamelin* (1897 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.) may be made direct from Llantysilio or from the Oernant slate-quarries, 2 M. beyond Eliseg's Pillar. The view includes Snowdon, the Arans, and the valleys of the Clwyd and the Dee.

A pleasant walk may be taken along the N. bank of the Dee to *Corwen* (10 M.; see below), returning (12 1/2 M.) over the Berwyns, viâ *Moel Ferna* (2071 ft.) and *Foel* (1713 ft.). — *Chirk* (p. 503) is reached from Llangollen by railway, road, passenger-barge on the canal, or by a fine walk over the hills (5 M.).

24 1/2 M. *Berwyn* (see above). The river makes a long curve to the right, which the railway avoids by a tunnel 1/2 M. long.

We emerge in **Merionethshire** (accent on the 'on'), which derives its name from Meirion, an undistinguished prince of the 5th century. It is a hilly county, with the Arans, Cader Idris, Arenig Fawr, and the Rhinogs as its chief mountains. The finest scenery is found in the estuaries of the Mawddach and the Dovey.

28 1/4 M. *Glyndyfrdwy* (Berwyn Arms, 14 beds from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), a fishing station, was part of the patrimony of Owen Glendower (p. 472), who took his name from it. — Short of (30 1/4 M.) *Carrog*, on the left, is *Owen Glendower's Mound*. On the left rises Moel Ferna (see above).

33 M. **Corwen** (rfmts.; Owen Glyndwr, 30 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. 10*s*. 6*d*.; Central, unlicensed, R. & B. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 8*s*. 6*d*.), a good centre for anglers. In the chancel of the church is a curious monument to a 14th cent. priest. The cross incised on the lintel of the S. door is supposed to be the mark of Glendower's dagger, thrown by him from the hill above; and in the churchyard is an 8th cent. cross with a relief of a dagger, popularly known as Glendower's sword. It was at Corwen that the patriot assembled his forces before the battle of Shrewsbury (p. 259).

On a hill beyond the river is **Caer Drewyn*, a prehistoric stone rampart 1/2 M. in circumference.

Motorbuses ply along the Holyhead road to (10 M.) *Cerrig-y-Drudion* or *Druidion* (Saracen's Head, with shooting, R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 1*s*., D. 6*s*., P. from 18*s*.; White Lion, 15 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*., P. 15*s*. 6*d*.), going on in summer viâ (15 1/2 M.) *Pentre Voelas* (Voelas, 11 beds from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 15*s*.) to *Bettws-y-Coed* (22 M.; p. 524). About 3 M. to the N. of Cerrig-y-Drudion, among the *Mynydd Hiraethog* hills, is the *Alwen Reservoir* (3 M. long) of the Birkenhead Corporation. Beyond Cerrig-y-Drudion we obtain a *View of the Carnarvon mountains.

Railway from Corwen to *Denbigh* and *Rhyl*, see p. 515. — Motorbuses ply also to Llangollen, Llandrillo, etc.

The Dee valley is now known as the *Vale of Edeyrnion*, and the scenery improves as we ascend. — 35 M. *Cynwyd*. — 37 3/4 M. *Llandrillo* (Dudley Arms, 6 R. from 3*s*., B., L., or D. 3*s*., P. 10*s*.) is the starting-point of a walk S. over *Moel Sych* (2713 ft.), the highest of the *Berwyn Hills*, to Pistyll Rhaiadr (3 hrs.; p. 499). *Cader Fronwen* (2572 ft.), the nearest of the Berwyns, is climbed in 1 1/2 hr. — 40 1/2 M. *Llandderfel* (Bryntirion Inn, T.H., 4 R., R. & B. from 5*s*. 6*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*.). The church contains two wooden relics known as St. Derfel's horse and crosier.

At (44 M.) *Bala Junction* passengers for (3/4 M.) Bala have sometimes to change. **Bala** (*White Lion Royal, 35 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*.; Plas Coch, 13 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. 13*s*. 6*d*.; Goat, 6 R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. from 10*s*. 6*d*.; Bull's Head, R. from 2*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., P. 12*s*. 6*d*.), with 1408 inhab., lies near the N. end ('bala', outlet) of *Bala Lake*, or *Llyn Tegid*, the largest natural lake in Wales, 3 3/4 M. long and 3/4 M. broad. The Independent Theological College at Bala was founded for Calvinistic Methodists in 1837. In front of the Methodist Church in Tegid St. is a statue of Thomas Charles ('Charles of Bala'; 1755-1814), pioneer of Calvinistic Methodism in Wales and one of the founders of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Charles's house, opposite the White Lion, is marked by a tablet, and his grave is in the churchyard of *Llanycil*, 1 M. to the S.W. The mound called Tomen-y-Bala commands a good view. Bala Lake affords good perch and pike fishing, and trout-streams abound in the neighbourhood.

The scenery of Bala Lake is charming though not imposing, and a walk or drive round it is pleasant (11 M.). The two chief hotels keep boats for excursions on the lake. — The walk to *Pistyll Rhaiadr* (p. 499) is best started from Llandrillo (see above). — The rough mountain road (no inns) to *Lake Vyrnwy* (10 M.; p. 499) ascends *Cwm Hirnant*, leaves *Moel-y-Geifr* (2054 ft.) to the right at the head of the pass (7 M.; 1641 ft.), and then descends to *Rhiwargor*, at the N. end of the reservoir. — Road from Bala to *Llangynog*, see p. 499. — The ascent of the *Arans* or the walk over the Bwlch-y-Groes to *Dinas Mawddwy* is best made from Llanuwchllyn (p. 508). — To *Arenig Fawr*, see p. 508.

From Bala to Blaenau Festiniog, 24 3/4 M., G.W.R. in 50 min. (5*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 2*d*.). Some of the trains start from Bala Junction. — We ascend the valley of the *Tryweryn*, and the Arenigs soon come into view on the left.

$73/4$ M. *Arenig* (Rhyd-y-fen, unlicensed, $3/4$ M. from the station) lies at the S. base of *Arenig Fach* (2264 ft.). To the S. of the station rises **Arenig Fawr** (2800 ft.), climbed in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. and commanding a *View that includes Snowdon, Cader Idris, the Arans, and the sea. The descent may be made to Llanuwchllyn (see below). — At ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cwm Prysor* the line reaches its highest point (1195 ft.). The Rhinogs and Cader Idris come into view on the left. — From ($16\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Trawsfynydd* walkers may reach (14 M.) Llanbedr viâ the Bwlch-y-Tyddiad and the Roman Steps (see p. 532). — The line turns N., leaving the Tomen-y-Mur (p. 528) on the right. In front, to the left, are the Moelwyns. — $19\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Maentwrog Road*, 2 M. from Maentwrog (p. 528). The train now describes a loop round the valley of the Cynfael, commanding a fine view of the Festiniog mountains. — $21\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Festiniog* (p. 527). — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Manod.* - $24\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Blaenau Festiniog*, see p. 526.

We now skirt the S.E. bank of Bala Lake. — 49 M. *Llanuwchllyn* (Goat, by the station), 1 M. from the lake, is a starting-point for the ascent of the Arans (2 hrs.; see below) and of Arenig Fawr (4 hrs.; see above). A rough road leads over the (5 M.) *Bwlch-y-Groes* (1790 ft.; 'Pass of the Cross'), the highest point in Wales that can be reached by motors, and through the wooded valley of the Dovey to Dinas Mawddwy (13 M.; p. 500); from the Bwlch walkers may diverge E. for Lake Vyrnwy (4 M.; p. 499). — The railway now ascends the bleak valley of the *Dyfrdwy* and reaches its highest point (760 ft.). — $55\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Drws-y-Nant.*

This is the starting-point for the easiest ($1\frac{1}{4}$-$1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) but least interesting ascent of **Aran Mawddwy** (2970 ft.), the highest mountain in Central Wales, the E. face of which affords good rock-climbing. Bala Lake is prominent in the view from the top. The descent may be made viâ *Aran Benllyn* (2901 ft.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), its twin-summit, to Llanuwchllyn (1 hr.: see above), or S. to Dinas Mawddwy (2 hrs.; p. 500).

We descend the charming valley of the *Wnion*, with a view to the left of the complete outline of Cader Idris. — $58\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Bontnewydd* is the nearest station for the ascent of *Rhobell Fawr* (2408 ft.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. N.).

62 M. **Dolgelley** or *Dolgelly* (pron. 'dolgéthly'; rfmts.; *Golden Lion Royal, 30 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; Royal Ship, 30 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 14*s.*; Tyn-y-Groes, see p. 509; Einion, private), a noted tourist centre, the county town of Merioneth, with 2014 inhab., is situated amid some of the finest scenery in Wales, near the N. base of Cader Idris and not far from the Mawddach estuary.

Motorbuses run from Dolgelley to Machynlleth, Dinas Mawddwy, Blaenau Festiniog, Bala, Barmouth, Towyn, etc.

To the Torrent Walk, a round of $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. We quit the town by the Machynlleth road and diverge after $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. by a lane to the left (signpost). We then reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a bridge, on this side of which, to the right, is the entrance to the **Torrent Walk**, which ascends a ravine by the side of a mountain stream and offers a perfect combination of rock, wood, and water. At the (1 M.) upper end we cross a foot-bridge into a road, where we turn to the right and soon regain the Machynlleth road. Here we either turn to the right back to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Dolgelley; or to the left for (1 M.) Cross Foxes (p. 511), whence the old road, commanding views of Cader Idris, descends to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Dolgelley.

Based on the Ordnance Survey by permi

To the Precipice Walk, 6-7 M. We cross the railway at the station, follow the Bala road to the right, and take the second turning to the left, which leads to (1½ M.) the entrance of *Nannau*, the old mansion of the Vaughans, in a beautiful park. We turn to the left and follow a lane past an archway to (1 M.) the farm of Maes-y-Brynar. Crossing the stile immediately to the left, we soon strike a cart-track (guide-post), which leads in 9 min., trending to the right, to the S. end of *Llyn Cynwch*. The hill to the right of this lake is called *Moel Offrwm* (1330 ft.; private property), or 'hill of offering'. We pass through the gate at the S.W. (left) corner of Llyn Cynwch and climb a stile to the left. A few yards farther on (about 1 hr. from Dolgelley) we cross another stile and reach the ***Precipice Walk**, which makes a circuit (1 hr.'s walk) round the steep slopes of *Moel Cynwch* (1068 ft.). At first the walk is a mere green track along the hillside. In 5 min. we reach a stile, where we have a view of Cader Idris and the Mawddach estuary. After 6 min. we cross another stile. This is the most precipitous bit of the walk. The view of the Mawddach flowing in the Ganllwyd glen below us is very fine. We reach another stile in 7-8 min., near the point where the path bends round the N. side of the hill. Good walkers are advised to return viâ Tyn-y-Groes and Llanelltyd. They should, however, first follow the Precipice Walk far enough to get a view of Nannau. To reach Tyn-y-Groes we leave the Precipice Walk at a point 5 min. beyond the last-mentioned stile. Just below is a wall running almost parallel with the walk, and from this wall another descends at right angles. Crossing the first wall and descending to the left of the second, we soon reach a wood, through which a steep and faintly marked path descends to a cart-track on the left bank of the river. By following this to the right for 1 M. we reach the bridge crossing to Tyn-y-Groes Hotel (see below). On our way we see the wheels of a copper-mine to the right.

To the Ganllwyd Glen and Pistyll Cain, 8 M. (motor-coaches). Crossing the railway, we turn to the left and follow the Barmouth road for 1½ M. Here, a little short of Llanelltyd Bridge, a farm-road diverges on the right to (4 min.) *Cymmer Abbey*, a Cistercian foundation, the ruined church of which dates from c. 1200 (apply at the farm). Returning to the road and crossing the bridge over the Mawddach, we reach (¼ M.) *Llanelltyd*, where we turn to the right and follow the road up the ***Ganllwyd Glen.** To the right, beyond the Mawddach, rises Moel Cynwch (see above). After 2 M. the road bends to the left, and the valley contracts and increases in picturesqueness. In another ¾ M. (4½ M. from Dolgelley) we reach the ***Tyn-y-Groes Hotel** (one of the 'North Wales Hotels', 10 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*., P. from 14*s*.), an anglers' resort. We pass the wooded grounds of *Dolymelynllyn* on the left, and reach (½ M.) a bridge over the *Camlan*. To reach the fall of *Rhaiadr Du* (N.T.; 20 min. there and back) we cross the bridge and ascend to the left along the stream. The fall is not large, but its surroundings are picturesque. About ¼ M. beyond the bridge and the hamlet of *Ganllwyd* the road forks, and we keep to the right, crossing a bridge over the *Eden*, where motors are left. We pass through a gate and enter the glen of the upper Mawddach, which runs to our right. In 10 min. we reach a deserted gold-mine and the confluence of the Cain and the Mawddach. On the left is the ***Pistyll Cain**, plunging from a height of 150 ft. into a rocky cauldron, one of the most graceful waterfalls in Wales. The *Rhaiadr Mawddach*, to the right, is wider, than the Pistyll Cain but neither so high nor so picturesque. — We may return to Dolgelley by crossing the Mawddach by the bridge a little above the fall and descending on its E. bank. We turn to the left after ¼ hr. and wind round the hillside to the (½ hr.) valley of the *Afon-yr-Allt*, a feeder of the Mawddach, along which we may descend to the right, passing an old copper-mine, to join the (½ hr.) track on the left bank of the Mawddach. Thence we either cross the bridge to the Tyn-y-Groes Hotel (see above) or return to Dolgelley by the Precipice Walk (see above).

Ascent of Cader Idris. After Snowdon this is the most popular ascent in Wales, and the view from the top is considered by many to surpass that from the higher mountain. From Dolgelley there are three recognized routes (2¹/₄-4 hrs.), but the shortest, the Foxes' Path, is very fatiguing and should be reserved for the descent. Guides are unnecessary in good weather. Ascent from Arthog, see p. 513; from Abergynolwyn, see p. 501; from Tal-y-Llyn or Minffordd, see p. 500.

A. By the bridle-path (3 hrs.; ponies for hire). We leave Dolgelley by the road leading S.W. from the church, and where it branches, just outside the village, we keep uphill to the left. This is the old road to Towyn (p. 501), which ascends steadily for 1¹/₂ M. and then becomes more level. ¹/₂ M. (2 M. from Dolgelley) *Llyn Gwernan*, a small lake on the right, at the farther end of which (to the left) the Foxes' Path begins. We, however, follow the road for ¹/₂ M. more, cross a small bridge, and turn to the left, just on this side of a second bridge (motoring practicable to this point). The bridle-path crosses a stream and ascends between the trees, keeping the direction of the depression between the saddle of Cader and Tyrau Mawr (p. 511). In 1 hr. after leaving the road, the path reaches the top of the ridge and joins the route from Arthog (p. 513) at two stone posts. We now turn to the right and soon begin the final ascent. Where two tracks are visible we keep to the right. After about ¹/₂ hr. we pass a spring, a little beyond which is the point where ponies are left and the Tal-y-Llyn route (p. 500) joins ours. A climb of 5 min. up a steep winding path brings us to the summit.

B. By the Aran route (3¹/₂-4 hrs.). As there is no regular path, this ascent should not be attempted in misty weather without a guide. Leaving the town by the Dinas Mawddwy road (S.E.) we cross the bridge over the *Aran* and turn down a lane to the right. After ¹/₂ M., opposite *Pandy Mill*, we bend to the left, and a little farther on turn sharply to the right, through a gate. About ³/₄ M. beyond Pandy the lane quits the Aran (which here turns to the right), passes some farm-steadings, and reaches the open side of a spur of Mynydd Moel, the easternmost summit of the Cader ridge. The direct route to the top of Mynydd Moel leads to the right, but it is better to keep somewhat to the left, in order to avoid the marshy hollow of the Aran, and to strike the ridge a little more to the E. To the right lies the little *Llyn Aran*, in which the stream takes its rise. The top of *Mynydd Moel* (2804 ft.; cairn) commands a very fine and extensive view, including Dolgelley, which is not visible from Pen-y-Gader. The easy walk along the ridge from Mynydd Moel to the summit of Cader takes 15-20 minutes. Llyn-y-Gader and Llyn-y-Gafr (see below) soon come into view on the right. Good walkers may continue their walk along the ridge to Tyrau Mawr and (2 hrs.) Arthog (comp. p. 513).

C. By the Foxes' Path (2¹/₄-2³/₄ hrs.). From Dolgelley to (2¹/₄ M.) the end of Llyn Gwernan, see above. Here we leave the road by a wicket on the left, and follow a path over a grassy hill, with a little coppice. In 6-7 min. we cross a wall by a stile, and soon reach a point from which we have a fine view of the whole range of Cader; the steep stony slope to the left of the summit is the Foxes' Path. We then descend to (3-4 min.) a gate, ascend along a wall, on the other side of which is a small wood, and soon reach the open hillside. After 5 min. we turn to the right through a gate at a sheepfold and go straight on, soon with a wall to our right. 5 min. Brook with a low wall and a small ladder, just beyond which we pass a soft piece of ground. 8 min. Gate in a wall; 2 min. Stream crossed by stepping stones; 3 min. *Llyn-y-Gafr*, a small lake, stocked with trout. Beyond this point the path ceases, but the route can scarcely be missed. Crossing the stream issuing from Llyn-y-Gafr, we have a sharp climb of ¹/₄ hr. to surmount the rock-strewn ridge intervening between Llyn-y-Gafr and *Llyn-y-Gader*, a larger lake finely situated below the wall of rock rising perpendicularly to the summit of the mountain. At the S. end of Llyn-y-Gader begins the extremely fatiguing slope of scree, called the *Foxes' Path*, which is about 900 ft. in height and inclined at an angle of

35°. At the (1/2-3/4 hr.) top of the slope we turn to the right and pass over turf to (5 min.) the summit. [In descending, the Foxes' Path (the top of which is indicated by a small cairn) is easy. We can scarcely go wrong after passing Llyn-y-Gafr, where the faintly defined path begins and follows the general direction of the stream issuing from the Llyn. A little below the lake we cross the brook by stepping stones. At the gap in the wall we keep to the right, on this side of the wall. Llyn Gwernan soon comes into sight and determines our course.]

***Cader Idris** (2927 ft.), or the chair of the giant Idris, is one of the most beautifully shaped mountains in Britain, presenting a long row of precipices towards the estuary of the Mawddach on the N., while on the three other sides it sends off spurs towards the Arans, Plinlimmon, and Cardigan Bay. The total length of the ridge from E. to W. is about 7 M.; above the general level rise the four main summits (named from E. to W.) of *Mynydd Moel* (2804 ft.), *Pen-y-Gader* (the top), and, beyond *Cyfrwy* or the *Saddle* (1842 ft.), *Tyrau Mawr* (2167 ft.). The *View from the cairn on the summit (rfmts. in summer) is very extensive. On the N. is the beautiful estuary of the Mawddach, backed by the Llawllech hills, which culminate in Diphwys (to the right), while beyond these again rise the Carnarvon mountains, visible in their entire extent from Bardsey Isle, at the end of the Lleyn promontory, on the left (S.W.), to Carnedd Llewelyn on the right (N.E.). The peak of Snowdon, rising above Rhinog Fach, is easily distinguishable, and the other summits may be identified from the map (Moel Hebog and the Rivals, to the left of Snowdon; Moel Siabod, the Glyders, etc., to the right). To the right, more in the foreground, is the rounded outline of Rhobell Fawr, to the left of which we have a view of the Ganllwyd glen and the Precipice Walk. The dark little tarn almost vertically below the summit on this side is Llyn-y-Gader. To the N.E. we have a fine view of the valley of the Wnion, extending to Bala Lake; Dolgelley, however, is hidden. The peaks to the left of Bala are the Arenigs, those to the right the Arans, while Moel Fammau, with its tower, rises in the extreme distance beyond the lake. More to the right are the Berwyns, and almost due E. are the three peaks of the Breidden Hills, near Shrewsbury. In exceptionally clear weather even the Wrekin is said to be visible in this direction. To the S. is the featureless expanse of rounded green hills of which Plinlimmon is the highest point, while the Carmarthen Van may sometimes be descried. To the W. we have Cardigan Bay and the coast as far S. as St. David's Head. Tal-y-Llyn is not visible, but we enjoy (S.W.) a peep down the green valley of the Dysynni. From the S. side of the summit a short way from the cairn, we obtain a striking view of the **Llyn-y-Cau*, situated in a rocky hollow at the foot of almost vertical crags (good rock-climbing). Those who do not need to return to Dolgelley may descend either to Arthog (2 hrs., to Barmouth 3 hrs.; comp. p. 513), to Minffordd or Tal-y-Llyn (1 1/2-2 1/2 hrs.; p. 500), or to Towyn (2 1/2-3 hrs. to Abergynolwyn, see p. 501).

Excursions may be made from Dolgelley also to *Towyn* (p. 501; by the coast-road 20 M., by the mountain-road 17 M.); to *Tal-y-Llyn* (p. 500; 8 1/2 or 9 1/2 M.); to *Dinas Mawddwy* (p. 500; 9 1/2 or 10 1/2 M.); to *Machynlleth* (p. 500; 15 or 16 M.) To the last three (motorbuses) the road leads viâ (3 1/2 M.; or 2 1/2 M. by the old road) *Cross Foxes*, where those bound for Dinas Mawddwy diverge to the left. Others keep straight on and gradually ascend under the E. cliffs of Cader Idris. At the highest point (860 ft.) of the road lies the little *Llyn Tragraienyn*, or 'Lake of the Three Pebbles', named from three huge boulders, which Idris is said to have shaken out of his shoe. At *Minffordd* (p. 500) the road forks, the left branch leading to Corris and Machynlleth, while the right branch goes on to Tal-y-Llyn.

The *Road from Dolgelley to Barmouth, along the N. bank of the Mawddach, is one of the finest drives in Wales (9 1/2 M.). It crosses the Mawddach to (2 M.) *Llanelltyd* (p. 509). About 3/4 M. farther on we pass on the right the *Prince of Wales Gold Mines* (visitors admitted on application to the manager), at present the only active gold-mines in

the British Isles. We then leave on the left a toll-bridge crossing to Penmaenpool (see below) and follow the N. bank of the estuary. The road quits the Mawddach for a time and passes ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Bont-ddu*, in a wooded glen with a waterfall. Diphwys (see below) may be ascended hence in $1^1/_2$ hr. We regain the estuary and, passing below the Panorama Walk (p. 513), reach *Barmouth* (see below).

As the railway crosses the Wnion, 1 M. beyond Dolgelley, we have a peep to the right of the Ganllwyd glen. — From (64 M.) *Penmaenpool* (George, P. 10*s.*) walkers may climb *Diphwys* (2462 ft.), in the *Llawllech* range, $2^1/_2$ hrs. N., and descend to Barmouth. — The train now skirts the S. side of the Mawddach estuary (*Views). — $68^1/_2$ M. *Arthog* is the starting-point of the Barmouth ascent of Cader Idris (see p. 513). About 1 M. to the E. are the picturesque *Arthog Lakes* (fishing). — At ($69^1/_2$ M.) *Barmouth Junction* (rfmts.) we join the line from Machynlleth (p. 501). — We then cross the long bridge across the estuary (magnificent view to the right, see below).

$71^1/_4$ M. **Barmouth.** — Hotels. **Cors-y-Gedol*, 58 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*; **Marine*, 38 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Lion*, commercial, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*; *Royal*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.* — Private: *Hendre Hall*, at the N. end; *Min-y-Mor*, on the beach, 70 R., P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Mount Argus*, near the bridge, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Richmond*, 30 beds, R. & B. 5*s.* 6*d.*

Post Office, High St.

Motorbuses to *Harlech*, *Dolgelley*, etc. — Motor Coaches start daily for various tours. — Motorboats ply to *Arthog* and *Penmaenpool*.

Barmouth, a corruption of the Welsh *Abermaw* ('mouth of the Mawddach'), a town of 3559 inhab. and a thriving watering-place, with good bathing, lies at the N. entrance of the beautiful estuary of the *Mawddach*, on a narrow site between the sea and the hills, and is within easy access of much of the grandest scenery in Mid-Wales. The position of the railway, between the town and the sea, is a drawback. Immediately above the town rises the cliff of *Dinas Oleu* (N.T.; reached by a road starting on the left of the Cors-y-Gedol Hotel).

About $^1/_2$ M. to the S. of the station the railway crosses the estuary of the Mawddach by a timber *Bridge*, $^3/_4$ M. in length, including a footway (toll 1*d.* each way, cycle 1*d.*, motor-cycle 3*d.*). The **View up the Mawddach from this bridge, especially at high water, is renowned. On the left or N. side of the lake-like estuary the background is formed by the Llawllech range, culminating in the rounded Diphwys. To the right is the range of Cader Idris, the most prominent peak being Tyrau Mawr, to the left of which appears the true summit. In the minor ridge in front, farther E., is the 'Giant's Head'. The most conspicuous hill at the head of the estuary is Moel Offrwm, behind which, a little to the left, towers Rhobell Fawr. The prospect to seaward includes the Lleyn and Bardsey.

About $1^3/_4$ M. to the N., on the Harlech road, is the church of *Llanaber*, an E.E. building of the 13th cent., with a fine interior (key at an adjoining cottage) and a solitary lancet window at the E. end.

For the Panorama Walk we quit the road beyond Barmouth Bridge, and ascend the lane to the left (guide-posts). The ***Panorama Walk** (rfmts.) skirts the brow of the hill 200 ft. above the Mawddach estuary. The beautiful view is similar to that from the bridge. The sloping summits of the Arans (p. 508), however, here form a more prominent feature in the background to the E. — We return to the lodge and descend to the Dolgelley road; or we may make our way back to the point where we quitted the lane and ascend the hill opposite to the farm of Gwastad Agnes. Farther on, at the top of the hill, a path diverges on the left for Barmouth, while the cart-road goes on to Llanaber (p. 512).

Ascent of Cader Idris, 7-8 hrs. there and back. The actual starting-point is Arthog (p. 512), to which we proceed by train or on foot viâ Barmouth Bridge. From the E. end of the village, a few hundred yards to the S. of the station, we ascend the lane to the right. Beyond the trees we pass through a gate and, after ascending for a few min. more, turn to the left by a path leading to a stream (not to be crossed) which we follow to the farmhouse of (25 min.) Pant-y-Llan. Beyond this the track (indistinct) crosses two fields and reaches the old Dolgelley and Towyn road, which we follow to the left (E.) as far as the farm of Hafod-y-Fach. Here we diverge to the right, through a gate, and follow a rough track, which soon brings us out on the open mountain-side. On gaining the (20 min.) top of the ridge, the summit of Cader comes into view, and the rest of our course is plain sailing. The direct route runs to the right of *Tyrau Mawr* (2167 ft.; p. 511), on its S. slope, and those who do not care to make the whole ascent should at least climb to the top of this, the prominent W. peak of the Cader ridge (1¼ hr. from Arthog), commanding a view not inferior to that from the highest point. We now follow the grassy ridge (fine views on both sides) and about 1 M. farther on, near a wall, our track is joined on the left by the bridle-path from Dolgelley (see p. 510) and on the right by that from Abergynolwyn (p. 501). Thence to the summit, see p. 510. Walkers bound for Dolgelley should descend by the Foxes' Path.

Other excursions may be made to *Harlech* (p. 532), *Llanbedr* and *Mochras* (p. 532), *Cwm Bychan* and *Bwlch Drws Ardudwy* (p. 532), *Towyn* (p. 501), *Aberdovey* (p. 501), and *Machynlleth* (p. 500). — From Barmouth to *Aberystwyth* viâ Dovey Junction, see p. 501; to *Portmadoc, Carnarvon*, and *Bangor*, see R. 71.

69. From Chester to Llandudno, Bangor, and Holyhead.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. to *Llandudno*, 47¾ M. in 1¼-2½ hrs. (9*s*. 10*d*., 5*s*. 11*d*.); to *Bangor*, 59¼ M. in 1¾-3 hrs. (12*s*. 4*d*., 7*s*. 5*d*.); to *Holyhead*, 81½ M. in 1¾-4¼ hrs. (17*s*. 6*d*., 10*s*. 6*d*.). Through-trains from London (Euston) and through-carriages from Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham. This is the route of the Irish Mail. The railway skirts the sea nearly the whole way, while on the left we have more or less distant views of the mountains. Comp. the maps, pp. 517, 529.

Road. *A*. Viâ Flint, 86 M. — We leave Chester by Sealand Road (Pl. A, 2). — 6 M. *Queen's Ferry;* 11½ M. *Flint* (p. 514); 13½ M. *Bagillt;* 16 M. *Greenfield* (for Basingwerk Abbey and Holywell, p. 514); 19 M. *Mostyn* (p. 514); 26 M. *Prestatyn* (p. 514); 30 M. *Rhyl* (p. 514); 35 M. *Abergele* (p. 516); 41½ M. *Colwyn Bay* (p. 516; r. for **Llandudno**, 5 M., p. 516); 47 M. **Conway** (p. 518); 51½ M. *Penmaenmawr* (p. 519); 54 M. *Llanfairfechan* (p. 519); 56½ M. *Aber* (p. 519); 62 M. **Bangor** (p. 520); 64 M. *Menai Bridge* (p. 521); 66 M. *Llanfair* (p. 522); 69½ M. *Holland Arms* (p. 522); 75½ M. *Gwalchmai;* 86 M. *Holyhead* (p. 523).

B. Viâ St. Asaph, 85 M. — We leave Chester by Grosvenor St. (Pl. C, D, 4, 5). — 1½ M. *Saltney* (p. 514); 6½ M. *Hawarden* (p. 504). — About

2 M. farther on we leave *Ewloe Castle* (p. 504) to the right. — 18 M. *Holywell* (see below); 28 M. **St. Asaph** (p. 515); 30 M. *Bodelwyddan* (p. 515); 34 M. *Abergele*, and thence as on p. 513.

Chester, see R. 35. — The railway crosses the *Dee* and skirts its left bank. The Denbigh line diverges to the left at (3¾ M.) *Saltney Ferry*.

Flintshire, the smallest, but one of the most populous counties in Wales, is rich in coal, lead, and other minerals. The detached portion of the county, near Bangor-on-Dee (p. 504), is known as *Maelor Saesneg*.

From Chester to Denbigh, 29¼ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1¼-1½ hr. (6*s.* 1*d.*, 3*s.* 8*d.*). — At (9¼ M.) *Hope* we intersect the line from Wrexham to Liverpool (p. 504). — We then traverse the North Wales coalfield. — 13¾ M. **Mold** (formerly Mohaut, i.e, 'mons altus'; Black Lion, 16 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. or D.3*s.* 6*d.*; Dolphin, 7 R., R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*), the county town, with 4659 inhabitants. The 15th cent. church has a fine roof and old glass; in the churchyard is buried Richard Wilson (1714-82), the landscape-painter. About 1 M. to the W. is *Maes Garmon*, where a column (1756) marks the scene of the 'Alleluia Victory' gained by the Christian Britons under St. Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, over the pagan Picts and Scots in 430. From Mold we may ascend Moel Fammau (6½ M.; p. 515) and descend thence to Ruthin. — 23 M. *Caerwys* (Pwllgwyn, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*). — 29¼ M. *Denbigh*, see p. 515.

Beyond (9 M.) *Connah's Quay* (comp. p. 504) we skirt the estuary of the Dee, at low tide a vast expanse of sand and mud. — 12½ M. *Flint* (Royal Oak, commercial, 5 beds, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*), with 6302 inhab. and chemical works. To the right are the "rude ribs" of the castle (O.W.; open 10-sunset, Sun. 11-4; adm. 3*d.*), erected by Edward I. in 1277 and the meeting-place of Richard II. and Bolingbroke in 1399 (comp. Shakespeare's 'Richard II.', iii. 3).

Near (16¾ M.) *Holywell Junction*, on the left, are the E.E. remains of *Basingwerk Abbey* (O.W.; open free daily), founded for Cistercians in 1131.

A branch-line runs S. to (1¼ M.) *St. Winefride's* and (1¾ M.) **Holywell** (King's Head, 11 beds, P. 8*s.* 6*d.*), a little town that takes its name from *St. Winefride's Well* (adm. 2*d.*), one of the 'Seven Wonders' (p. 473), a miraculous spring, still held in great veneration by Roman Catholics and known as the 'Lourdes of Wales'. It is situated below the parish church and is believed to have risen on the spot where the head of St. Winifred (7th cent.) fell to the ground, cut off by a pagan prince whose advances she had spurned. The beautiful chapel over the spring is said to have been built by Margaret Beaufort (1443-1509), mother of Henry VII.

Near (20 M.) *Mostyn* (Mostyn Arms, 8 beds, R. 4*s.*, B. 2*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.*) are *Mostyn Hall*, seat of Lord Mostyn, and *Downing*, birthplace and home of Thomas Pennant (1726-98), traveller and naturalist. — On the right we see the lighthouse on *Air Point*, at the entrance of the Dee estuary. — 26½ M. *Prestatyn* (Royal Victoria, one of Threlfall's Hotels, 32 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Nant Hall, 18 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*) is a seaside resort ½ M. from the shore. A branch-line runs S. to (3¼ M.) *Dyserth*, with a ruined castle on a lofty rock (view).

30 M. **Rhyl** (rfmts.; *Queen's, 40 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 20*s.*; *Westminster, one of the 'North Wales Hotels',

60 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 15*s*.; *Pier, R. & B. 8*s*. 6*d*., P. from 14*s*.; New Marine Hydro, unlicensed, 44 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*., P. from 13*s*. 6*d*.; Palace, 30 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*., P. from 13*s*. 6*d*.; Imperial, by the station, 12 R., P. 14*s*.; Sandringham, The Haven, both private, P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.), a popular seaside resort with 13,398 inhab., situated to the E. of *Foryd* or mouth of the Clwyd, has good sands and a bracing climate. The end of the pier affords a distant view of Snowdonia.

Motorbuses ply to St. Asaph, Denbigh, Mold, Chester, etc.

From Rhyl to Corwen, 30 M., L.M. & S.R. in 1$^3/_4$-2 hrs. (6*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 9*d*.; change at Denbigh). — This line ascends the pretty valley of the *Clwyd*. On the E. rise the beautiful Clwydian Hills, on the W. the desolate Mynydd Hiraethog. We cross the *Morfa Rhuddlan*, reclaimed marshland, where the Welsh were routed with great slaughter by Offa of Mercia about 796. — 3$^1/_2$ M. *Rhuddlan* has an imposing ruined castle (daily, including Sun., 2*d*.), built on a concentric plan by Edward I. — 6 M. **St. Asaph** (Plough, P.R.H.A., 6 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.), situated between the Clwyd and the *Elwy* (fishing in both), has one of the smallest cathedrals in the kingdom (182 ft. long, 68 ft. wide, and 108 ft. across the transepts). The see was founded by St. Kentigern or Mungo (d. 603) and derives its name from his successor (died c. 596). In 1920 the Bishop of St. Asaph was elected to be the first Archbishop of Wales. The cathedral is mainly a Dec. building of the 14th cent., with stalls and some woodwork of the 15th; the chancel was rebuilt by Sir George Gilbert Scott in the style of the 13th century. The exterior is very plain, the chief feature being the massive square tower (view; 6*d*.). In front of the cathedral is a monument to Bishop Morgan (d. 1604) and other translators of the Bible into Welsh. The absence of capitals in the nave arcades in noteworthy; in the S. transept (now the chapter-house) is a collection of early Bibles, prayer-books, autographs, etc. At *Bodelwyddan*, 2$^1/_2$ M. to the W., is the 'Marble Church', a beautiful structure by John Gibson (1856-60), with a spire 200 ft. high, built as a memorial to Lord Willoughby de Broke. — 11$^1/_4$ M. **Denbigh** (Bull, 19 R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 4*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Crown, R. & B. 6*s*. 6*d*., P. 12*s*. 6*d*.), the county town, with 6783 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the Clwyd and commanded by a ruined castle. The latter (O.W.; 10-4 or 7, Sun. 11-3 or 4; adm. 6*d*.), built by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln (d. 1311) and granted in 1563 to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, has a fine gate-house. The Burgesses' Tower is a relic of the old town walls. The view from the castle walls is noted. The mother-church of Denbigh, at *Whitchurch*, 1 M. to the E., is a good example of 15-16th cent. work, with interesting monuments. Sir Henry Stanley (1841-1904), the explorer, was born at Denbigh and brought up at St. Asaph workhouse. From Denbigh to Mold and Chester, see p. 514. — 14$^1/_2$ M. *Llanrhaiadr* (Wynnstay Arms, 6 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. 14*s*. 6*d*.). The church contains a Jesse window (15th cent.). — 19 M. **Ruthin** (*Castle, 25 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 15*s*.; Wynnstay Arms, 12 R. from 3*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 13*s*. 6*d*.; Caefron, at *Llanbedr*, private, 8 R. from 4*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), a quaint old town of 2767 inhabitants. The ruins of the castle, built by Lord Grey of Ruthin (d. 1353), stand in the grounds of a modern mansion (no adm.). The parish church has a fine oak roof in the N. aisle. Ruthin is a starting-point for *Moel Fammau* (1820 ft.; 4$^1/_2$ M. to the N.E.), the highest of the Clwydian range, crowned by a ruined tower erected in 1820 for the jubilee of George III. The *View includes the Clwyd valley, Snowdon, Chester, Liverpool, etc. — 24$^3/_4$ M. *Derwen* church has a 15th cent. rood-loft. — 30 M. *Corwen*, see p. 506.

The train crosses the estuary of the Clwyd (view). — 34¼ M. *Abergele & Pensarn* (Bee, 18 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*, Hesketh Arms, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 12*s.*, both at Abergele; Cambrian, at Pensarn, 12 R., P. 12*s.* 6*d.*). — On the left is *Gwrych Castle*, the 19th cent. seat of the Earl of Dundonald. — 38 M. *Llysfaen* is situated in a detached part of Carnarvonshire. — 39 M. *Old Colwyn* (Queen's, one of Threlfall's Hotels, R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.*; Ship, 9 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*).

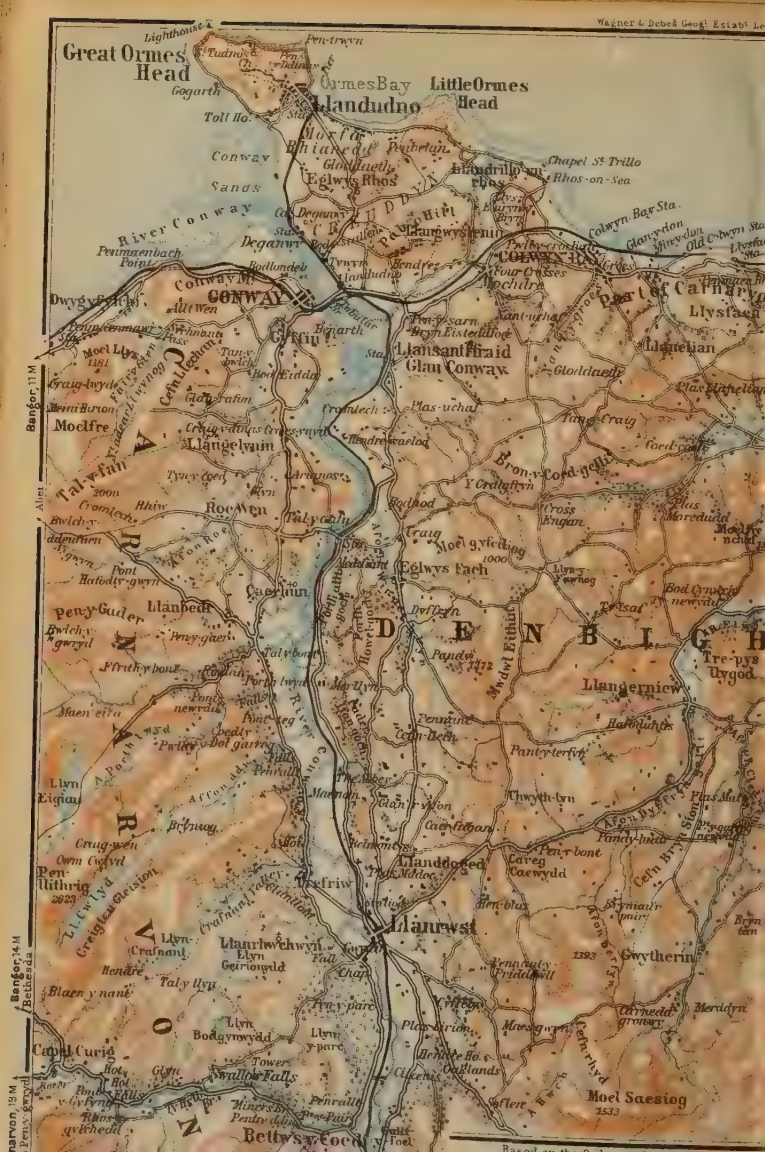
40½ M. **Colwyn Bay** (*Pwllycrochan, 60 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*; *Colwyn Bay, 60 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.*, P. from 19*s.* 6*d.*; Imperial Station, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; Metropole, unlicensed, by the station, 50 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*), a flourishing seaside resort with 18,770 inhab., a mild winter climate, and good bathing. Adjacent on the W. is *Rhos-on-Sea* (Rhos Abbey, P. from 18*s.*; Rhos Hydro or Priory, R. from 5*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*).

Carnarvonshire is a small county consisting largely of mountains, including Snowdon, the highest peak in Wales or England. The chief industry is slate-quarrying, but lead, zinc, and manganese are worked.

The train crosses the neck of the Llandudno peninsula, and the fine estuary of the Conway comes into view, backed by the mountains of the Snowdon range. — At (44¼ M.) *Llandudno Junction* (rfmts.; Station, one of Threlfall's Hotels, 26 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*) branch-lines diverge N. for (3½ M.) Llandudno, and S. for Bettws-y-Coed and Festiniog (R. 70).

Llandudno. — Hotels. **Imperial*, on the esplanade, 150 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; **Grand*, by the pier, 200 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 25*s.*; *St. George's*, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 19*s.* 6*d.*; *Marine*, 100 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 21*s.*; **Queen's*, East Parade, one of the 'North Wales Hotels', 60 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Clarence*, Gloddaeth St., P. from 15*s.*; *Royal*, one of Threlfall's Hotels, R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*, *Empire*, 40 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.*, *Bodlondeb Castle*, unlicensed, R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, all three in Church Walks, near the pier; *Evans's*, near the station, unlicensed, 60 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 13*s.*; *North Western*, commercial, near the station, 50 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.* At Gogarth: *Gogarth Abbey*, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.*; *Old Abbey*, temperance, 18 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.* — Hydropathics. *The Hydro*, Neville Crescent, 96 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*; *Craigside*, under the Little Orme, P. from 21*s.* — Private Hotels. *Ormescliffe*, *Chatsworth House*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Craig-y-Don*, 110 R., P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Lockyer's*, P. from 11*s.* 6*d.*; *Bryn*, Queen's Road, at the E. end of the town, 36 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*

Cabs. Taxicabs: first mile 2*s.*, then 6*d.* per ½ M.; each person beyond two 6*d.* Horse-cabs: first mile 1*s.* 9*d.* (two horses 2*s.* 6*d.*), then 9*d.* (1*s.*) per M.; Marine Drive 7*s.* (12*s.*); by time, first hour 5*s.* (8*s.*), then 1*s.* 3*d.* (2*s.*) per ¼ hr. Double fares at night (11-6).


Great Ormes Head
Lighthouse
Tudno
Ormes Bay
Little Ormes Head
Llandudno
Gogarth
Toll Ho.
Morfa Rhianedd
Penbetgan
Conway Sands
Glodlwellty
Eglwys Rhos
Llandrillo-yn-rhos
Chapel St Trillo
Rhos-on-Sea
River Conway
Degannwy Castle
Degannwy
Pen Morfa
Pen Llangwyfenith
Colwyn Bay Sta.
Glan-y-don
Rhiwlas
Old Colwyn Sta.
Peumaenbach Point
Bodlondeb
Tywyn
Llandudno
Bendrefn
Colwyn Bay
Four Crosses
Mochdre
Dwygyfylchi
Conway Mt.
CONWAY
Allt Wen
Pen-y-morfa
Pen-y-cae-mawr
Pen-y-bryn
Pen-y-maes
Pen-y-bryn
Pen-y-sarn
Bryn Eisteddfod
Cant-uchaf
Part of Carnarvon
Llysfaen
Llanelian
Llanelian
Llanelian

Tramway from the West Beach viâ Gloddaeth St. and Mostyn St. and over the *Little Orme* to *Rhos-on-Sea* and *Colwyn Bay*. — Cable Tramway from Church Walks to the top of the *Great Orme*. — Motorbuses to *Colwyn Bay. Abergele, Conway, Penmaenmawr, Llanrwst, Bettws-y-Coed, Capel Curig, Llanberis, Carnarvon*, etc. — Motor Coaches start daily for half-day and whole-day tours over the whole of North Wales.

Steamers ply in summer to *Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Bangor,* and *Menai Bridge;* also to *Liverpool, Blackpool,* the *Isle of Man*, etc. A motor-launch plies daily in summer (fare 2*s.*, return 3*s.*) from Deganwy (p. 518) to *Conway* and *Trefriw*.

Post Office, Vaughan St., near the station.

Theatre. *Grand*, at the S. end of the esplanade. — Concerts in the *Pier Pavilion* (municipal orchestra).

Llandudno (pron. 'thlandidno'), with 19,290 inhab., is the most frequented of Welsh watering-places, with good bathing and a climate that is bracing in summer and mild in winter. It is delightfully situated on the narrow peninsula between Conway Bay and Orme's Bay, facing the latter, the firm sands of which are bounded by the bold limestone headlands of the Great and the Little Orme. The town has extended across the neck of the peninsula, and there are houses on Conway Bay also. The West Beach, however, is wet and muddy, though it affords a fine view of the mountains. Llandudno is an excellent centre for excursions in North Wales.

***Great Orme's Head** (679 ft.), a huge rocky promontory, rising sheer above the sea, shields Llandudno effectively from N.W. winds and forms a grand feature in almost every view of the town. The **Marine Drive*, over 4 M. long, round the base of the cliffs, is entered by a toll-house (cycle 1*d.*, motor-cycle 3*d.*, motor-car 1*s.*; tickets are given up at the exit; vehicles are allowed to proceed in one direction only) a little to the N. of the pier, just beyond the gardens known as the 'Happy Valley'. The road ascends steadily, with nearly vertical walls of rock above and below, and we soon obtain a view of the coast to the E., with the Clwydian hills in the background. About 1 M. from the entrance a road ascends on the left to St. Tudno's church (see below). At the extreme N. point of the promontory, 3/4 M. farther on, is a lighthouse. We then gradually obtain a *View of Anglesey, Puffin Island, the coast of North Wales from Bangor to Conway, the Conway estuary, and the mountains of Snowdonia, including (from right to left) Moel Wnion, the rounded top of Y Foel Fras, Penmaenmawr (on the coast), Tal-y-Fan, Penmaenbach, and Conway Mountain. Behind, to the right of Y Foel Fras, is Carnedd Llewelyn, to the right of which Snowdon itself may be descried on a clear day. We descend along the S. side of the headland, passing (1 1/2 M.) the remains of *Gogarth Abbey*, below on the right. On reaching the lodge at the exit we turn to the left and return to Llandudno by Abbey Road. — The top of the Great Orme is reached by cable-tramway (see above) or on foot. The direct route ascends by the 'Old Road' from Church Walks, at the N. end of the town, or through the Happy Valley. The summit (inn) commands superb views in all directions. Just short of the final ascent a path leads to the right to *St. Tudno's Church* (key at the 'Old Rectory'; Sun. services at 11 and 6.30), a primitive little building of the 15th cent., on the site of the cell of St. Tudno, the 7th cent. hermit after whom the town is named.

***Little Orme's Head** (463 ft.) looks much less imposing than its big brother, but a closer acquaintance will show that its cliffs (300-400 ft.) are even finer. We follow the road along the beach to the E., which begins to ascend 1 1/4 M. from the town. The first access to the hill is at a point beyond the Craigside Hydro. — The low wooded hills to the

S. of the Little Orme afford pleasant rambles. The best point of view is **Pabo Hill*, 2 M. to the S. of the Little Orme and 3 M. to the S.E. of Llandudno. We may reach it by the woods of *Gloddaeth Hall*, an Elizabethan seat of the Mostyn family, or viâ the village of *Llanrhos*, with its pretty church, and the old mansion of *Bodysgallen*.

Favourite boating excursions are to the caves in the cliffs of the Great and the Little Orme, which are accessible only by water. — *Conway* (see below) is within 4 M. of Llandudno and is reached by rail, motorbus, or ferry. Railway passengers should alight at Llandudno Junction and walk across the suspension bridge. About halfway between Llandudno and Conway is *Deganwy* (Deganwy Castle Hotel, 50 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*), with a castle-ruin and the pier of the motor-launch for Conway and Trefriw (see p. 517).

From Llandudno to *Bettws-y-Coed* and *Festiniog*, see R. 70.

Beyond Llandudno Junction the train crosses the mouth of the Conway by a tubular bridge, 410 ft. long, constructed by Robert Stephenson in 1846-48. The road crosses the river by a suspension bridge (bicycle 1*d.*, motor-cycle 3*d.*, with side-car 4*d.*, two-seater 6*d.*, motor-car 1*s.*), constructed by Telford in 1822-26.

45½ M. **Conway** (*Oakwood Park, 1 M. from the station, 120 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; *Castle, 23 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 16*s.*), an ancient and highly picturesque town of 6506 inhab., with a famous castle and girdle of mediæval walls. The ***Castle** is finely situated on a rock rising above the river and, as seen from the E. (e.g. from the suspension bridge), is perhaps the most beautiful ruin in Wales. It was one of the six castles erected by Edward I. in 1283 et seq. to consolidate his Welsh conquests (the others being Carnarvon, Criccieth, Harlech, Bere, and Beaumaris), and was designed by Henry of Ellerton or Elreton. In 1294 Edward was besieged here by the Welsh and is said to have been in imminent danger until the subsidence of the Conway allowed reinforcements to reach him. In the Civil War it was held for the king by Archbishop Williams (p. 521), a native of Conway, and afterwards by Sir John Owen. It is now the property of the corporation.

In shape the castle is an irregular oblong, with walls 12-15 ft. thick and strengthened by eight massive drum-towers. Each of the towers was formerly surmounted by a turret, as at Carnarvon, but only four of these remain. We enter at the N.W. angle (week-days, 8-8; 6*d.*). From the terrace at the top we pass through a portcullised gateway into the outer ward. On the right is the *Great Hall*, 130 ft. long and 32 ft. wide; the roof and floor are gone, but the level of the latter may be traced by the fireplaces. It is noteworthy that the *Chapel* at its E. end was separated from it only by a wooden screen, and that the original wooden roof was supported by stone vaulting-ribs. On the E. side of the outer ward is the water tank. We now enter the inner ward, enclosed by the royal apartments. In the N.E. or *Queen's Tower* is the beautiful oriel of Queen Eleanor's oratory, with modern glass. The S.E. or *King's Tower* has a dungeon below it. The terrace at the E. end of the castle affords a good view of the river. For a view of the harp-shaped town of Conway the visitor should ascend to the battlements.

The ***Town Walls**, coeval with the castle, retain their twenty-one semicircular towers and their three original, Moorish-looking gates. Visitors may walk along the top of the N. wall from the upper

gate to the river (adm. 3*d.*). The walls should be viewed from outside also. — In the centre of the town is *St. Mary's*, dating mostly from the 13th cent., with a striking W. doorway, a 14th cent. S. transept, and a 15th cent. N. porch. It contains a fine rood-screen and font of the 15th cent., and, on the chancel-floor (on the right, near the screen), the tomb of Nicholas Hookes (d. 1637), the 41st child of his father and himself the father of 27. Curfew is still rung here at 8 p.m. (Sat. at 7 p.m.). **Plas Mawr* (week-days, 10-dusk; 6*d.*), a picturesque Elizabethan mansion, built by Robert Wynne of Gwydir (p. 524) about 1576-80, with crow-stepped gables, an octagonal tower, and panelled rooms with ceilings and fireplaces adorned with heraldic decorations in plaster, is entered from High St., though the main front is in Crown Lane. It is now occupied by the Royal Cambrian Academy. At the corner of High St. and Castle St. is 'Aberconway' (adm. 4*d.*), reputed to be the oldest house in Wales; and on the quay is 'the smallest house in Great Britain' (adm. 2*d.*).

A pleasant stroll may be taken along the wooded knoll of *Bodlondeb*, outside the town on the N. About 2 M. to the W. of the town rises the *Conway Mountain* (808 ft.; view), crowned with a camp. Thence we may follow the ridge W. to *Allt-Wen*, descend into the Sychnant Pass, and return to (2½ M.) Conway by road.

Beyond Conway the railway commands a view of Llandudno and the Great Orme to the right and of Conway Mountain to the left. We pass under the headland of *Penmaenbach* by a tunnel, beyond which Anglesey and Puffin Island come into view on the right. To the left are Dwygyfylchi and Moel Llys. — 49¾ M. *Penmaenmawr* (Grand, 90 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 13*s.*; Mountain View; Mona, private, 50 R., B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), a pleasant little marine resort, lies at the foot of the headland of *Penmaenmawr* (1550 ft.), a huge mass of crystalline rock descending almost vertically to the sea and forming the N. buttress of the Snowdon range.

A pleasant walk may be taken to the pretty *Fairy Glen*, either direct (1¾ M.) or viâ the village of *Dwygyfylchi* and the *Sychnant Pass*. Thence we may climb to the top of *Moel Llys* (1180 ft.) and follow the semicircular ridge, of which Moel Llys forms the E. horn, round to the hill of Penmaenmawr, with its granite quarries. On a hill about halfway round are the *Meini Hirion*, a stone circle, and on Penmaenmawr itself is *Dinas Penmaen*, a British fort-village. The views extend from Snowdon on the S. to the Isle of Man on the N.

52½ M. *Llanfairfechan* (Queen's, 30 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*; Castle, 12 R. from 3*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), a small watering-place beautifully situated at the W. base of Penmaenmawr. — 54½ M. **Aber** (Aber, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.*, P. from 12*s.*) lies ½ M. from the coast, at the mouth of a lovely glen. In the middle of the village is a mound called the *Mwd*, said to have been the site of a castle where Llywelyn received the summons of Edward I. to surrender his principality. Off the coast here are the vast *Lavan Sands*, which travellers used to cross at low tide to reach the Beaumaris ferry.

The ***Glen of the Aber,** flanked by *Maes-y-Gaer* (753 ft.; view) to the E. and *Ffridd-Du* (1187 ft.) to the W., is one of the prettiest of the smaller valleys in Wales. The road up it crosses (1/2 M.) the graceful *Pont Newydd*, where the path to the head of the glen and the (1 1/2 M.) **Aber Falls* keeps to the right. The larger fall descends in a series of leaps, with a total height of 180 ft.; the smaller fall, 1/2 M. to the W., lies on the way to *Moel Wnion* (1902 ft.), the ridge of which offers a pleasant return-route to Aber (1-1 1/2 hr.). — Aber and Llanfairfechan are starting-points for the ascent (tiring, and safe only in settled weather) of *Carnedd Llewelyn* (p. 535; 3 1/2-4 hrs.), viâ *Y Foel Fras* (3091 ft.).

We cross the *Ogwen*, obtaining a magnificent mountain-view to the left.

59 3/4 M. **Bangor.** — Railway Station (rfmts.) at the S.W. end of the town, 1/2 M. from the cathedral. — The Steamer Pier is at *Garth*, at the other end of the town, 1 1/4 M. from the station.

Hotels. *Castle*, near the cathedral, good, 20 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*. Near the station: *British*, commercial, 30 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. from 15*s*. 6*d*.

Post Office, Deiniol Road. — County Theatre, Dean St.

Motorbuses from the station to *Menai Bridge, Beaumaris, Llanfoel, Bettws-y-Coed*, etc. — Motor Coaches start daily in summer for a great variety of tours.

Steamers in summer from Garth Pier to *Menai Bridge* and *Carnarvon;* also to *Beaumaris*, *Llandudno*, *Liverpool*, etc. — A Ferry Steamer crosses every half-hour to *Beaumaris*.

Bangor, an unattractive cathedral city and university town of 11,032 inhab., consists of *Lower Bangor*, in a narrow valley extending from the railway station past the cathedral to *Hirael* and *Garth*, and of *Upper Bangor*, the residential quarter, to the N., overlooking Menai Strait. *Port Penrhyn*, the harbour of Bangor, engaged in shipping slate, lies to the E. of the lower town. Bangor is an excellent centre for excursions but lacks the bathing and other attractions of a seaside resort.

The **Cathedral**, near the middle of the town, is small and plain, but possesses some architectural interest. An abbey-church on this site seems to have been erected by St. Deiniol (d. 584?), which was followed by three others, the first destroyed by the Normans in 1071, the second during the Welsh wars of Edward I. (c. 1282), and the third by Owen Glendower in 1404. The choir was rebuilt about 1496, and the rest of the building early in the 16th century. A restoration, under Sir George Gilbert Scott, was undertaken in 1870. The central tower has not yet been completed. Curfew and the number of the day of the month are rung daily at 8 p.m. The interior (open 8-6; services at 8, 8.30, and 5, on Sun. at 8, 11.20, and 4) is plain but harmonious. The nave, presbytery, and choir windows are Perp., the rest of the choir, the transepts, and the S. aisle windows are in the Dec. style. At the W. end of the N. aisle are a curious incised tombstone and a pair of dog-tongs. In the S. transept is the traditional tomb of Owain Gwynedd (d. 1169; p. 472). — The old *Bishop's Palace*, in Deiniol Road, is now used as the municipal buildings.

The *University College of North Wales*, founded in 1884 and one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales (p. 502), occupies handsome buildings (by H. T. Hare, 1907-11) in Upper Bangor, on the hill above the cathedral. The entrance is in College Road (open to visitors on week-days, 10-12 and 2-4, Sat. 10-12; adm. 1*s.* for 1-3 pers.). The gateway at the foot of the hill is part of the North Wales Heroes' Memorial (1923).

To the E. of Bangor, in a large park, is *Penrhyn Castle*, the seat of Lord Penrhyn (owner of the Penrhyn slate-quarries, see below), erected in the Norman style in 1836, with a keep imitating that of Rochester Castle (p. 18). On the S. side of the park is the model village of *Llandegai*, with its pretty 16th cent. church, containing the tomb of John Williams, Archbishop of York (1580-1650; comp. p. 518).

A branch-line runs S.E. from Bangor to (5 M.) **Bethesda** (Douglas Arms, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), a quarrymen's town of 4134 inhab., 1 M. to the S. of which are the famous *Penrhyn Slate Quarries* (visitors admitted on week-days 9-4 or 5; closed on Sat. afternoon), a huge amphitheatre 1000 ft. deep. Four different kinds of slate (red, blue, green, and grey) are found here. After blasting, the slate is conveyed on tram-lines to the finishing sheds, where it is split and dressed into different sizes, named 'queens', 'duchesses', 'countesses', and 'ladies'. It is then conveyed by mineral line to Port Penrhyn.

Railway from Bangor to *Carnarvon*, *Afon Wen*, and *Barmouth*, see R. 71. — The ascents of the *Glyders* (p. 534), the *Carnedds* (p. 535), and *Snowdon* (p. 538) may be accomplished from Bangor in a single day. — To the *Menai Bridges* and *Beaumaris*, see below and p. 522.

Beyond Bangor the train passes through a tunnel and approaches the **Menai Strait,** a channel about 15 M. long and $^1/_8$-$^3/_4$ M. wide, separating Anglesey from Carnarvonshire and extending from Beaumaris and Bangor to beyond Carnarvon. — 61 M. *Menai Bridge* is the station for the ***Menai Suspension Bridge** (foot-passenger or cycle 1*d.*, motor-cycle 6*d.*, motor-car 1*s.* 2*d.*-1*s.* 9*d.*; tolls include the return-journey), constructed by Telford in 1819-26 to carry the Holyhead road across the straits. It is the longest suspension-bridge in Great Britain (1000 ft. in all, 580 ft. from pier to pier; Brooklyn Bridge 5990 ft. and 1595 ft.), and the roadway is 100 ft. above the level of the water at high tide. Each of the sixteen chains by which it is supported is passed through 60 ft. of solid rock at each end. The unattractive village of *Menai Bridge* (Anglesey, 30 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Victoria, 18 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*) is at the Anglesey end of the bridge. On an islet to the W. of the village, connected with the mainland by a causeway, is the ancient little church of *Llandysilio*.

A mile farther on the railway crosses the Menai Strait by the **Britannia Tubular Bridge,** constructed by Robert Stephenson in 1846-50 and consisting of two parallel rectangular iron tubes or tunnels resting on five piers. The central tower is 230 ft. high, and the railway is 104 ft. above the water. The entire bridge is 1840 ft. in length; each of the two central spans is 460 ft. long.

Beyond the bridge we are in **Anglesey** ('isle of the English'), the *Mona* of the ancients and the chief seat of the Druids, an island and county covering an area of 276 sq. M. and containing 51,695 inhabitants. The central part of the island is comparatively flat and uninteresting, with the view of the Carnarvonshire mountains as its chief feature; the coast-scenery is fine in parts. Anglesey is rich in dolmens and other prehistoric antiquities (mostly O.W.).

The county town of Anglesey is **Beaumaris** (Williams-Bulkeley Arms, 25 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 16*s.* 6*d.*; Liverpool Arms, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), at the E. end of the Menai Strait, reached by ferry-steamer from Bangor or by motorbus from Bangor viâ Menai Bridge, the nearest station (5 M.). It is a quiet little watering-place with 1839 inhab., the chief charm of which is the view of the opposite coast, with Snowdonia in the background. The name (pron. 'bomorris' or 'bewmarris') is derived from its low-lying site ('beau marais'). The church has a nave of the 14th and a chancel of the 16th century. The *Castle (O.W.; 10-4, 6, 7 or 8, Sun. 12-4 or 6; adm. 6*d.*), another of the Welsh fortresses due to the vigour of Edward I. and the genius of Henry of Ellerton (built in 1295; comp. p. 518), is an extensive ruin, similar in ground-plan to the castles of Carnarvon and Conway, with which, however, it cannot compete in picturesqueness. The castle proper is surrounded by an outer line of ramparts, also strengthened with circular towers. The interior of the central courtyard, which we enter by the S. gateway, is very beautiful. Above the gateway on the N. side of the courtyard is the great hall, lighted by five windows. On the E., likewise on the first floor, is a small chapel, with a Dec. arcade. — About 4$^1/_2$ M. from Beaumaris, beyond (3 M.) *Castell Lleiniog*, a small Norman fortress, lies **Penmon Priory*, a house of Austin canons said to have been founded in 630, of which the chief remains are the Norman church (restored), the ruined refectory (13th cent.), and a dovecote. On the hill above the church is an ancient cross. A little farther on is *Trwyn Du*, the E. extremity of Anglesey, with a lighthouse, off which lies *Puffin Island*, a haunt of sea-birds, with an ancient tower.

63$^1/_4$ M. *Llanfair* or *Llanfairpwllgwyngyll* ('Llanfair P.G.'), the full name of which is facetiously said to comprise 58 letters and 19 syllables. About $^1/_2$ M. to the E. is the *Anglesey Column* (adm. 3*d.*; view), 90 ft. high, bearing a statue of the first Marquis of Anglesey (1768-1854), commander of the cavalry at Waterloo. To the S. lies (1$^1/_2$ M.) *Plas Newydd*, seat of the Marquis of Anglesey; in the park (apply at the estate office at Llanfair) are a kistvaen and two of the finest dolmens in Wales. — 66 M. *Gaerwen.*

A branch-line runs hence to (17$^1/_2$ M.) *Amlwch* (*Dinorben Arms, one of the 'North Wales Hotels', 15 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Grenville, unlicensed, 16 R., R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, P. 14*s.* 6*d.*; *Bull Bay, 1$^3/_4$ M. to the N.W., P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), a small seaport and watering-place on the N. coast. Thence a motorbus plies to *Cemaes Bay*, a bathing resort near the headland of *Llanlleiana*, the northernmost point of Wales (N.T.). — From *Holland Arms*, the first station (2$^1/_4$ M.) on the Amlwch line, another branch runs N.E. to (6$^3/_4$ M.) *Red Wharf Bay & Benllech* (Min-y-Don, P. 13*s.*), a quiet resort on a picturesque inlet, with excellent sands for bathing.

The line crosses the *Malldraeth Marshes.* — 72$^1/_2$ M. *Bodorgan* (Meyrick Arms, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*). — 77 M. *Rhosneigr* (Bay, 37 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*), a bathing resort on the W. coast. — Railway and road cross to Holyhead Island by a long causeway.

84¼ M. **Holyhead** or *Caergybi* (rfmts.; Station, owned by the L.M. & S.R., 61 R. from 7*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*), a busy town with 11,757 inhab., is a seaside resort and fishing harbour, and the chief port of embarkation for Ireland (mail-steamers daily in 3 hrs. to Kingstown Pier, for Dublin, and to Greenore). The harbour of refuge is protected by a breakwater 1½ M. long, constructed in 1873.

The chief attractions of the Holyhead district are the coast-scenery of the *North* and **South Stack* (lighthouses), 3½ M. to the W., and the view from the top of *Holyhead Mountain* (719 ft.; prehistoric remains, O.W.). — A motorbus runs from Holyhead to *Trearddur Bay* (Cliff, unlicensed, with trout-fishing, 101 R., B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*; Bay, private, 18 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a picturesque bathing resort 2½ M. to the S.

70. From Llandudno to Bettws-y-Coed and Festiniog.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. to *Bettws-y-Coed*, 18¼ M. in 60-70 min. (3*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*); to *Blaenau Festiniog*, 30½ M. in 1¾ hr. (6*s.* 5*d.*, 3*s.* 10*d.*). — Comp. the maps, pp. 517, 529.

Road (A 544 to Bettws-y-Coed, then B 4407; motorbuses), 33½ M. Pedestrians will find the walk along either side of the river to Bettws-y-Coed repay them; best views from the E. bank. — 3½ M. *Llandudno Junction* (p. 516); 5 M. *Glan Conway* (see below); 8½ M. *Tal-y-Cafn* (see below); 15 M. *Llanrwst* (see below); 19 M. **Bettws-y-Coed** (p. 524); 23½ M. *Pont-y-Pant* (p. 525); 25 M. *Dolwyddelan* (p. 526); 30½ M. *Blaenau Festiniog* (p. 526); 33½ M. *Festiniog* (p. 527).

Llandudno, and thence to (3½ M.) *Llandudno Junction*, where we usually have to change, see p. 516. — The line ascends the pretty **Vale of Conway**, which divides Denbighshire (p. 503) from Carnarvonshire (p. 516) and forms one of the main approaches to Snowdonia. Coracles (p. 186) are still to be seen on the river. — Beyond (4½ M.) *Glan Conway* we have a view of the Carnarvon mountains to the right, including Carnedd Llewelyn and Y Foel Fras, with the rounded Moel Eilio in front. — From (8¼ M.) *Tal-y-Cafn* we may pay a visit to (2 M.) *Caerhun*, with the site of the Roman fort of *Canovium*, and to (2 M. further) the British earthworks at *Pen-y-Gaer*. The ascent of Carnedd Llewelyn (p. 535) from Tal-y-Cafn takes about 4 hrs. — 11¼ M. *Dolgarrog*, on the W. bank, with aluminium works, was devastated in 1925 by the collapse of the dam guarding *Llyn Eigiau* (the reservoir of the North Wales Power Co.; 4 M. to the W.).

14½ M. **Llanrwst** (Victoria, 20 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; Eagles, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), a market town of 2368 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Conway, which is here crossed by a bridge built by Inigo Jones (1636). The church, which dates from the 15th cent., contains a fine rood-loft and the Gwydir Chapel (likewise by Inigo Jones, 1633;

apply to the sexton), with the stone coffin, brought from Conway Abbey, of Llywelyn the Great (p. 472).

About 1/2 M. to the S., on the left bank, is *Gwydir Castle*, burnt down in 1922. — About 1 1/4 M. to the N.W. of the station is *Trefriw* (pron. 'trevroo'; Belle Vue, 30 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 15*s*.), on the left bank, with potent chalybeate springs (pump-room and baths). Motor-launch, see p. 517. From Trefriw walkers may reach Capel Curig (6 M.; p. 535) viâ (2 1/4 M.) *Llyn Crafnant*, a pretty lake.

Motorbuses ply from Llanrwst to Llandudno, Bettws-y-Coed, Blaenau Festiniog, Carnarvon, Abergele, Ruthin, etc.

Above on the right rises the *Falcon Rock*. The Llugwy valley opens on the right, with Moel Siabod in the background.

18 1/4 M. **Bettws-y-Coed** (pron. 'bettoosycoëd'; rfmts.; *Waterloo, 70 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*., P. from 16*s*. 6*d*.; Royal Oak, closed in winter, R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; Gwydyr, 25 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; Glan Aber, 35 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 9*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Coed-y-Celyn, private, with grounds, on the Festiniog road, 14 R., P. from 17*s*. 6*d*.; Pont-y-Pair, P. 10*s*.), a famous beauty-spot, overcrowded in summer, is charmingly situated on the Conway, at its confluence with the Llugwy and not far from its confluence with the Lledr. In the village the Llanrwst road is carried across the Llugwy by the *Pont-y-Pair*, a picturesque bridge of the 15th cent., commanding a charming view, while 3/4 M. to the S. the Holyhead road crosses the Conway by the *Waterloo Bridge*, an iron structure of 1815. The old church (disused), on the other side of the station, contains an old font and the effigy of Gruffydd ap Dafydd Goch (c. 1380). Bettws is within 8 M. of the E. base of Snowdon and 4 M. from Moel Siabod, but no mountain is visible from its confined situation.

Motorbuses run from Bettws to Llandudno, Blaenau Festiniog, Bangor, Portmadoc, Corwen, Llanberis, etc.

The environs are full of interest for walkers. A general view is obtained from Llyn Elsi or the hill above Capel Garmon. To reach the former, which lies 1 3/4 M. to the S.W., we ascend to the left by a path behind the new church. Beyond a farm the path leads across the moorland to the S., and turns to the right at a cairn, soon reaching the lonely tarn of **Llyn Elsi.** The most conspicuous feature of the *View hence is the beautifully formed Moel Siabod, behind which rises Snowdon; the Glyders, Carnedd Dafydd, and Carnedd Llewelyn are also well seen. — The road to Capel Garmon, 2 M. to the S.E., crosses Waterloo Bridge and turns to the left. If the view alone is the object, it is enough to ascend to the top of *Gallt-y-Foel* (822 ft.; 3/4 hr. from Bettws); but a pleasant round may be made by going on to *Capel Garmon* and the dolmen (O.W.) 1 M. beyond it, and returning to (3 1/2 M.) Bettws by the high-road.

The following walk of about 18 M. embraces most of the other favourite points near Bettws (public conveyances to the Swallow Falls, the Fairy Glen, and the Conway Falls). We leave the village by the Holyhead road, which runs W. from Pont-y-Pair. After 3/4 M. we reach a small gate on the right, which leads to the *Miner's Bridge* across the picturesque Llugwy. We then return to the road, and 1 1/4 M. farther on reach the Swallow Falls Hotel, opposite which is a gate leading to the famous ***Swallow Falls** (adm. 2*d*.), which are particularly fine after rain. Farther on the road commands a good view of Moel Siabod to the

left, with Snowdon to the right in the distance. We cross the Llugwy. 3/4 M. above the falls, by the *Ty-Hyll Bridge*. After 1 1/4 M. more, where the valley narrows and turns to the right, we reach the *Pont Cyfyng*, on the left, a picturesque bridge of one arch, below which the river forms cascades. It is situated on the outskirts of *Capel Curig* (p. 535), and those not intending to visit Capel Curig later should follow the road for another 1/2 M. in order to obtain one of the best views of Snowdon, which rises in its full extent. The four peaks, named from left to right, are Lliwedd, Y Wyddfa (the summit), Crib Goch (in front), and Crib-y-Ddysgyl. — After our sight of Snowdon we retrace our steps to the Pont Cyfyng, cross it, and where the cart-track forks keep to the left, passing a little church. At a chapel a little farther on we ascend to the right, and soon after, where the path again forks, near a cottage on the hillside, keep to the left. In a few min. more (20-25 min. from Pont Cyfyng) we pass through a gate and 10 min. later reach the top of the ridge, where the mountains on the other side come into sight. The path at the top, and in descending, is often ill-defined, but by following the general direction of the watercourse we cannot go far astray. Another gate is passed soon after we begin the descent, and in 10 min. a ruined hut comes in sight, which serves as our next landmark. We keep to the left of the stream. In 10 min. more we cross a stream by a slab-bridge and ascend straight to the ruined hut. Beyond the hut we still follow the watercourse, and in 1/2 hr. cross two streams. After the second of these we keep to the left, pass through (10 min.) a gate, and in 5 min. more reach *Dolwyddelan* (p. 526), on the high-road and railway from Bettws to Festiniog.

For Bettws we now turn to the left and follow the road down the *Valley of the *Lledr*, with its varied colouring and picturesquely broken stream. 1 3/4 M. *Pont-y-Pant* (station, p. 526), at the prettiest part of the valley. After 1 1/2 M. more we pass under a railway-bridge. The track to the left (Sarn Helen, p. 526) leads straight to (2 1/2 M.) Bettws, but we follow the road and reach (1 1/4 M.) another bridge, which we leave to the right. About 1/2 M. farther on is yet another bridge, which we cross. The rough lane to the right (turnstile) leads to the Fairy Glen, which is entered by (1/4 M.) a small gate on the right (adm. 2*d.*). The *Fairy Glen* is a romantic little dell, with a charming combination of waterfall, rock, and wood. There is no path along the stream, and we have to return to the entrance-gate. Here we turn to the right and follow a green cart-track, which we soon quit (stile) for a path leading above the wooded banks of the stream. Just before we reach the main Corwen road (view of Moel Siabod) a gate on the right (adm. 2*d.*) admits to the double **Conway Falls*. We re-ascend to the gate, enter the Corwen road, follow it for 220 paces to the right, then turn to the right, cross the bridge over the Conway, and follow the Penmachno road to (1/2 M.) the *Pant Bridge*, adjoining which is the so-called *Roman Bridge*. [*Penmachno* church, 1 1/2 M. to the S., contains a fine cross.] — We now descend by a cart-track near the left bank of the *Machno*, and soon reach the ruined *Fandy Mill*, a favourite 'bit' with artists. The *Machno Falls* are approached through the mill-garden (fee 2*d.*). Just below the falls the Machno joins the Conway, and our path descends near the latter stream, passing the descent to the *Jubilee Bridge* (adm. 2*d.*), a view-point in the bed of the river. Beyond a row of cottages, where the track forks, we keep to the right and reach the Dolwyddelan road immediately beyond a bridge over the Lledr. Turning to the right we soon again reach the bridge beside the turnstile leading to the Fairy Glen. Thence we return to Bettws by the road on the W. bank of the stream.

From Bettws-y-Coed to Bangor, 19 1/2 M. (motorbuses), the finest section of the Holyhead road. — To (5 1/2 M.) *Capel Curig*, see above. The Bangor road turns to the N. and ascends through the bleak *Llugwy* valley. The three-peaked **Tryfan* (3010 ft.) comes into view on the left; on the central peak are the 'Shepherd and his Wife', two upright rocks resembling

human figures (ascent, by the W. side, in 1-1½ hr.; fine rock-climbing on the E. face). We pass the highest part of the road (1000 ft.) about 9 M. from Bettws, shortly before reaching **Llyn Ogwen,** a mountain-lake 1 M. long, with a boarding-house (Ogwen Cottage, frequented by climbers) at its W. end, the best starting-point for the ascent of the Glyders (p. 534) and the Carnedds (p. 535). About ½ M. to the S. lies the gloomy and romantic little **Llyn Idwal* (1223 ft.), which takes its name from a Welsh prince said to have been drowned here by his foster-father. High up on the rocks on its S. side is a curious cleft known as the *Twll Du* or the 'Devil's Kitchen', which extends back for about 500 ft. and is 200-300 ft. deep, while it is only about 6 ft. wide. The waters of Llyn Ogwen are discharged at its W. end in a series of cascades called the **Benglog Falls*. These falls break through the rocky barrier at the head of ***Nant Ffrancon** ('vale of beavers'), which, however, is seen to much greater advantage by those coming in the opposite direction. The mountain-background at the head of the pass (behind us) is formed by the Glyders (p. 534). The road descends along the E. side of the valley, skirting the base of Carnedd Dafydd (p. 535). Near the foot of Nant Ffrancon the Penrhyn Slate Quarries (p. 521) come into view on the left, and we soon reach *Bethesda* (p. 521). Thence to *Bangor*, see p. 521.

Pleasant excursions may also be made from Bettws-y-Coed to (6 M.) *Llanrwst* (p. 523) viâ the small *Llyn-y-Parc*, and to (6½ M.) *Pentre Voelas* (p. 507). The fine drives to *Llanberis* and *Beddgelert*, skirting respectively the N. and E. base of Snowdon, are described on pp. 534, 537. For those who start from Bettws the ascent of Snowdon begins at (10½ M.) *Pen-y-Pass* (p. 534), which is passed by the motorbuses between Bettws and Llanberis.

Beyond Bettws the train follows the Conway for 1 M. more and then turns W. into the *Valley of the *Lledr*. View of Moel Siabod to the right. — 22½ M. *Pont-y-Pant* (p. 525). Snowdon soon comes into sight on the right. — 24 M. **Dolwyddelan** (pron. 'dolooithélan'; Elen's Castle, unpretending) is a slate-quarrying village at the foot of Moel Siabod. About 1 M. farther up the valley is *Dolwyddelan Castle*, birthplace of Llywelyn the Great (p. 472). The old Roman road of *Sarn Helen* ascends the *Cwm Penamnaen*, to the S. of the station. The ascent of Moel Siabod (p. 535) takes 2 hrs.; we leave the valley almost opposite the castle. Route across the E. spur of Moel Siabod to Pont Cyfyng (2 hrs.), see p. 525. — We next reach (26 M.) *Roman Bridge*, the name of which is unexplained. View of Snowdon to the right. The train quits the Lledr valley by the Festiniog Tunnel (2 M. 206 yds.), emerging in Merioneth (p. 506) amid the slate-quarries and spoil-heaps of Blaenau Festiniog. Comp. the map, p. 529.

30½ M. **Blaenau Festiniog** (pron. 'blynaw'; North Western, near the L.M. & S.R. station; Queen's, near the G.W.R. station, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), a slate-quarrying town of 8143 inhab., occupies the head of the valley of the *Dwyryd*. The workings here (visitors admitted) resemble mines more than the open-air quarries at Penrhyn and Llanberis. Festiniog village (p. 527) lies 3 M. to the S. and is most easily reached by the G.W.R. (p. 508).

At Blaenau Festiniog the terminus of the G.W.R. to *Bala* (see p. 507) lies over ¼ M. to the E. of the L.M. & S.R. station. — Motorbuses run from Blaenau Festiniog to Tan-y-Grisiau, Portmadoc, Bettws-y-Coed, Llanrwst, Harlech, Dolgelley, etc.

From Blaenau Festiniog to Portmadoc, 13½ M., Festiniog Railway in 70 min. (2*s.* 10*d.*, 1*s.* 8*d.*). This 'toy railway', in which the gauge is only 2 ft. and the carriages and locomotives correspondingly tiny, was originally a tram-line (made in 1836) for conveying slate, and was opened as a passenger-line in 1869. It runs along the N. side of the Dwyryd valley, of which it affords charming views. The engineering skill shown in the construction of the line is very great. The open first-class carriages afford the best views (to the left in descending). Passengers should beware of putting their heads out of the windows. The railway is seen to greater advantage in ascending. — The train starts from the terminus at *Duffws* (710 ft.) and almost immediately stops again at the G.W.R. and L.M. & S.R. stations at *Blaenau Festiniog*. — 1¼ M. *Tan-y-Grisiau* (630 ft.) is the best starting-place for the ascent of *Moelwyn* (p. 537; 1½ hr.). We then pass through a tunnel, ¾ M. long, beyond which we have a view of the valley, with the village of Festiniog perched on a hill on the other side, and reach (3¼ M.) *Ddaullt*. We next pass a lake on the left and a small waterfall on the right, and bend to the right round the glen of Tan-y-Bwlch. — 5½ M. *Tan-y-Bwlch* (400 ft.; *Oakeley Arms, in the valley, 1 M. below, 27 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), the crossing-station of the line, lies at the head of the most abrupt curve. Beyond Tan-y-Bwlch we see Maentwrog (p. 528) on the other side of the valley and the mansion of *Plas* immediately below us. Fine views of the estuary of the Dwyryd. — 9¼ M. *Penrhyndeudraeth*, with another station (p. 532). — At (10⅜ M.) *Minffordd* we cross the G.W.R. (see p. 531). We then cross *Traeth Mawr* by a long embankment (view of Snowdon to the right) and reach (13½ M.) *Portmadoc* (see p. 531).

Festiniog or *Ffestiniog* (Pengwern Arms, 15 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Abbey Arms, plain: station, see p. 508), a village 3 M. to the S. of Blaenau Festiniog, is charmingly situated on a hill between the valleys of the *Dwyryd* and the *Cynfael* or *Cynfal*. The best point of view is the mound at the back of the church, reached by a track to the left of the churchyard-wall. To the left we look down the vale of the Dwyryd to Cardigan Bay: opposite is Moelwyn, and to the right *Manod Mawr* (2166 ft.), rising above Blaenau. Trout and salmon fishing is obtainable in the vicinity.

The following excursions may be accomplished in one day by good walkers (in all 15-16 M., in 6-7 hrs.). Llyn-y-Morwynion, the Graves of the Men of Ardudwy, and Tomen-y-Mur may be left out without much loss.

The first steps of the visitor to Festiniog are directed to the pretty **Cynfael Falls.** Opposite the Newborough Arms, just beyond the church, we pass through the gate to the left, cross the farmyard, and follow the obvious path leading through the fields. After ½ M. a grassy track descends on the right to the lower fall, which has a romantic setting. We then follow the path along the N. bank of the stream, which flows through a wooded gorge, forming cascades. A few yards above the lower fall is a rock known as 'Hugh Lloyd's Pulpit'. A little farther on the path crosses the stream. Below the railway-bridge the stream is spanned by a natural rock-bridge. We push farther up the picturesque ravine to join the Festiniog and Trawsfynydd road a few paces to the right of *Pont Newydd*, 1¼ M. from Festiniog.

Crossing this bridge, we ascend the lane to the right for ¼ M. and then descend by a road to the right, which turns to the left on reaching the stream and leads along its N. bank. At the (½ M.) fork we ascend to the left, avoiding the descent to the stepping stones. In 13 min. more we pass Cwm Cynfael, a lonely farmhouse. The road here is a mere grassy track; farther on, it becomes very stony, and ascends to the left

round a rocky knoll. At the top we come in sight of the **Rhaiadr Cwm*, where the Cynfael is precipitated over a lofty barrier of rock. Just above the fall the track joins the road from Festiniog to Bala, at a point 3¼ M. from Festiniog, for which we turn to the left. A good view of the fall is obtained from the road after we have gone a little way towards Festiniog. To the right, ¼ M. from the road and not visible from it, lies *Llyn-y-Morwynion*, or *Lake of the Maidens*, 1¼ M. below which, and also ¼ M. from the road, is a spot called the *Beddau-Gwyr-Ardudwy*, or *Graves of the Men of Ardudwy*. According to the legend, the men of Ardudwy (p. 532) had carried off a number of women from the vale of Clwyd (p. 515), but were overtaken and slain here by the injured husbands and fathers. The women, however, rather than return to their homes, drowned themselves in the Llyn-y-Morwynion.

The road to (1¼ M.) Pont Newydd diverges to the left about 1 M. from the point where we join the Bala road. In descending we have a view of Moelwyn and the mountains backing the estuary of the Dwyryd. The Bala road joins the Trawsfynydd road at Festiniog station.

To Tomen-y-Mur, Rhaiadr Du, the Raven Fall, and Maentwrog. This excursion may be begun at *Maentwrog Road* station (p. 508), which is 2 M. from Festiniog, on the road to Trawsfynydd. Thence we follow the road to (¼ M.) a school, where it is joined by that leading to Maentwrog. Here we turn to the left, and after a few hundred paces we leave the high-road by the second cart-track (very stony) to the left. This passes under the railway; and after 12 min., just beyond a cottage, we come in sight of **Tomen-y-Mur**, a circular mound 30 ft. high, on the top of a grassy hill (reached from the path in 10 min.). It is said to mark the site of the Roman station *Heriri Mons*, from which the Sarn Helen (p. 526) and other Roman roads diverged. It commands an extensive sea and mountain view. We return to the school and descend towards Maentwrog for ¼ M. We then turn to the left, opposite a private road leading to Maentwrog. After ½ M. the lane turns to the right, opposite a gate; ¼ M. farther on, where it forks, we ascend to the left. We reach an open spot commanding a view of the vale of Festiniog, and pass (½ M.) a cottage on the right, where we begin the descent to the lovely glen of the *Prysor*. After 3 min. we descend to the left to a door in a wall. The path on the other side descends steeply to the track leading along the stream. Ascending this to the left, we come (3 min.) in sight of **Rhaiadr Du**, the 'Black Fall', most romantically placed. To reach the Raven Fall, which is lower down, we return by the path to (5 min.) a gate and bear to the right to (3 min.) an old lime-kiln. Here we turn sharply to the left and descend for about 300 yds., when a small path on the right leads to the various points of view for the **Raven Fall.** Visitors should not go too near the brink. We return to the lime-kiln, and 4-5 min. beyond it, at a gate, rejoin the main track from which we diverged to visit Rhaiadr Du. Our route now descends through a charming glen to (½ M.) the high-road from Harlech, which we follow to the right to (¾ M.) **Maentwrog** (pron. 'mantoorog': Oakeley Arms, see p. 527; Grapes), a village on the S. side of the valley of the Dwyryd. It derives its name from the stone (maen) of St. Twrog, a rude uninscribed monument, 4 ft. high, at the W. end of the church. On the opposite side of the valley is *Tan-y-Bwlch* (p. 527). The distance by road from Maentwrog to Festiniog is 3 M. The road may be quitted at the (2¼ M.) foot of the last long hill up to the village, and the footpath through the vale of the Cynfael followed (stile to the right, at the bridge).

Excursions may be made from Festiniog also to *Beddgelert* (comp. p. 537), and viâ *Trawsfynydd* (5 M.; p. 508) to the *Gate of Arduduy* (12 M.; p. 532) or *Pistyll Cain* (11 M.; p. 509). The ascent of *Manod Mawr* (p. 527), to the E. of Blaenau, does not repay the exertion, but *Moelwyn* or *Cynicht* (p. 537; 1 hrs.), to the W., should be climbed.

71. From Bangor to Carnarvon and Barmouth.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. to *Carnarvon*, 8½ M. in 13-27 min. (1*s.* 9½*d.*, 1*s.* 1*d.*); to *Afon Wen*, 27¼ M. in 1-1¾ hr. (5*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 5*d.*). From Afon Wen to *Barmouth*, 27½ M., G.W.R. in 1-1½ hr. (5*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 5*d.*). — Most tourists make their way from Carnarvon to Portmadoc viâ Snowdon and Beddgelert (comp. R. 72 b).

Road. *A.* Viâ Beddgelert (A 499 to Carnarvon, A 487 to Penrhyndeudraeth, then A 496), 45½ M. — 4½ M. *Port Dinorwic* (see below); 9 M. **Carnarvon** (see below); 14 M. *Bettws Garmon* (p. 535); 15½ M. *Snowdon Ranger* (p. 535); 21½ M. **Beddgelert** (p. 536); 22½ M. *Pont Aberglaslyn* (p. 537); 28½ M. *Penrhyndeudraeth* (p. 532; toll-bridge); 31 M. *Talsarnau* (p. 532); 35 M. **Harlech** (p. 532); 38 M. *Llanbedr* (p. 532); 44 M. *Llanaber* (p. 512); 45½ M. *Barmouth* (p. 512).

B. Viâ Portmadoc, 51 M. — To (9 M.) **Carnarvon,** see above. — 11½ M. *Llanwnda* (p. 530); 15 M. *Penygroes* (p. 530); 26 M. *Criccieth* (p. 531); 31 M. **Portmadoc** (p. 531; toll-bridge); 34 M. *Penrhyndeudraeth,* and thence to Barmouth, see above.

C. Viâ Pwllheli (A 499 to Pwllheli, A 497 to Penrhyndeudraeth, then A 496), 63 M. — To (11½ M.) *Llanwnda*, see above. — 18½ M. *Clynnog* (p. 530); 22½ M. *Llanelhaiarn*, at the foot of the Rivals (p. 531); 29½ M. **Pwllheli** (p. 531); 36½ M. *Llanystumdwy* (p. 531); 38 M. *Criccieth,* and thence to Barmouth, see above.

Bangor, see p. 520. — Beyond (1½ M.) *Menai Bridge* (p. 521) we enjoy views of the Menai Strait and the bridges. — 4½ M. *Port Dinorwic* serves the Llanberis slate-quarries.

8½ M. **Carnarvon.** — Hotels. *Royal*, near the station, 50 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 14*s.*; *Prince of Wales*, Bangor St., R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; *Castle*, Castle Square; *Mona*, High St. — Post Office, Castle Square.

Motorbuses to *Beddgelert*, *Portmadoc*, *Pwllheli*, *Bangor*, *Llanberis*, *Llanrwst*, etc. — Steamers in summer to *Bangor*, *Beaumaris*, *Llandudno*, etc. — Ferry Steamers to *Tal-y-Foel* in Anglesey.

Carnarvon or *Caernarvon*, the county town, with 8301 inhab., is situated on the Menai Strait at the mouth of the river *Saint* or *Seiont*. It is an old-fashioned place, with narrow, irregular streets, and is a good starting-point for excursions in the Snowdon district. *Twt Hill* (190 ft.), reached by a lane just beyond the Royal Hotel, commands a view of the town and castle. In Castle Square, near the Queen's Gate, is a statue (by Goscombe John, 1921) of the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, who has been M.P. for the Carnarvon boroughs since 1890 and is the constable of the castle.

The **Castle (O.W.), which rises at the W. end of the town and is washed by the waters of the Seiont and the Menai Strait, is one of the most imposing and best-preserved mediæval fortresses in Europe, built entirely of hewn stone. It was begun by Edward I. about 1284, from the designs of Walter of Hereford and Henry of Ellerton (comp. p. 518), but was not finished till the reign of Edward II. In 1294 the castle was captured and burnt by Madog. There were three periods of construction: Eagle Tower, Queen's Tower, and

Chamberlain Tower, on the S.W., 1285-91; Black Tower, Queen's Gate, and N.E. Tower, on the S.E., 1295-1301; and Granary Tower, King's Gate, and Well Tower, on the N., 1315-22. Before entering the castle the visitor should walk round it and cross the river by the swing-bridge to view it from the opposite bank.

The main entrance (open 10-4, 6, 7, or 8, Sun. 12-4 or 6; adm. 6*d.*: guide-book 6*d.*) is by the *King's Gate*, on the N. side, surmounted by a mutilated figure of Edward II. The ground-plan of the castle is an irregular oblong, originally divided into two wards by a wall. The walls, 8-14 ft. in thickness, are strengthened by polygonal towers, surmounted by graceful 'finger turrets'. The corbelled lintel seen in most of the doorways and windows is known as the 'Carnarvon' or 'shouldered' arch. Of the interior apartments (hall and kitchens) the foundations alone have survived. The most interesting part of the castle is the *Eagle Tower*, at the W. end of the inner ward, in which Edward II. ('Edward of Carnarvon'; 1284-1327), the first English 'Prince of Wales', is erroneously said to have been born, in a small chamber on the first floor. In all probability, however, he was born in the older Norman castle on this site. The three turrets of the Eagle Tower, 110 ft. above the quay, command fine views. In the base of the tower is a postern with steps descending to the river. In the outer ward, at the opposite end of the castle, is the *Queen's Gate*, formerly approached by a drawbridge and now high above the level of the ground outside. Tradition points out this gate as the place where the infant Edward was exhibited as a "prince of Wales who could speak no English". The wall walks and passages may also be explored. — The investiture of the present Prince of Wales was held in the castle in 1911.

The **Town Walls** (O.W.), coeval with the castle, are still almost complete, and a walk round them takes less than half-an-hour. The rampart walk is not open to the public. On leaving the castle we pass round the river front, where the quay is covered with slate from Nantlle (see below). Curiously incorporated with the town wall at its N.W. angle is the old church of *St. Mary's*.

The site of *Segontium*, an important Roman fort, probably founded by Agricola in the 1st cent., lies about $^1/_2$ M. to the E., on either side of the Llanbeblig road, by the vicarage. The area enclosed by the walls is about $5^1/_2$ acres. The Perp. church of *Llanbeblig* is the mother-church of Carnarvon.

A motorbus runs from Carnarvon to (10 M.) *Clynnog* (St. Beuno, 20 R.), a pretty seaside resort with a beautiful late-Perp. church and a holy well. The Rivals (p. 531) rise 5 M. to the S.

From Carnarvon to *Llanberis* (Snowdon) and *Bettws-y-Coed*, see R. 72a; to *South Snowdon*, *Beddgelert*, and *Portmadoc*, see R. 72b.

$11^3/_4$ M. *Dinas Junction*, for the Welsh Highland Railway to Portmadoc (p. 535). — From ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Llanwnda* a motorbus runs to (3 M.) *Dinas Dinlle*, with a British encampment overlooking the sea. — $15^1/_4$ M. *Penygroes* is the junction for ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Nantlle*, a slate-quarrying village. — At ($19^1/_4$ M.) *Pant Glas* Moel Hebog (p. 536) comes into view on the left. — From (26 M.) *Chwilog* a motorbus runs to Nevin ($8^1/_4$ M.; p. 531).

$27^1/_4$ M. *Afon Wen* (rfmts.) is the point where the L. M. & S. R. joins the G.W.R. (passengers change). The station lies on Cardigan Bay and commands fine views.

From Afon Wen the continuation of the Barmouth line runs W. to (4¼ M.) **Pwllheli** (pron. 'poolthélly'; West End, R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*., P. from 18*s*.; South Beach; Tower, in the town, 16 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. or D. 5*s*., P. 15*s*.), a town of 3811 inhab., with a land-locked harbour. The bathing-place, two clusters of houses known as *South Beach* and *West End*, 1 M. from the town (horse-tramway), possesses perhaps the finest sands in Wales. View from the Gimlet Rock, on the W. side of the harbour. The tram goes on to (4 M.) *Llanbedrog*, where the mansion of Glyn-y-Weddw has been opened as an art gallery.

Pwllheli is the most convenient headquarters from which to explore the **Lleyn** promontory. Many of the inhabitants speak Welsh only. Motorbuses ply along the S. coast to (7 M.) *Abersoch* (Vaynol, P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.), a small watering-place, and (17½ M.) *Aberdaron* (Ty Newydd, R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. from 12*s*.; Ship), a primitive fishing village, which is 3 M. from *Braich-y-Pwll*, the 'Land's End' of North Wales, with fine coast-scenery. About 2 M. off the headland lies the isle of *Bardsey* (reached by boat from Aberdaron), the traditional burial-place of 20,000 saints and formerly a resort of pilgrims. It contains the scanty remains of an abbey. — Another motorbus runs N.W. from Pwllheli to (7½ M.) *Nevin* (Nanhoron Arms, R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*., P. from 15*s*.), an ancient fishing town. This is a starting-point for the ascent of the **Rivals** (*Yr Eifl;* 1849 ft.), a graceful group of hills 5 M. to the N.E. On the E. peak are the remains of a British stronghold called *Tre'r Ceiri* (*View).

30½ M. **Criccieth** (pron. 'cricketh'; George, one of the 'North Wales Hotels', 60 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*., P. from 18*s*. 6*d*.; Marine, 20 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Lion, 29 R., P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.), a bathing and golfing resort. The ruined castle, built by Edward I. (comp. p. 518), commands a view of the mountains and of Harlech Castle. On the hill behind the town is 'Brynawelon', residence of Mr. Lloyd George, who attended the village school of *Llanystumdwy*, 2½ M. to the W.

35½ M. **Portmadoc** (rfmts.; Royal Sportsman, 20 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*., P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.; Queen's, 12 beds, R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*.), the port for the Festiniog slate-quarries, with 4185 inhab., is the starting-point of the 'toy railway' to Blaenau Festiniog (see p. 527) and of the Welsh Highland Railway to Dinas Junction (R. 72b).

Both Portmadoc and *Tremadoc*, 1 M. to the N., owe their name and existence to William Alexander Madocks, M.P. (1774-1828), who reclaimed 7000 acres of *Traeth Mawr* by building a huge embankment, 1 M. long, across the mouth of the estuary. Shelley, who took a keen interest in this Faustlike undertaking and freely spent his energies and money in promoting it, lived for six months in 1812-13 in a house (now pulled down) in the grounds of *Tan-yr-allt*, Madocks's estate at Tremadoc. — The Festiniog road and railway cross Traeth Mawr, to the E. of Portmadoc, by a long embankment (toll 1*d*., motor-cycle 6*d*., with side-car 9*d*., motor-car 1*s*.). — *Moel-y-Gest* (861 ft.), an isolated hill to the W. of Portmadoc, commands an extensive panorama. — Motorbuses to Beddgelert, Pen-y-Gwryd, Borth-y-Gest, Blaenau Festiniog, etc.

The train crosses the reclaimed Traeth Mawr, and we obtain a *View of Snowdon at the head of the valley, with Moel Hebog to the left and the Glyders, Cynicht, and Moelwyn to the right. We enter Merioneth (p. 506). — 37¾ M. *Minffordd* (rfmts.; Port Meirion, 1 M. to the S., 12 R., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 16*s*.) is the most

convenient station for passengers to Festiniog (p. 527). — 38¾ M. *Penrhyndeudraeth* has another station on the Festiniog line (½ M. away). — Railway and road (toll 1*d.*, motor-cycle 6*d.*, with side-car 9*d.*, motor-car 1*s.*) round the head of the estuary and turn S. The narrow strip of land between the mountains and the sea, formerly known as *Ardudwy*, was a great centre of Welsh patriotism. — Beyond (41 M.) *Talsarnau* fine retrospective views are obtained of Snowdonia. The line crosses the *Morfa Harlech*, an expanse of marsh from which the sea has receded.

44¼ M. **Harlech** (*St. David's, near the golf links, 87 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 21*s.*; Castle, one of the 'North Wales Hotels', good, 20 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*: Queen's, by the station, 11 R., P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), the former capital of Merioneth, ½ M. from the sea, is now a golfing resort with the best course (Royal St. David's) in Wales. The ***Castle** (O.W.; 10-4, 6, 7, or 8, Sun. 12-4 or 6; adm. 6*d.*), built by Edward I. (comp. p. 518), has been described as "the ideal castle of childhood—high-perched, foursquare, round-towered, and impressively massive". The Welsh national song 'The March of the Men of Harlech' commemorates the heroic defence of the castle against the Yorkists in 1468. It was the last stronghold in North Wales to hold out for Charles I. The battlements command a *Panorama of sea and mountain (still more extensive from the top of *Moel-y-Senigl*, 1019 ft., 1½ M. to the E.).

46¾ M. *Llanbedr* (Victoria, 6 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*; Plas Newydd, private, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*), on the *Artro*, an excellent trout-stream, lies ¾ M. to the S. The peninsula of *Mochras*, 2 M. to the W., is noted for its shells, and the neighbourhood abounds in dolmens and other antiquities.

Llanbedr is the usual starting-point for a visit to Cwm Bychan and the Gate of Ardudwy, an excursion comprising the finest scenery in this part of Wales. Motoring is practicable to (5½ M.) Dolwreiddiog farm (rfmts.), at the beginning of Cwm Bychan, and to (6½ M.; numerous gates) Maes-y-Garnedd, the walk between which takes about 2 hrs. ***Cwm Bychan** (505 ft.) is a lovely and romantic hollow with a small lake (good echo), enclosed by the precipitous crags of Rhinog Fawr (see below) on the S. and *Craig Dwrg* (1937 ft.) on the N. At the farmhouse beyond the lake we bear to the right to reach the *Roman Steps*, a rude staircase of slabs. This leads to (1 hr.) the head of the pass of *Bwlch-y-Tyddiad* (1294 ft.), whence the path descends N. to Trawsfynydd (5 M.; p. 508). We, however, soon diverge from the path and cross the valley to the right, skirting the E. side of Rhinog Fawr, and reach the wild and sombre ***Bwlch Drws Ardudwy**, or *Gate of Ardudwy* (1255 ft.), a depression between Rhinog Fawr on the N. and *Rhinog Fach* (2333 ft.) on the S. Our route now leads due W. and in 1 hr. from the Bwlch-y-Tyddiad we reach the farm of *Maes-y-Garnedd*, birthplace of John Jones, the regicide (d. 1660). — *Rhinog Fawr* (2362 ft.) is most easily ascended from *Pen-y-Bont*, 2 M. from Llanbedr on the road to Cwm Bychan. It commands a wide view, taking in Snowdon and Cader Idris.

Beyond Llanbedr we have a view of the Rhinogs, Llethr, and Diphwys. — From (49¾ M.) *Dyffryn* the rounded green *Moelfre* (1932 ft.) may be ascended in 2 hrs. — 54¾ M. *Barmouth*, see p. 512.

72. Snowdonia.

A. From Carnarvon to Llanberis and Bettws-y-Coed.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Carnarvon to *Llanberis*, 9 M. in 1/2 hr. (1*s.* 10½*d.*, 1*s.* 1½*d.*). — Motorbus from Llanberis to (15½ M.) *Bettws-y-Coed* in 1 hr. 20 min. (2*s.* 2*d.*).

Carnarvon, see p. 529. — Our line ascends the wooded valley of the *Seiont*. — Beyond (3½ M.) *Pont Rug* we see the tall masts of the Carnarvon wireless station on the right. — 6¾ M. *Cwm-y-Glo*. We obtain a view of Snowdon on the right and skirt *Llyn Padarn*, the larger of the two Llanberis lakes (2 M. long).

9 M. **Llanberis.** — Hotels. **Royal Victoria*, near the mountain tram station, 40 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; **Padarn Villa*, 20 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 11*s.*, **Dolbadarn*, same management, 20 R., R. & B. 8*s.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 13*s.*, both near the station; *Castle*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Glen Eilian*, private, R. 3*s.*, P. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Motorbuses to *Carnarvon, Bettws-y-Coed*, etc. — Motor Coaches in summer to *Pen-y-Gwryd, Capel Curig, Bettws-y-Coed, Portmadoc*, etc.

Boating and Fishing in Llyn Padarn.

Llanberis (370 ft.), the 'Chamonix of Wales', is situated at the head of Llyn Padarn, near Llyn Peris and the foot of the celebrated Pass of Llanberis. It is the starting-point for the Snowdon mountain tramroad (see p. 538) and for the easiest ascent on foot (see p. 539). The immediate neighbourhood is becoming more and more disfigured by slate-quarries. Of the lakes, both surrounded by wild and barren hills, the more striking is *Llyn Peris*, 1¼ M. long, on the N. side of which the *Dinorwic Slate Quarries* rise tier upon tier to a height of 2000 ft. on the slopes of Elidyr Fawr (visitors admitted during working hours). Behind the Victoria Hotel is *Dolbadarn Castle*, a solitary 13th cent. tower, whence there is a good view up the pass.

About 1/2 M. to the S. is the romantic waterfall of *Ceunant Mawr* (pron 'kynant'), reached by a lane opposite the Victoria Hotel, whence we turn to the right after 300 yds. (straight on for Snowdon, see p. 539), cross the stream, and pass through a gate on the left. The fall, 60 ft. high, makes a singular bend in the middle and is impressive after rain.

From Llanberis to Quellyn Lake (Beddgelert), 4 M. (1¾ hr.). We ascend past the Ceunant Mawr waterfall and follow the cart-track along the right (W.) side of the valley. On the opposite side is seen the Snowdon track. Beyond some cottages the cart-track narrows to a bridle-path. Soon afterwards it bends to the right and ascends through the lonely *Maes Cwm* to (1-1¼ hr.) *Bwlch-y-Maes-Cwm* (1100 ft.), the head of the pass, where a fine mountain-view breaks on our gaze, the most conspicuous summit at first being that of Y Garn. Snowdon is also well seen in our rear, and Llyn Quellyn comes into sight as we descend. We pass through the small gate to the left and cross the field to (200 yds.) a similar gate. Beyond this point the path bears to the right and soon strikes the well-marked Snowdon track (p. 540) which descends in zigzags to a small farm just above the road and *Quellyn Lake Station* (p. 535), reached in about 1/2 hr. from the time we left the top of the pass. [In

the reverse direction we cross the railway at the level-crossing a little to the N. of Quellyn Lake Station and follow the well-marked Snowdon track through the (5 min.) farmyard. After passing through a (20 min.) gate we diverge to the left from the Snowdon track and ascend across the grassy slope, soon reaching the lower of the above-mentioned gates. The ascent to the top of the pass from this side takes about 3/4 hr.]

The easy ascent of *Moel Eilio* (2382 ft.; *View), W. of Llanberis, takes 2 hrs. — *Elidyr Fawr* (3029 ft.; 2 1/2 hrs.), which commands a good mountain panorama, with Anglesey and the Menai Strait, is best ascended from Old Llanberis (see below). — To *Llyn Ogwen*, see below.

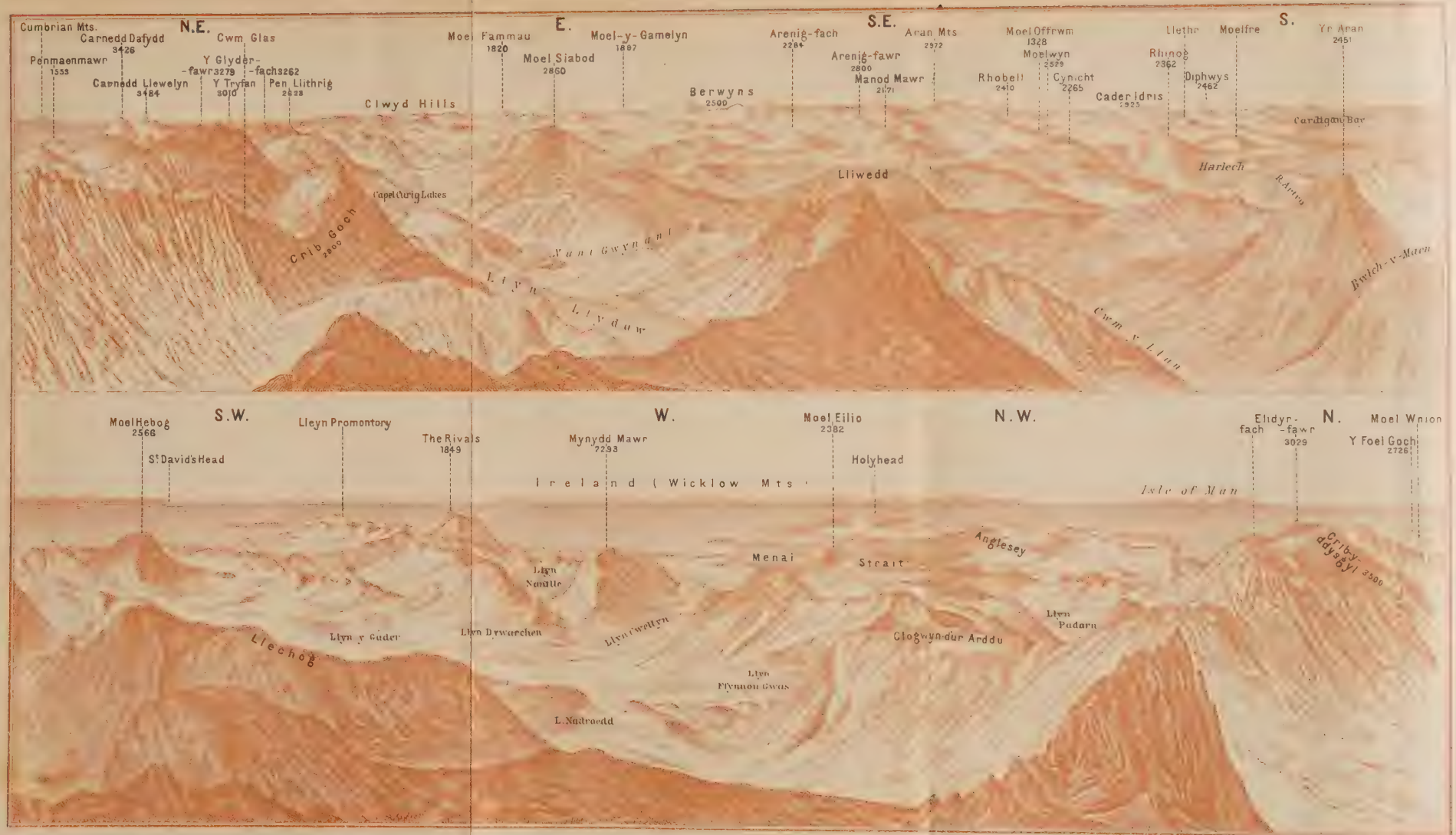
From Llanberis to Bettws-y-Coed, 15 1/2 M. The road runs along the W. side of Llyn Peris, descends to (2 M.) *Old Llanberis* or *Nant Peris*, with an interesting old church (15th cent. roof), and enters the ***Pass of Llanberis**, the wildest valley in North Wales. The road ascends (maximum 1 in 10) between the precipices of Snowdon on the right and Y Garn and the Glyders on the left. The top of Snowdon is nowhere visible from the pass.

A fine mountain-route (3-4 hrs.) leads from Old Llanberis across the range separating the Pass of Llanberis from Nant Ffrancon. We turn to the left a few yards beyond the church and follow a path up the hill. From the highest cottage we ascend steeply to the right of a wall, and when the wall turns we keep to the right by a streamlet. The path soon ends, but our route leads E., across the ridge to the S. of the summit of *Y Garn* (3104 ft.; comp. p. 536). Fine view of Snowdon to the right. Beyond the ridge we descend to *Llyn-y-Cwn* ('lake of dogs') and the head of the Devil's Kitchen (p. 526; *View). From Llyn-y-Cwn it is a climb of 3/4 hr. (3 hrs. from Old Llanberis) to the top of *Y Glyder Fawr* (see below). To reach *Llyn Ogwen* (p. 526) we descend to the right of the Devil's Kitchen (caution necessary in misty weather) to Llyn Idwal.

As we ascend the valley rapidly grows narrower and wilder. Retrospect of the Llanberis lakes and Dolbadarn Castle. To the right is the huge hollow of **Cwm Glas*, high up between the cliffs of Crib Goch and Crib-y-Ddysgyl (easiest ascent by the ridge on the extreme right). Traces of glacial action are visible on the rocks. About 1 1/2 M. from Old Llanberis we pass a foot-bridge on the right, and soon after (1/4 M.) reach several huge fallen boulders (on the left), one of which is named the 'Cromlech'. We then cross the *Pont-y-Gromlech* and ascend to the (5 1/2 M.) **Pen-y-Pass Hotel**, or *Gorphwysfa Hotel* (1169 ft.; frequented by climbers), at the head of the pass, commanding a fine view in both directions (ascent of Snowdon, see p. 539). About 1/2 M. beyond the inn the road turns sharply to the left, and we have a charming view down Nant Gwynant (p. 537) to the right, with Cynicht in the background. Moel Siabod, not seen to advantage from this side, is prominent in front. At the (6 1/2 M.) ***Pen-y-Gwryd Hotel** (900 ft.; 18 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), frequented by climbers and anglers, the road through Nant Gwynant to Beddgelert diverges to the right (see p. 537).

Ascent of *Snowdon*, see p. 539. — The ascent of *Moel Siabod* (p. 535) from Pen-y-Gwryd takes about 2 hrs. (descent to Dolwyddelan, see p. 526, in 1-1 1/2 hr.). The shortest but dullest ascent (1 1/2-2 hrs. each) of *Y Glyder Fawr* (3279 ft.; *View of Snowdon and the Pass of Llanberis) and of *Y Glyder Fach* (3252 ft.) is also made from Pen-y-Gwryd or Gorphwysfa.

Based on the Ordnance Survey by permission.
Amlwch, 15M
Red Wharf Bay
Beaumaris
Lavan Sands
BEAUMARIS BAY
ANGLESEY
Llangefni
Llanerchymedd
Penmynydd
Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll
Llanfairpwllgwyngyll
Llanfihangel Esgeifiog
Llanddaniel
Llanedwen
Llanidan
Llandeiniolen
Llanddeiniolen
Llanddeiniolen Slate Quarries
Llanrug
Llanberis
Llanberis Slate Quarries
Llanberis Pass
Llanberis Lake
Llyn Padarn
Llyn Peris
Llyn Cwellyn
Llyn Dinas
Llyn Gwynant
Llyn Llydaw
Llyn Glaslyn
Llyn Lydaw
Llyn Llagi
Llyn Ogwen
Llyn Idwal
Llyn Cowlyd
Llyn Crafnant
Llyn Geirionydd
Llyn Conwy
Llyn Eigiau
Llyn Dulyn
Llyn Cwm Dulyn
Llyn Cwm Llan
Llyn Cwm Bychan
Llyn Bochlwyd
Llyn Ffynnon y Gwas
Llyn Ffynnon Llugwy
Llyn Ffynnon Lloer
Llyn Ffynnon Caseg
Llyn Ffynnon Las
Llyn Ffynnon Glas
Llyn Ffynnon Beuno
Llyn Ffynnon Dwyfor
Llyn Ffynnon Llyn
Llyn Ffynnon Llwyn
Llyn Ffynnon Llwyn Bach
Llyn Ffynnon Llwyn Mawr
Llyn Ffynnon Llwyn Du
Llyn Ffynnon Llwyn Isaf
Llyn Ffynnon Llwyn Uchaf
Llyn Ffynnon Llwyn Ucha
Llyn Ffynnon Llwyn Ucha
Llyn Ffynnon Llwyn Ucha



Panorama from the Top of **Snowdon.**

Wagner & Debes' Geogr. Estab. Leipsic.

The road now descends the dull *Nant-y-Gwryd*, with a view of the Capel Curig lakes in the distance, to (10½ M.) **Capel Curig** (pron. 'kappel kerrig'; *Royal, R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Cobden's, 26 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., Tyn-y-Coed, under the same management, on the Bettws road; Bryn-Tyrch, 14 R., R. & B. from 7*s*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*.; Guest House, P. from 11*s*. 6*d*.), situated amid some of the finest scenery of North Wales, with views of Snowdon. Visitors may fish in the *Llynau Mymbyr*, two small lakes adjoining the village. The new church contains mosaics by Salviati.

Among the ascents most frequently made from Capel Curig, after Snowdon (see p. 539), are those of *Moel Siabod* (2860 ft.; 1½ hr.; *View), *Carnedd Dafydd* (3426 ft.; 2½-3 hrs.), *Carnedd Llewelyn* (3484 ft.; 2½-3 hrs.), *Pen Llithrig* (2621 ft.; 1¼ hr.), and *Creigiau Gleision* (1750 ft.; 1¼ hr.), between Llyn Cwlyd and Llyn Crafnant. Good rock-climbing is obtainable on the N. face of the Carnedds. A pleasant walk may be taken to Trefriw viâ *Llyn Crafnant* (see p. 524), or viâ *Llyn Geirionydd* (7½ M.; 3-4 hrs.), or viâ *Llyn Cwlyd* (9 M.; 3½-4½ hrs.). — Road from Capel Curig to *Bangor*, see p. 525.

From Capel Curig to *Bettws-y-Coed*, see pp. 524, 525.

B. From Carnarvon to Beddgelert and Portmadoc.

From Carnarvon to *Dinas Junction*, 3¼ M., L.M. & S.R. in 10 min. (7½*d*., 4½*d*.). From Dinas Junction to *Beddgelert*, 13¼ M., Welsh Highland Railway (narrow-gauge; in liquidation in 1927) in 1½ hr. (2*s*. 5*d*., 1*s*. 9*d*.); to *Portmadoc*, 21¼ M. in 2¼ hrs. (3*s*. 11*d*., 2*s*. 8*d*.). From Carnarvon we may reach Beddgelert also by motor-coach in summer. The road (comp. p. 529), leaving Carnarvon by Tithebarn St., joins the railway at Waenfawr and follows it as far as the exit of the Pass of Aberglaslyn.

From Carnarvon to (3¼ M.) *Dinas Junction*, see p. 530. — We change here for the Welsh Highland Railway, which diverges to the left and at once begins to ascend, commanding a view to the right of the Rivals (p. 531) and the Menai Strait. — From (2 M.) *Tryfan Junction* a mineral line on the right leads to the slate-quarries of (2¼ M.) *Bryngwyn*. — The train follows the valley of the *Gwyfrai* to (3¾ M.) *Waenfawr* and (4½ M.) *Bettws Garmon*. — 5½ M. *Salem*; 6 M. *Plas-y-Nant*, near the picturesque *Nant Mill*. To the left rises Moel Eilio (p. 534), and to the right, in front, is *Mynydd Mawr* (2290 ft.), with the precipitous *Craig Cwm Bychan*. The train now skirts the N. side of *Llyn Quellyn* or *Cwellyn*, which is 1 M. long (trout and char fishing), while in front we see the summit of Snowdon, with the peak of Yr Aran to the right.

7¼ M. **Quellyn Lake**, a station on the N. side of the lake. The *Snowdon Ranger* inn (comp. Borrow's 'Wild Wales') is closed at present. This is the starting-point of the 'Snowdon Ranger' ascent of Snowdon (p. 540). From Quellyn Lake to Llanberis, see p. 533. — The train next crosses a ravine, with a waterfall to the left, and ascends steadily (fine views). Moel Hebog (p. 536) rises in front.

9¼ M. **South Snowdon** (Quellyn Arms, P. 10*s.*), at the village of *Rhyd-Ddu* (pron. 'ruddthy'), is finely situated at the foot of Snowdon, which here presents a very imposing appearance. Rhyd-Ddu is only 3 M. from the summit (ascent, see p. 539).

A road beginning opposite the inn ascends past *Llyn-y-Dywarchen* to *Bwlch-y-Felin* (750 ft.) and then descends between Mynydd Mawr and *Y Garn* (2080 ft.; not to be confused with Y Garn in the Glyder group, p. 534) to Nantlle (6 M.; p. 530).

The remaining section of the railway was opened in 1923. The line runs near the E. bank of *Llyn-y-Gader* and reaches its highest point (660 ft.) near (10¼ M.) *Pitt's Head*, a rock on the right, supposed to resemble that statesman. — We descend by the glen of the *Colwyn*, passing another rock inscribed *Llam Trwysgwl*, commemorating the step made by the giant Trwysgwl from this point to the other side of the stream. — 11¼ M. *Hafod Ruffydd.*

13¼ M. **Beddgelert.** — Hotels. **Royal Goat*, on the Portmadoc road, 40 beds, R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*; **Saracen's Head*, 16 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Prince Llewelyn*, 15 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; *Tanyronen*, 9 beds, R. & B. 6*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*

Motor Coaches run in summer to *Carnarvon*, *Portmadoc*, *Pen-y-Gwryd*, *Llanberis*, *Capel Curig*, and *Bettws-y-Coed*.

Fishing may be obtained in the *Colwyn*, the *Glaslyn*, and numerous lakes and tarns (particulars at the hotels).

Beddgelert (pron. 'bethgéllert'; 130 ft.), the "gem of Welsh villages", is charmingly situated at the junction of the *Colwyn* and *Glaslyn*, near the S. base of Snowdon, and is in every respect one of the best tourist centres in North Wales. It is much less shut in than Bettws-y-Coed, and is surrounded by mountains instead of hills; its environs are not marred by slate-quarries like those of Llanberis, while its romantic situation has more individuality than that of Dolgelley. It derives its name, meaning 'Grave of Gelert', from the touching legend (paralleled in other countries) of Llywelyn's hound. The grave is marked by a few rude stones (set up by an 18th cent. landlord of the Goat Hotel) beneath an ash-tree in the second meadow to the S. of the village (reached by footpath from the Goat Hotel or by a path starting near the church and skirting the Glaslyn). — Beddgelert is the principal scene of Southey's 'Madoc'. Madog ab Owain Gruffydd (1150-80?), owner of Nant Gwynant, is said in a Welsh poem of the 15th cent. to have gone to sea with ten ships and never returned, and is believed by some to have been the discoverer of America.

Ascent of Snowdon, see p. 540.

Ascent of Moel Hebog, 1½-2 hrs. We may ascend by a path to the N. of the Goat Hotel, passing a small farm, and turning to the right beyond a gap in a wall; or we may follow the Carnarvon road for a short distance, cross the Colwyn by a small bridge, bend to the right, and ascend by the more northerly of the two spurs. The last part of the former route is rather steep. The top of **Moel Hebog** (2566 ft.; 'hill

of hawks') affords a charming bird's-eye view of Beddgelert, and the panorama includes Snowdon, the Glyders, Moel Siabod, Cader Idris, the Rivals, and Cardigan Bay.

Among other peaks which may be ascended from Beddgelert are those of *Yr Aran* (2451 ft.; p. 538; 1½-2 hrs.), the S. spur of Snowdon; *Mynydd Mawr* (2290 ft.; p. 535); and *Y Garnedd Goch* (2300 ft.).

From Beddgelert to Festiniog. The main road (16 M.) crosses the Pont Aberglaslyn (see below), turns to the right, and leads S. to (9 M.) *Penrhyndeudraeth* (p. 532). Here we turn to the left and ascend the valley of the *Dwyryd*, passing the (4 M.) Tan-y-Bwlch Hotel and Maentwrog (p. 528). The best route for walkers (11 M.) is the mountain-path, which branches to the left from the road, just beyond a small stream, ¼ M. past the Pont Aberglaslyn. We cross (1¼ M.) the small vale of *Nant-y-Mor* and (½ M.) the *Cwm Croesor* (slate-tramway). The track then runs along the W. slopes of the Moelwyns to (2½ M.) Tan-y-Bwlch. — The ascent of either Cynicht or Moelwyn may be combined with this route. The top of the ***Cynicht** (2265 ft.; pron. 'cunnicht' or 'cnicht'), which has been called the Welsh Matterhorn, is reached by ascending the ridge on the hither side of Cwm Croesor (see above), in about 2½ hrs. after leaving Beddgelert. To reach the top of **Moelwyn** (2527 ft.) we cross the Cwm Croesor and ascend to the left. Robust walkers may ascend both summits (from Cynicht to Moelwyn 1 hr.) and descend to Festiniog (Tan-y-Grisiau or Tan-y-Bwlch, see p. 527) in 7 hrs.

From Beddgelert to Bettws-y-Coed, 16½ M. (motorbus in 1½ hr., changing at Pen-y-Gwryd). This fine drive, through the ***Nant Gwynant,** completes the circuit of Snowdon, joining the Llanberis and Bettws road at Pen-y-Gwryd. The road runs N.E., at the foot of Yr Aran (see above), passing (1 M.) *Dinas Emrys*, a wooded hill on the left, the legendary retreat of Vortigern, prince of S.E. Britain, who called in the Saxons to repel the northern tribes (c. 450), and (2 M.) the pretty little *Llyn-y-Dinas*. About 1 M. farther on we have a view to the left, up *Cwm-y-Llan*, of the summit of Snowdon (ascent from this point, see p. 540); to the right, in front, is Moel Siabod (p. 535). We then pass (4 M.) *Llyn Gwynant* and ascend to (7½ M.) *Pen-y-Gwryd* (p. 534). In front are the Glyders. Hence to *Bettws-y-Coed*, see p. 535.

About 1½ M. beyond Beddgelert railway and road pass through the romantic ***Pass of Aberglaslyn,** enclosed by walls of rock 800 ft. high, between which runs the little river *Glaslyn*. The best point of view is a little beyond the *Pont Aberglaslyn*. Walkers may return to Beddgelert by the footpath on the E. side of the Glaslyn (rough and wet), or along the top of the ridge of *Craig-y-Llan*, on the same side of the stream. — 15½ M. *Nantmor*, not far from the bridge, at the exit of the pass. — The railway crosses Traeth Mawr (p. 531), with stations at (16¼ M.) *Hafod-y-Llyn*, (17¼ M.) *Hafod Garregog*, (18¼ M.) *Ynysfor*, and (19¼ M.) *Pont Croesor*. — The road hugs the foot of the hills on the W. side of the marsh and passes through Tremadoc (p. 531). To the left rise Cynicht and Moelwyn; a retrospect of Snowdon gradually opens out; and then, in front, appears Moel-y-Gest. — 21¼ M. *Portmadoc*, see p. 531.

C. Snowdon.

****Snowdon** (3560 ft.), Welsh *Eryri*, the highest mountain in England or Wales, but 846 ft. lower than Ben Nevis (p. 607), deserves its rank as monarch of the Welsh mountains as much for the grandeur of its form as for its height. It consists of a group of five peaks: *Y Wyddfa* ('the conspicuous'), the central and highest; *Crib Goch* ('red peak'; 3023 ft.) and *Crib-y-Ddysgyl* (pron. 'thusgil'; 3493 ft.) on the N.; *Lliwedd* ('triple-crested'; pron. 'thlooeth'; 2947 ft.) to the S.E.; and *Yr Aran* (2451 ft.) to the S. The best view of the group is from Capel Curig (p. 535); the summit is, perhaps, best seen from the road near Portmadoc (p. 531) or from the Traeth Mawr embankment (p. 531). The view from the Nantlle valley (p. 530) also is celebrated. Notwithstanding its name Snowdon is 800 ft. below the snow-line, and its summit is generally free from snow from April to the end of October. Snowdon, like nearly all the mountains of North Wales, belongs to the Cambrian and Silurian systems, and consists of slate, grit, and porphyry, surmounted by felspathic lava.

Ascent of Snowdon by the Mountain Tramroad, 5 M., in 65 min. (up 3*s.* 6*d.*, down 2*s.* 6*d.*, return-ticket 5*s.*; trains every $^1/_2$ hr. during the busy season; no Sun. trains); service suspended in winter (Oct.-Easter) and when snow is lying. This line, built on the Abt rack-and-pinion system in 1894-97, is 2 ft. 7$^1/_2$ in. in gauge, and the steepest gradient is 1 in 5. Soon after leaving the lower terminus at *Llanberis* (rfmts.; p. 533) the train crosses the Afon Hwch by two viaducts, commanding a fine view of the Ceunant Mawr (p. 533) to the left. — Beyond (1 M.) *Waterfall* we cross a bridge, with a view of the *Ceunant Bach.* — 2 M. *Hebron.* The line ascends on the slope of *Llechog*, side by side with the bridle-path (p. 539), which it crosses a little farther on. To the right we have a view of Moel Hebog, which presently gives place to Moel Llefn. — 3 M. *Half Way*, near the refreshment hut. As we ascend, Elidyr Fawr and the Llanberis quarries come into view on the left. On the top of the Llechog ridge (2520 ft.) the line recrosses the bridle-track and reaches (4 M.) *Clogwyn.* To the left opens a magnificent view of the Pass of Llanberis, 2000 ft. below, with Moel Siabod above it. After skirting the precipice of Clogwyn-du'r-Arddu, the train runs along the W. slope of Crib-y-Ddysgyl, and reaches the (5 M.) *Upper Terminus* just below the summit, on the W. side.

The five recognized pedestrian ascents of Snowdon are those from *Llanberis, Capel Curig* (Pen-y-Pass), *Beddgelert* (Rhyd-Ddu), *Nant Gwynant*, and the *Snowdon Ranger* (Lake Quellyn). None of these is attended with danger, if reasonable caution be observed; and guides are unnecessary in clear weather. The Llanberis track is particulary distinct and easy, while it is also the least interesting. Those who wish to see the mountain to greatest advantage are recommended to ascend from Beddgelert and descend to Capel Curig, the finest and steepest route. Travellers who begin and end their excursion at Llanberis should descend

to Pen-y-Pass, and return through the Pass of Llanberis. Experts will find abundant opportunity of testing their skill and nerve, especially among the precipices of Lliwedd, Crib Goch, and Cwm Glas; caution is necessary when off the beaten track, and it should not be forgotten that Snowdon has a long list of victims. — During the season the summit is usually crowded on the arrival of the midday train from Llanberis.

At the top of Snowdon is the *Snowdon Summit Hotel* (supper, R., & B. 12*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*; closed, or rfmts. only, outside the tourist season) consisting of two small temporary erections belonging to the tramroad company.

The **View from Snowdon (see the panorama, p. 535), though scarcely so grand as some of the mountain-views in Scotland, is very extensive and varied, including the greater part of North Wales, a wide expanse of sea, and over twenty lakes and tarns. The view at sunrise or sunset is particularly fine; but the summit is often swathed in mist for days at a time. The mist, however, is not always an unmixed evil, as some of the finest effects are produced by its surging or dispersal.

Ascent of Snowdon from Llanberis (p. 533), 5 M. in 2-3 hrs. There is an easy bridle-path all the way to the top. We leave the high-road by the lane opposite the Victoria Hotel, which ascends through a wood to the left of the stream and the Ceunant Mawr (p. 533). Soon after quitting the wood the track turns sharply to the left and ascends the ridge. The route beyond this can hardly be mistaken. In front the summit is seen to the right of Crib-y-Ddysgyl, while the retrospect includes the Carnarvon wireless station, the sea, and Anglesey. About 2¼ M. from Llanberis we cross the railway, and ¾ M. farther on, at a height of about 1750 ft., we reach a refreshment hut. About ½ M. farther on is a ruined hut, a few hundred yards to the right of which is the *Llyn-du'r-Arddu*. Beyond the hut the path becomes steeper and stonier. At a height of about 2520 ft. the path again crosses the railway (views). It then ascends to the right, and beyond a ruined hut and a spring it is joined on the right by the Snowdon Ranger track and on the left (80 yds. farther on) by the path from Pen-y-Pass. A stiff climb of ¼ hr. more brings us to the summit. If strength permit, the traveller should diverge to the left before reaching the spring and ascend to the top of Crib-y-Ddysgyl, for the sake of the *View into the abyss of Cwm Glas.

Ascent of Snowdon from Capel Curig (p. 535), 9 M. in 4½-5½ hrs. (from Pen-y-Gwryd or Pen-y-Pass 2½-3½ hrs.). Tourists may drive to *Pen-y-Pass* (5 M.; p. 534), where the actual ascent begins. The track diverges to the left on this side of the inn, and ascends gradually round an offshoot of Crib Goch. After 1 M. we pass the tiny *Llyn Teyrn* on the left, with some deserted cottages, and ½ M. farther on reach *Llyn Llydaw* (1420 ft.), a fine sheet of water, upwards of 1 M. long, overhung by black and rugged cliffs. Our route crosses the lake by a stone causeway near its E. end and then runs to the left along the N. bank. In 10 min. the track turns to the right and ascends through *Cwm Dyli* (view of the summit in front) to the tarn of **Glaslyn* (1975 ft.), lying at the foot of a precipice descending almost sheer from the summit. From Glaslyn we ascend by a rough zigzag path, and after a stiff climb of ¾ hr. or more join the Llanberis route ¼ hr. from the top.

Ascent of Snowdon from Beddgelert (p. 536), 6½ M. in 3-4 hrs.; from South Snowdon Station (p. 536), 3½ M. in 2½ hrs. These routes unite about ¾ M. from the high-road. The distant views of sea and mountain are very fine. — From Beddgelert we take the train to South Snowdon, or we follow the Carnarvon road to a point a few yards short of (2¾ M.) *Pitt's Head* (p. 536), where we ascend to the right past a farm-house (Ffridd-Uchaf) and across a grassy slope with a hollow to the

right. — From South Snowdon Station we start from the road crossing the railway a little to the N. of the station, and follow a cart-track leading to a slate-quarry until it joins the (3/4 M.) Beddgelert route, where we ascend to the left. — From the point of junction the path, ill-defined at places, bends slightly to the right, crosses some rough ground, and passes through a wall near a sheepfold. We go straight across the field and soon pass a cairn marking the spot where a tourist died from exhaustion in the snow in 1859. View of Quellyn Lake, Moel Hebog, Mynydd Mawr, the sea, Carnarvon, and Anglesey. A few yards farther on, the path leads through a wall, near a spring, bends round, and passes again through the wall. We are now on the shoulder of *Llechog*, from which we have a view of *Cwm-y-Clogwyn* (to the left), with its four tarns. The Nantlle lakes are in sight to the W., between Mynydd Mawr and Y Garn, while the summit of Snowdon rises beyond the cwm. The path along the shoulder is well marked (views). Farther on it bends to the left and ascends to the narrow saddle of **Bwlch-y-Maen*, from which the cliffs descend almost perpendicularly on either side; the hollow to the right is the Cwm-y-Llan. A short but stiff climb brings us to the top.

Ascent of Snowdon from Beddgelert via Nant Gwynant (p. 537), 7 M. in 4 hrs. This fine route diverges to the left from the Bettws-y-Coed road, just beyond (3 M.) the Methodist chapel ('Bethania'). The route where it quits the main road is a cart-track to the quarries. Leaving the late Sir Edward Watkin's iron chalet on the left, we pass a cottage, and beyond a mineral tramway follow the stream up the ravine of *Cwm-y-Llan* (waterfalls) to an abandoned copper-mine and (3/4 hr. from the chapel) the house of the manager of the slate-quarries. 'Sir Edward Watkin's New Path' begins at the slate-quarries and ascends on the W. side of Lliwedd to the *Bwlch-y-Saethau*, the depression between Lliwedd and the summit, with a view of the summit in front and of Yr Aran behind. A rough path diverging to the left from the pony-track, which now makes a wide curve to the right, is a short-cut for pedestrians. The final climb, steep and rough, now begins. At about 5 min. below the summit we join the path from Llanberis.

Ascent of Snowdon from the Snowdon Ranger (Quellyn Lake Station, p. 535), 4 M. in 1 1/2-2 1/4 hrs. From the Snowdon Ranger to (20-25 min.) the point where the route to Llanberis diverges to the left, see p. 533. The Snowdon path leads straight on, and the general line towards the summit can scarcely be missed. By keeping well up the hill we avoid the marshy ground to the W. In about 1 hr. from the start we pass *Llyn Ffynnon-y-Gwas* on the right and begin the steep part of the ascent, which zigzags up the shoulder of *Clogwyn-du'r-Arddu*, with the hollow of *Cwm-y-Clogwyn* to the right. Farther up the path becomes very stony, and by diverging a few yards to the left we can look down upon the tiny Llyn-du'r-Arddu (p. 539). The views from the latter part of the route, which joins the Llanberis track 1/4 hr. from the summit, are very fine. Either this route or that from South Snowdon Station is recommended as a descent for those who wish to reach Carnarvon.

A good alternative descent to Beddgelert is the following. At the lower end of the Bwlch-y-Maen (see above), instead of turning to the right along the Llechog shoulder, we keep to the left in the direction of Yr Aran. From the *Bwlch-Cwm-y-Llan* (1660 ft.) we ascend again to the summit of *Yr Aran* (2451 ft.; p. 538). Thence we descend S.W. by the ridge of *Y Craig Wen*, reaching the Carnarvon road a little N.W. of Beddgelert; or we may keep a little S.E. and descend above the left bank of the Ceunant to the road through Nant Gwynant, which we reach 1 1/4 M. from Beddgelert.

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The charges at the Highland hotels are high, though not unreasonably so considering their remoteness and the shortness of the season (mid-June to mid-Sept.). Wayside inns are rare, and in the fishing and shooting districts are monopolized by sportsmen. Owing to the operation of the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913, the hotels in certain districts are not licensed. Access to the mountains is frequently forbidden, especially during the shooting season. Most of the trains, steamers, and motorbuses cease running on Sunday, and rooms for Sunday night at least should always be engaged in advance. In the West, especially, midges are a plague in the early evening (paraffin rubbed on the neck, wrists, and ankles, will be found a preventive, and ammonia a cure). The Scottish 'Bradshaw' (for railways, steamers, motorbuses, and coaches) is *Murray's Time Tables* (monthly; 6*d.*).

History. The first event in the history of Scotland to which a fixed date can be assigned is its invasion by *Julius Agricola*, who advanced as far as the Tay, winning a great victory at the 'Mons Graupius' (A.D. 84). *Antoninus Pius* (c. 143) constructed an earthen rampart (p. 574) from the Clyde to the Forth, and *Severus* (208) carried the Roman arms to the Moray Firth; but practically the Romans made no permanent conquests beyond the Great Wall uniting the Solway and the Tyne (p. 461). The earliest known inhabitants of the country were the three Celtic races: Britons, Picts, and Scots. The *Britons* extended as far as the Forth and Clyde and came partly under Roman influence. The *Picts* (Latin, 'Picti', painted) or *Cruithne* seem to have had their original settlements in the extreme N. of Scotland and Ireland. The *Scots*, who eventually gave their name to the whole country, came from Ireland and settled at first in Argyllshire. From an early period they united with the Picts in assaults on the Romans and Romanized Britons. The conversion of the three races to Christianity seems to have begun before the close of the 4th cent., the three chief missionaries being *St. Ninian* (p. 558; d. 432), *St. Kentigern* or *Mungo* (p. 576; d. 603), and *St. Columba* (p. 597; d. 596).

Down to the 9th cent. the history of the Picts, in the N. part of the country, and of the Scots, in their kingdom of *Dalriada* (Argyllshire), is somewhat confusing and uncertain. The Britons of South Scotland, the kingdom of *Strathclyde*, separated by the English from their S. kinsmen, maintained their independence down to the 10th cent. (comp. p. 395).

844-860. *Kenneth Macalpine* unites the Picts and Scots in one kingdom, at first called Albany and afterwards Scotland.

943-954. *Malcolm I.* extends his sway over Strathclyde.

1005-1034. *Malcolm II.* conquers Lothian.

1034-1040. *Duncan I.*, grandson of Malcolm II., is killed by —

1040-1057. *Macbeth*, who usurps the throne and proves himself an able ruler. He falls in battle (p. 620) against the son of Duncan —

1057-1093. *Malcolm III. Canmore*, who gives shelter to Edgar Atheling and marries his sister St. Margaret. The English language, English customs, and English colonists begin to gain a footing in Scotland.

1124-1153. *David I.*, the 'Scottish Alfred', does much to promote the civilization of Scotland. He invades England, in support of Matilda, and is defeated at the Battle of the Standard (1138; p. 432).

1165-1214. *William the Lion* is taken prisoner by Henry II. and has to acknowledge his supremacy, but re-establishes his independence.

1214-1249. *Alexander II.* sides with the Barons against King John.

1249-1285. *Alexander III.*, under whom Scotland enjoys peace and prosperity. After his death and that of his grand-daughter, *Margaret*, the Maid of Norway (1290), the succession to the crown is disputed by Baliol and Bruce. Edward I. of England decides in favour of Baliol.

1292-1297. *John Baliol* scarcely maintains a semblance of independence and after a short resistance to Edward's pretensions is carried prisoner to London (1297). *Sir William Wallace*, the 'Man of the People', rises against the English, and defeats them at Stirling Bridge (p. 590), but is finally captured by Edward I. and beheaded (1305).

1306-1329. *Robert Bruce*, however, succeeds as patriot-leader of the Scots, finally secures the independence of Scotland by his victory at Bannockburn (1314; p. 590), and is recognized on all hands as king.

1329-1371. *David II.* is defeated at Neville's Cross (1346; p. 437), and is kept prisoner by Edward III. for eleven years.

1371-1390. *Robert II.*, son of Marjory, Bruce's daughter, is the first of the Stuarts. Battle of Otterburn or Chevy Chase (1388; p. 441).

1390-1406. *Robert III.* defeated at Homildon Hill (1402; p. 442).

1406-1437. *James I.*, the poet, is taken prisoner by the English on his way to France in 1406 and spends the first eighteen years of his reign in captivity. The Duke of Albany is appointed regent. Defeat of Donald, Lord of the Isles, at Harlaw (1411; p. 629). James is assassinated at Perth (p. 615).

1437-1460. *James II.* stabs the Earl of Douglas, a dangerous and turbulent subject, at Stirling (1452; p. 589), and strengthens the royal authority. He is killed at the siege of Roxburgh (p. 546).

1460-1488. *James III.* attempts to rule through favourites, who are put to death by Angus 'Bell the Cat' and other conspirators (p. 550). James is defeated by his nobles at Sauchieburn (p. 590) and slain.

1488-1513. *James IV.* marries Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., and is slain at the disastrous battle of Flodden (p. 547).

1513-1542. *James V.* marries Mary of Guise. Represses the Border freebooters. Is defeated at Solway Moss (1542; p. 546) and dies of a broken heart.

1542-1567. *Mary Stuart* marries first the Dauphin of France (1558), then Darnley (1565), and lastly Bothwell (1567). Defeat of the English at Ancrum Moor (1544) and of the Scots at Pinkie (1547; p. 552). Murder of Rizzio (1566; p. 566). Reformation in Scotland (1560 et seq.); John Knox. Mary, a prisoner in Leven Castle (p. 590), abdicates in favour of her son (1567).

1567-1603. *James VI.* Defeat at Langside (1568; p. 580) of Mary, who takes refuge in England. Regencies of Moray (1568), Lennox (1570), Mar (1571), and Morton (1572). Raid of Ruthven (1582; p. 615). Queen Mary executed (1587; p. 242). Gowrie Conspiracy (1600; p. 614). James succeeds to the English throne.

Language. The Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands is akin to Welsh and substantially identical with Manx and Erse (comp. p. 472). It is less easy, however, to indicate its pronunciation than that of Welsh. It is useful to bear in mind that the vowels have the Continental, not the English value, and that the frequently recurring aspiration of a consonant has the effect either of softening it or of effacing it altogether (thus *bh* and *mh* = *v*; *fh* and *dh* are mute; *sh* and *th* = *h*; *ph* = *f*; *c* = *k*; and *ch* guttural). The ordinary tourist will find that English is always understood, though the enterprising pedestrian may occasionally stumble upon a Gael ignorant of all save his mother-tongue. — The Highland Association has established an annual 'Mod' on the lines of the Welsh Eisteddfod (p. 473), and it promotes numerous local Mods throughout the Gaelic-speaking districts.

The following is a short glossary of Gaelic roots of frequent occurrence in place-names. *Aber*, mouth of a river; *achadh, ach, auch*, field; *allt, ault* (genitive *uilt*), brook; *an*, a diminutive termination; *ard, aird*, high; *ath*, ford; *bad*, clump of trees; *bal, baile*, village; *balloch, bealach*, pass; *ban*, white; *beith*, birch, *beag, beg*, little; *beinn, ben*, mountain; *blair*, peat-moor; *breac, vreck, vrackie*, speckled; *bruach, brae*, slope; *buachaille*, herdsman; *buidhe, buie*, yellow; *bun, bon*, mouth of a river; *cam, cambus*, crooked; *caol, kyle, chulish*, strait; *car*, bend; *ceann, kin, ken*, head; *cil, kil*, church; *clach*, stone; *clachan*, village; *cladach*, beach; *clunie*, meadow; *coille, killie*, wood; *coire, corrie*, circular hollow; *craig, creag*, rock; *crasg*, crossing; *cruach*, stack; *cuach, quoich*, cup; *cuil*, nook; *cul*, back; *dail, dal*, field; *darach*, oak; *dearg*, red; *dour*, water; *druim, drum*, ridge; *dubh, dhu*, black; *dun*, hill-fort; *eaglais, eccle*, church; *eas, ess*, waterfall; *eilean*, island; *fad, fada*, long; *fail*,

rock; *fearn,* alder; *flonn, fyne,* white, shining; *garbh, garve,* rugged; *gearr, gair,* short; *glas,* grey; *gorm,* blue; *innis, inch,* island, meadow by a river; *inbhir, inver,* same as 'aber'; *knock,* round hill; *kyle,* strait; *lag, luig,* hollow; *lairig,* pass; *leac, leck,* flagstone; *learg,* hillside; *leathad,* slope; *linn,* pool; *lios, lis,* garden; *lub,* loop; *machar,* plain by the sea; *mam,* round hill; *maol, mull,* headland; *mor, mhor,* great; *muc* (genitive *muic*), sow; *ob, oban,* bay; *ord,* round hill; *pit,* farm, hollow; *pol,* pool; *raineach, rannoch,* fern; *rath,* fort; *ross,* peninsula or forest; *sgeir,* skerry, sea-rock; *sgor, sgur, scuir* (Norse), scar, precipitous rock; *sruth, struan,* running water; *strath,* broad valley; *tarbert,* isthmus; *tigh, ty,* house; *tir, tyre,* land; *tober,* well; *tom,* hillock; *tulloch, tilly, tully,* knoll; *uamh,* cave; *uisge, esk,* water (*usquebaugh,* water of life, whisky).

Books. *Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments,* see p. lxix; Examples of Scottish Architecture from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth Century, published by the *Art Survey of Scotland* (3 vols.; in progress). — *Pennant's* Tour in Scotland (1769); *Dr. Johnson's* Tour in the Hebrides (1774-76) and *Boswell's* journal (1785); Scottish Abbeys and Cathedrals, by *Joseph Robertson* (1891); Scenery of Scotland, by *Sir Archibald Geikie* (1865, 3rd ed. 1901); The Highlands with Rope and Rucksack, by *Ernest A. Baker* (1923); Wanderings in the Western Highlands and Islands, by *M. E. M. Donaldson* (2nd ed., 1923); The Cairngorm Hills of Scotland, by *Seton Gordon* (1925); Of the Western Isles, by *Gertrude Bone* (1925); The Cathedrals of Scotland, etc., by *I. G. Lindsay* (1926); Historical Geography of Scotland, by *W. R. Kermack* (1926); Social and Industrial History of Scotland, from the Union to the Present Time, by *James Mackinnon* (1921).

73. From London to Edinburgh.

Road. *A.* Viâ Newcastle and Jedburgh (A 1 to Newcastle, A 696 to beyond Otterburn, then A 68), 379¼ M. — To (274½ M.) **Newcastle-upon-Tyne,** which we leave by Barrack Road (Pl. A, B, 2), see p. 429. — 282½ M. *Ponteland;* 295½ M. *Otterburn* (p. 441); 310½ M. *Rochester.* — We cross the Border at (320½ M.) *Carter Bar* (1400 ft.). — 331¼ M. **Jedburgh** (p. 547); 341 M. *St. Boswells* (p. 546; l. for **Melrose,** p. 547); 345 M. *Earlston* (p. 547); 352½ M. *Lauder* (p. 550); 372¼ M. *Dalkeith* (p. 572). — We enter (379¼ M.) *Edinburgh* (R. 76) by Clerk St. (Pl. F, 6).

B. Viâ Berwick (A 1), 394¾ M. — From London to (337 M.) **Berwick-upon-Tweed,** see p. 429. — We cross the Border 3 M. farther on. — 342 M. *Burnmouth* (p. 550); 344¾ M. *Ayton* (p. 550); 358¼ M. *Cockburnspath* (p. 550); 365½ M. *Broxburn* (p. 550); 367 M. *Dunbar* (p. 551); 372½ M. *East Linton* (p. 551); 378 M. *Haddington* (p. 551); 389 M. *Musselburgh* (p. 552); 393¾ M. *Portobello* (p. 550). — We enter (394¾ M.) *Edinburgh* (R. 76) by London Road (Pl. H, 2).

C. Viâ Carlisle and Hawick (A 6 to Carlisle, then A 7), 392½ M. — To (298½ M.) **Carlisle,** which we leave by Stanwix Bank (Pl. B, 1), see p. 392. — 306¾ M. *Longtown* (p. 546). — We cross the Border at (309¼ M.) *Scotch Dyke* (p. 546); 312¼ M. *Canonbie* (p. 546); 318¾ M. *Langholm* (p. 546); 341⅜ *Hawick* (p. 546); 353 M. *Selkirk* (p. 549); 355½ M. *Lindean* (r. for Melrose, p. 547). — 359¼ M. *Galashiels* (p. 549); 367¼ M. *Stow;* (372¼ M. *Fountainhall* (p. 550); 386 M. *Eskbank* (p. 550). — We enter 392½ M.) *Edinburgh* (R. 76) by Clerk St. (Pl. F, 6).

D. Viâ Carlisle and Moffat, 391½ M. From London to (298½ M.) **Carlisle,** which we leave by Stanwix Bank (Pl. B, 1), see p. 392. — At (307 M.) *Sark Bridge* we cross the Border. — 308 M. *Gretna Green* (p. 552); 311 M. *Kirkpatrick* (p. 552); 314 M. *Kirtlebridge* (p. 552); 317¼ M.

Ecclefechan (p. 552); 323 M. *Lockerbie* (p. 553); 337 M. *Beattock* (p. 553); 339 M. **Moffat** (p. 553); 362½ M. *Broughton;* 378 M. *Leadburn* (p. 550); 381 M. *Penicuik;* 383½ M. *Milton Bridge* (r. for Rosslyn, p. 572). — We enter (391½ M.) *Edinburgh* (R. 76) by Clerk St. (Pl. F, 6).

STEAMERS from London to *Leith*, see p. 560.

A. The Waverley Route viâ Carlisle and Melrose.

RAILWAY. L.M. & S.R. from St. Pancras to *Edinburgh* (Waverley), 408¾ M. in 9¼-12 hrs. (81*s.* 8*d.*, 49*s.*). Beyond Carlisle the line is owned by the L. & N.E.R. This is the most interesting but not the quickest of the three routes.

From London to (310½ M.) *Carlisle*, see R. 50*b*. — 320 M. *Longtown* (Graham Arms, 9 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 13*s.*), on the Esk. To the left lies *Solway Moss*, where the Scots under Oliver Sinclair were defeated by the English in 1542. — To the right, opposite (322¼ M.) *Scotch Dyke*, is *Netherby Hall*, scene of 'Young Lochinvar'. — 324¾ M. *Riddings* is the junction for (5¾ M.) *Canonbie* (Cross Keys, 6 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 14*s.*) and (7 M.) *Langholm* (Ashley Bank, unlicensed, 17 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Crown, 8 R. from 6*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.* 6*d.*), in the Esk valley. — Our line ascends the valley of the *Liddel*, with the Cheviots (p. 442) on the right. — At (331¾ M.) *Kershope Foot* we cross the Kershope Burn and enter *Roxburghshire* and Scotland. — 334¾ M. *Newcastleton* is the centre of *Liddesdale*, the home of 'Dandie Dinmont'. — About 3 M. to the N.W. of (339¼ M.) *Steele Road* are the ruins of **Hermitage Castle* (13th cent.), the stronghold of the Comyns and the Douglases, "more like a castle of Languedoc than a Border stronghold." — 343 M. *Riccarton Junction*, for Reedsmouth and Hexham (see p. 462). Farther on, to the left, rise the *Maiden Paps* (1677 ft.).

356 M. **Hawick** (Tower, 23 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Crown, 21 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*; Station, R. 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*), on the *Teviot*, is a woollen-making town with 16,353 inhabitants. About 3 M. to the S.W. is *Branxholme Castle*, which still, as in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel', belongs to the Buccleuch family (the exterior may be inspected).

We see to the right the finely shaped *Rubers Law* (1392 ft.; view). — To the right of (360¼ M.) *Hassendean*, home of 'Jock o' Hazeldean', are the wooded *Minto Hills* (905 ft.; *View), in the grounds (adm. by permit from the estate office at Hawick) of *Minto House*, seat of the Earl of Minto. — 368½ *St. Boswells* (rfmts.; Buccleuch Arms, 9 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*) is the nearest station to Dryburgh Abbey (1½ M.; p. 548).

FROM ST. BOSWELLS TO BERWICK VIÂ KELSO, 35 M., L. & N.E.R. in 1¾-3 hrs. — The line runs along the S. bank of the *Tweed*. To the right is the Waterloo Monument on *Peniel Heugh* (774 ft.); to the left is *Smailholm Tower*, the scene of Scott's 'Eve of St. John'. Near the latter is the farm of *Sandyknowe*, where Scott, when a child, often visited his grandfather. — 8½ M. *Roxburgh*, on the Teviot, has the scanty remains

Based on the Ordnance Survey by permission
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Lauder, 9 M.
Berwick
Edinburgh
Peebles, 18 M
Selkirk
Hawick, 14 M
Berwick, Jedburgh
Merton Br.
Buckholm Hill
GALASHIELS
Langlee Mains
Wester Housebyres
Easter Housebyres
Sorrowlessfield
Black Hill
Park
Redpath
Peelman's Burn
Langlee Ho.
E. Langlee
Camp Knowe
Gala Water
Bridgend
Parliion
Melrose Bridge
Gattonside
Kittyfield
Leaderfoot
Gala Hill
Tweedbank
Independent
River Tweed
Foot Br.
Melrose
Newstead
Smithy Mills
Gladswood
Darnick
Abbey
Old Melrose
Kobotsford
Melrose Sta.
Oakenbay Ho.
Farm
Bemerside
Touting
Birks Hill
Chiefswood
Dingleton
Abbotsford Ferry Sta.
Ferry
Smithyburn Ho.
Acreum
Bemerside Ho
Eildon Hills
Golf Course
Camp
Eildon Hall
Eildon
Faldonside
Wallace's Statue
Cauldshiels Loch
Bowden
Moor
Cauldshiels Hill
Chester Hall
St. Boswell's Sta.
Newtown
Foot Br.
Dryburgh Abbey
Lindean Sta.
Lindean
Faughhill Moor
Bowden
Whitelee
St. Boswells
St. Boswells Green
Broden Hill
White Law
Holydean Castle
Maxpoffle
Mainhill
St. Helens
Over Whitlaw

of a castle (2 M. to the N.), razed after the accidental death of James II. before its walls in 1460. A branch runs to (7 M.) **Jedburgh** (Royal, R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; Spread Eagle, R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*., P. 15*s*.), the county town of Roxburghshire, a royal burgh of 2426 inhab., on the *Jed*. The roofless church of the *Abbey (O.W.; week days 8-8 or dusk, 6*d*.), founded by David I. in 1118, is late-Romanesque, with subsequent modifications and an arcade like that of Oxford Cathedral (p. 210). Lord Chancellor Campbell (1779-1861) is buried in the S. aisle; and in the N. transept is the tomb of the 8th Marquis of Lothian (d. 1870), with a recumbent statue by G. F. Watts. Scott visited Wordsworth at 5 Abbey Close in 1805 (tablet); Prince Charlie lodged at 9 Castlegate after Prestonpans (p. 552); Burns stayed at 27 Canongate in 1787 (tablet); Sir David Brewster (p. 548) was born at 40 Canongate; and Mary Queen of Scots occupied a house in Queen St. in 1566. 'Jeddart Justice', like Lydford Law (p. 141), is proverbial; and 'Jeddart staves' were familiar to the English Borderers. Excursions may be made to (1 M.) the *Capon Tree*, last survivor of Jed Forest, to (2 M.) *Ferniehurst Castle* (16th cent.; open free on week-days), and to (2 M.) *Dunion Hill* (1095 ft.; *View). — 11½ M. **Kelso** (Cross Keys, 30 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), a market-town with 3527 inhab., 1 M. from the station. The *Abbey (O.W.; week-days 8-8 or dusk, free) is a small ruin in the late-Romanesque style, founded by David I. in 1128 and destroyed by the English in 1545. *Floors Castle* (Duke of Roxburghe) is 1¼ M. to the N.W. At *Ednam*, 2 M. to the N.E., is an obelisk to James Thomson (1700-48), the poet, who was born at the manse. — 21½ M. **Coldstream** (Newcastle Arms, 8 beds, R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., P. 15*s*. 6*d*.), a town of 1295 inhab., gives its name to the Coldstream Guards, raised here by General Monck for his march on London in 1660. The station is on the English side of the Tweed, 1½ M. to the S. of the town, which is in Berwickshire. Near *Branxton*, 21½ M. to the S.E. of the station, is *Flodden Field*, where the Scottish army, led by James IV., was defeated by the Earl of Surrey in 1513; the spot where King James fell is marked with a monument ("To the Brave of Both Nations"). Railway to Alnmouth, see p. 441.

— From Coldstream to *Berwick*, see p. 443.

From St. Boswells to Berwick via Duns, 42 M., L. & N.E.R. in 1½-2½ hrs. (7*s*. 4*d*., 4*s*. 5*d*.). — 4½ M. *Earlston* (Red Lion, 7 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*.), with the 'Rhymer's Tower' (comp. below). — 22 M. *Duns*, the county town of Berwickshire, with 1868 inhab., claims Duns Scotus (1265?-1308?), the schoolman, as a native. About 5 M. to the N., on the N. slope of *Cockburn Law* (1065 ft.), is the *Edinshall* broch (O.W.). — 30¾ M. *Reston*, and thence to Berwick, see p. 550.

The three hills (or triple-peaked hill) visible to the left are the **Eildon Hills** (1385 ft.), which traditionally owe their appearance to the agency of the devil, working at the bidding of the wizard Michael Scott (d. 1234?). Thomas of Erceldoune, or 'Thomas the Rhymer' (13th cent.), is supposed to have been carried off by the queen of the fairies, and detained for three years, like Tannhäuser in the Venusberg, in an enchanted land inside these hills.

371½ M. **Melrose** (Waverley Hydro, 1 M. from the station; Abbey, 30 R., George & Abbotsford, 40 R., at both R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 19*s*.; King's Arms, 12 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), a town of 2155 inhab., is prettily situated on the Tweed. The Town Cross dates from the 14th century.

The *Abbey (O.W.; week-days 8-dusk, 6*d*.), indisputably the finest ruin in Scotland, was founded in 1150 for Cistercians from Rievaulx (p. 449) by Hugh de Morville, Constable of Scotland under

David I. Destroyed by Edward II. and rebuilt by Robert Bruce (14th cent.), it was once more destroyed and rebuilt in the following century. The principal part of the ruins is the choir (late-Gothic, c. 1450), with slender shafts, richly carved capitals (including the 'curly kale' capital copied at Abbotsford), elaborate vaulting, and large and exquisitely traceried windows (especially the S. transept window). The transept crosses the choir near its E. end. Of the nave there are few remains. The beautiful sculptures on the exterior should not be overlooked. The W. part of the choir is spoilt by ugly piers and arches put up in 1618. The body of Alexander II. (1198-1249) and the heart of Robert Bruce (1274-1329) are said to be interred near the site of the high altar. The tomb of Michael Scott (p. 547) is pointed out in the chapel to the E. of the S. transept, and Sir David Brewster (1781-1868), the scientist, is buried in the churchyard, close to the S. aisle. On the N. side are the foundations of the cloisters and conventual buildings.

On the right bank of the Tweed, 3 M. above Melrose, lies ***Abbotsford**, the home of Sir Walter Scott (open on week-days from March to Oct., 10-5; adm. 1*s.*). In 1811 Scott bought the small farm of Clarty Hole, changing its name to Abbotsford, planting it with trees, and beginning the irregularly built mansion (designed by Edward Blore) which he occupied till his death. In the courtyard are medallions from the old Tolbooth at Edinburgh. The rooms shown are the study, with Scott's chair and desk; the library, with his reading-desk, the bust by Chantrey (1820), and relics of Mary Queen of Scots, Prince Charlie, Flora Macdonald, Burns, Napoleon, etc.; the drawing room, with Chinese wallpaper and Raeburn's portrait (1809); the armoury; and the entrance hall. The dining room, in which Scott died, is not shown. Abbotsford is now owned by Colonel Walter Maxwell-Scott, Scott's great-great-grandson.

About 3½ M. to the S.E. of Melrose is ***Dryburgh Abbey** (O.W.; open 8-8 or dusk, Sun. from 1 p.m.; adm. 6*d.*, free on Sat. and Sun.), a Premonstratensian house founded by Hugh de Morville (p. 547) in 1150. The picturesque and extensive ruins date from the 12-15th cent. and include parts of the church, chapter-house, refectory, cloisters, and other domestic buildings. Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832), his wife, his son, and his son-in-law and biographer John Gibson Lockhart (1794-1854) are interred in St. Mary's Aisle.

The abbey may be reached from Melrose by motorbus, but the pleasantest way to make this excursion is to walk, drive, or take the train to *St. Boswells* (p. 546), proceed from the station to the (1 M.) foot-bridge over the Tweed and the (½ M.) abbey, and return to Melrose via *Bemersyde* (6 M.). Both routes afford charming views, the most extensive being that from Bemersyde Hill. Bemersyde has belonged to the family of Haig for nearly eight centuries, and in 1921 the estate, including the mansion-house and an ancient peel-tower, was purchased by public subscription and presented to Field-Marshal Earl Haig. Between Bemersyde and Dryburgh is a huge statue (1814) of William Wallace.

375¼ M. **Galashiels** (Royal, 28 R., Douglas, 40 R., at both R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), in *Selkirkshire*, is a busy town of 12,946 inhab., noted for its tweeds and tartans.

A branch runs viâ (2¾ M.) *Abbotsford Ferry*, the nearest station to Abbotsford (1 M.; p. 548), to (6¼ M.) **Selkirk** (County, 9 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Station, R. & B. 8*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Fleece, 6 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.), a royal burgh and county town of 5775 inhab., on the *Ettrick*, once famous for its 'souters' (shoemakers), and now manufacturing tweed. It has statues of Sir Walter Scott, who acted as sheriff here for thirty-two years, and Mungo Park (1771-1806), the African explorer, a Flodden memorial, and a war memorial by Sir Robert Lorimer. Selkirkshire was formerly known as *Ettrick Forest*, and the pathetic song 'The Flowers of the Forest' refers to the losses of the Selkirk contingent at Flodden. — Conveyances (mail-cars and carriers; motor-coaches in summer) ply from Selkirk through the lovely valley of the *Yarrow*, which joins the Ettrick above the town, to ***St. Mary's Loch**. On the way we pass (2 M.) *Philiphaugh*, where Leslie and the Covenanters defeated Montrose in 1645; *Bowhill*, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, and the ruined *Newark Castle* (the opening scene of the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'; both on the opposite bank); (4 M.) *Broadmeadows House* (unlicensed; R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 13*s*. 6*d*.); (9 M.) *Yarrow Church*, built in 1640; the (12½ M.) *Gordon Arms Hotel* (R. & B. 6*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.), at the junction of the road from Innerleithen (10 M.; see below); (14½ M.) *Dryhope Tower* (to the right), near the beginning of the loch; and (16½ M.) the *Rodono Hotel* (P. from 15*s*.), on the bank of the loch, which is 3 M. long and 1 M. wide. The usual goal of the excursion is *Tibbie Shiel's Inn* (or St. Mary's Hotel, P. from 15*s*.), 1 M. farther on, near which is a monument to James Hogg (1770-1835), the poet, who is known as the 'Ettrick Shepherd' and is buried in Ettrick churchyard (5 M. to the S.). Conveyances run also from Selkirk to (21 M.) Tibbie Shiel's and (22 M.) the Rodono Hotel by the valley of the *Ettrick* and the *Tushielaw Burn*. From Tibbie Shiel's the excursion may be continued through *Moffat Dale*, passing (5 M.) the waterfall called the **Grey Mare's Tail* (200 ft. high), to Moffat (14 M.; p. 553).

From Galashiels to Peebles, 18½ M., L. & N.E.R. in ¾ hr. (3*s*. 9*d*., 2*s*. 3*d*.). — 3¼ M. *Clovenfords* (hotel, R. & B. 7*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*), above the junction of the *Gala* and Tweed, with noted vineries. On the other side of the Tweed is *Ashiestiel*, Scott's residence in 1804-12, where most of 'Marmion' and the 'Lay' and the first chapters of 'Waverley' were written. — Beyond (6¼ M.) *Thornielee* we enter *Peeblesshire* and pass the ruined *Elibank Tower*, on the left. — 12 M. **Innerleithen** (Traquair Arms, 16 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. from 12*s*. 6*d*.), a small spa with mineral springs, a pump room, etc., is the original of 'St. Ronan's Well'. About 1 M. to the S. is *Traquair*, said to be the oldest house in Scotland (12th cent.) and identified with the Tullyveolan of 'Waverley'. — 18½ M. **Peebles** (*Hydro, 250 beds, R. & B. from 9*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; County, 11 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Tontine, T.H., 15 R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), a royal burgh and county town with 5537 inhab., is prettily situated on the Tweed. The saying 'Peebles for pleasure' is said to have originated as a sarcasm. Near the L. & N.E.R. station is the ruined Cross Kirk (O.W.), built by Alexander III. in 1261. Peebles was the native place of William (1800-83) and Robert (1802-71) Chambers, publishers of Chambers's Encyclopædia, whose name is commemorated in the Chambers Institution, presented to the town by the elder brother. Part of it belongs to the old mansion of the Queensberry family and dates from the 16th century. The Cross Keys (17th cent.) is believed to be the prototype of Meg Dod's Cleikum Inn in 'St. Ronan's Well'. About 1 M. to the W. is *Neidpath Castle*, finely situated on the Tweed (*View; week-days, 6*d*.). About 3½ M. farther on, on the S. side of the Tweed, near the farm of *Woodhouse*, is the *Black Dwarf's Cottage*,

visited by Scott in 1797. Many other pleasant excursions may be made from Peebles, and the streams afford good fishing. — From Peebles we may go on to (27 M.) Edinburgh by train viâ (10 M.) *Leadburn* and (19 M.) *Eskbank* (see below). From Peebles (L.M. & S.R. station, on the S. side of the river) to Symington, see p. 553.

The train ascends the valley of the Gala and enters the county of *Midlothian* or *Edinburgh*. — From (386¼ M.) *Fountainhall* a branch runs to (10½ M.) *Lauder*, in *Berwickshire*, a royal burgh of 759 inhab., where Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus ('Bell the Cat'), seized and hanged Cochrane, favourite of James III., in 1482. Near Lauder is *Thirlstane Castle* (1672), seat of the Earl of Lauderdale (no adm.). — Beyond (392¾ M.) *Tynehead* we pass the ruins of *Crichton Castle* (15th cent.; O.W.) on the right and *Borthwick Castle* (1430; with a room occupied by Queen Mary and Bothwell) on the left. — 396¾ M. *Gorebridge*. To the left are *Dalhousie Castle* (12th cent.; much altered) and *Cockpen*. — 400¾ M. *Eskbank*, station for Dalkeith (p. 572). Arthur's Seat (p. 567) comes into sight on the left. — 405¾ M. **Portobello** (Royal, R. & B. 7*s*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., P. from 12*s*.), the plebeian seaside resort of Edinburgh, in which it is now included, has extensive sands, a pier, marine gardens, etc. Adjacent is *Joppa*. — We skirt the base of the Calton Hill (p. 567) and enter the Waverley Station at (408¾ M.) *Edinburgh* (R. 76).

B. The East Coast Route viâ Berwick and Dunbar.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. from King's Cross to *Edinburgh* (Waverley), 393 M. in 8¼-9¾ hrs. (81*s*. 8*d*., 49*s*.). Both the 'Flying Scotsman' and a Pullman car express (viâ Leeds and Harrogate, comp. p. 429; daily, except Sun.; extra fares 12*s*., 7*s*.) take 8¼ hrs.

From London to (335½ M.) *Berwick*, see R. 53. — The line skirts the coast, enters *Berwickshire* and Scotland, and turns inland at (341 M.) *Burnmouth*, a fishing village, whence a branch-line diverges for (3 M.) *Eyemouth*, a fishing town with 2570 inhabitants. — 342¾ M. *Ayton*. — 346¾ M. *Reston*, junction for Duns and St. Boswells (see p. 547).

Near the coast, 3½ M. to the N.E. of Reston (motorbus), is the village of *Coldingham*. The chancel (in the Transitional style, 1098) of the Benedictine priory-church has been restored for use as the parish church. From Coldingham we may proceed N. to (2½ M.) **St. Abb's Head*, a rocky promontory 310 ft. above the sea, with a lighthouse and a ruined church (14th cent.). — About 3½ M. farther up the coast are the ruins of **East Castle*, perched upon a precipitous cliff that has been identified with Wolf's Crag of the 'Bride of Lammermoor'.

The train now follows the course of the *Eye*. — Beyond (356½ M.) *Cockburnspath* (pron. 'co-path') we again reach the sea, and enter the county of *East Lothian* or *Haddingtonshire*. In the grounds of *Dunglass*, 1 M. to the N.W., are the ruins of a beautiful church (O.W.; permission necessary) dating from 1450. — 359¼ M. *Innerwick*. Farther on we cross the *Broxburn*, where Cromwell defeated the Scots under Leslie at the battle of Dunbar (1650).

363¾ M. **Dunbar** (Roxburgh Marine, 55 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Bellevue, 60 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; Royal, Bayswell, at both P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), a royal burgh of 3839 inhab., is a fishing port and summer resort with good golf-links. The remains of the castle stand on a crag above the harbour. — Beyond Dunbar we have a view of the Bass Rock, North Berwick Law, and the Isle of May (p. 609). — 369½ M. *East Linton.*

About 3 M. to the N.E. is *Tyninghame* (Earl of Haddington), and 2½ M. to the S. is *Whittingehame* (Earl of Balfour). *Hailes Castle* (O.W.), 1½ M. to the W. of the station, was occupied by Queen Mary and Bothwell, and George Wishart was confined here in 1546. Near it rises the isolated *Traprain Law* (724 ft.), where the Traprain Treasure (p. 570) was found in 1919, with the remains of a walled town of the early iron age.

375¼ M. *Drem* is the junction for (4¾ M.) **North Berwick** (*Marine, R. & B. 14*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 25*s.*; Royal, at the station, 50 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 21*s.*; Dalrymple Arms, 14 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Imperial, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*; Seabank; Redcroft, private; Tantallon Hall, at the East Links, P. from 10*s.*), a royal burgh and highly fashionable seaside resort, with 4524 inhab. and famous golf-links. It has a sandy beach, interspersed with rocks, and off the coast are several rocky islands. At the back rises *North Berwick Law* (612 ft.; view). In a field on the S. of the station are the scanty ruins of a Cistercian monastery (1216).

Motorbuses ply to Edinburgh via (2 M.) *Dirleton* (Castle Hotel) and Gullane (p. 552). Dirleton, one of the prettiest of Scottish villages, has a ruined castle (O.W.; open 8-5, Sun. 2-5; adm. 6*d.*); Archerfield Wood, close by, is identified with Graden Sea Wood in Stevenson's 'Pavilion on the Links'. — To the E. (2½ M.) is *Canty Bay*, starting-point for a visit to the Bass Rock, which lies 1½ M. from the shore (difficult landing). The ***Bass Rock**, rising abruptly from the sea to a height of 320 ft., is the breeding-place of the solan goose and other sea-birds. On it are a lighthouse and the ruins of a castle, formerly used for the confinement of English prisoners and Covenanters. — On the coast, ½ M. beyond Canty Bay, are the ruins of ***Tantallon Castle** (O.W.; open 10-5, Sun. 11-5; adm. 6*d.*), a stronghold of the Douglases, dating from 1360 and described in 'Marmion'. *Whitekirk*, 3 M. to the S., has a fine old church.

379¾ M. *Longniddry* is the junction for (4¼ M.) *Haddington* (George, R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 9*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*), the county town of East Lothian, a royal burgh with 4053 inhab. and a grain-market, situated on the *Tyne*. Nungate Bridge dates from the 15th century. The Knox Institute (1879), a school for boys and girls, commemorates the birth of John Knox (1505-72) in the suburb of Giffordgate. The old parish church of *St. Mary's (O.W.) has a ruined choir (the 'Lamp of the Lothians') and transepts. Mrs. Carlyle (Jane Welsh; 1801-66), another native of Haddington, is buried in the graveyard. John Witherspoon (1723-94), president of Princeton College, was born near Haddington. At *Gifford*, 5 M. to the S., is *Yester House*, seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, with a ruined castle.

Another branch-line runs from Longniddry to (3 M.) *Aberlady* and (6 M.) **Gullane** (*Marine, 45 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Bisset's, 25 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 20*s.*), with a number of excellent golf-links, including *Muirfield*, the course of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers.

382 M. *Seton Mains Halt* (pron. 'seeton'). The remains of *Seton* church, with good tracery, date from the 14th century. — Just short of (383 1/2 M.) *Prestonpans* we pass (r.) the scene of Prince Charles's victory over Sir John Cope in 1745. Prestonpans is the station for the fishing village of *Cockenzie*. — We enter the county of *Midlothian* and pass (l.) the site of the battle of *Pinkie*, where the Protector Somerset defeated the Scots in 1547. Farther S. rises *Carberry Hill*, where Mary Queen of Scots surrendered to the rebel lords in 1567. — 386 1/2 M. *Inveresk*. — 388 1/4 M. *New Hailes*.

New Hailes is the junction for (1 1/4 M.) **Musselburgh**, a seaport with 17,110 inhab., frequented by Edinburgh golfers. The picturesque Tolbooth is a 16th cent. building with a market-cross in front. *Loretto School*, a public school for boys, was founded in 1830. To the W. is the fishing village of *Fisherrow*.

390 M. *Portobello*, and thence to Edinburgh, see p. 550.

C. The West Coast Route viâ Carlisle and Carstairs.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Euston to *Edinburgh* (Princes St.), 400 M. in 8 1/4-11 1/4 hrs. (81*s.* 8*d.*, 49*s.*).

From London to (299 M.) *Carlisle*, see R. 50a. — Near (305 M.) *Floriston* we cross the *Esk* and enter the 'Debatable Ground', which extends hence to the *Sark*, the boundary between England and Scotland (Dumfriesshire). View to the left of the *Solway Firth*. At certain seasons the incoming tide here forms a bore 3-4 ft. high. — At (307 1/2 M.) *Gretna* the government established during the war, at a cost of over 9,000,000*l.*, a group of munition factories, covering an area 10 M. long and 1-2 M. wide. The licensed houses of the district are managed by the state (comp. p. 399). From 1754 to 1856 *Gretna Green* was celebrated for its marriage of runaway couples from beyond the Border, the ceremony being usually performed by an innkeeper or the blacksmith, whose shop is still extant. — 312 M. *Kirkpatrick*. — 315 1/2 M. *Kirtlebridge*, junction for Annan (5 1/2 M.; p. 554). At *Kirkconnell*, 2 1/2 M. to the N., are the graves of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnell Lee' and her lover Adam Fleming (O.W.; open free 10-4 or 7, Fri. always 10-4). — 319 M. *Ecclefechan* (hotel, 7 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*) contains the birth-house of Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881; tablet; weekdays, 10-dusk; adm. 1*s.*, Sat. 6*d.*) and his grave (at the further end of the churchyard, one of three tombs within an iron railing). About 3 M. to the N. is the hill of **Birrenswark* or *Burnswark* (920 ft.; view), with four Roman camps in close proximity to an apparently non-Roman settlement. This was possibly the site of the battle of *Brunanburh*, where Athelstan defeated the Scots and Danes in 937.

— From (324¾ M.) *Lockerbie* (rfmts.; King's Arms, 13 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Blue Bell) a branch runs W. to Dumfries (14¾ M.; p. 554) viâ (4¼ M.) *Lochmaben* (King's Arms, 8 R., L. 2*s*. 6*d*.), a royal burgh of 989 inhabitants. Lochmaben contains a statue of Robert Bruce, who owned the castle (13th cent.; now a shapeless ruin) on the bank of the Castle Loch, 1 M. to the S. The vendace, a small and delicate fish, is found in this loch.

338¾ M. *Beattock* (rfmts.) is the junction for (2 M.) **Moffat** (Buccleuch Arms, 20 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 15*s*. 6*d*.; Annandale Arms, 20 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Moffat House, private, 15 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; Star, P. 10*s*. 6*d*.; Caver's, temperance), an important spa with 2426 inhab., on the *Annan*, and a good fishing centre. Motorbuses ply to the mineral well (625 ft.), a sulphur spring 1¼ M. to the N. and 300 ft. above it, and to the golf-course, 1 M. to the S.

The environs are pretty, the most popular excursions being those to (1 M.) *Gallow Hill* (831 ft.), the wooded height to the N.; *Hartfell Spa* (chalybeate), 4½ M. to the N.; the *Deil's Beef Tub* (described in 'Redgauntlet'), 5 M. to the N.; *Beld Craig*, a wooded glen with a 'linn' or waterfall, 3½ M. to the S.E.; the (1½ M.) *Meeting of the Waters* (the Annan, the Moffat, and the Evan); *Garple Linn*, 3 M. to the S.; *Lochwood Oaks*, with a ruined tower, 6 M. to the S.E.; and *Raehills*, a glen 8 M. to the S. — Motorbuses ply to the *Grey Mare's Tail* and *St. Mary's Loch* (see p. 549), to *Dumfries*, etc.

We climb a steep gradient to Beattock Summit (1014 ft.), enter *Lanarkshire*, and descend into *Clydesdale*. The infant *Clyde* is crossed at (351¾ M.) *Elvanfoot*, whence a branch runs S.W. to (5¾ M.) *Leadhills* and (7¼ M.) *Wanlockhead*, the highest villages in Scotland (1350-1400 ft.), with lead and silver mines. Leadhills was the birthplace of Allan Ramsay (1686-1758), the poet. — 354¼ M. *Crawford* (Crawford, 17 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Murray House, unlicensed, 38 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.). — 357 M. *Abington* (hotel, 8 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.). — 365¾ M. *Symington* (Tinto, 30 beds, R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*., P. from 18*s*.) is the station for *Tinto Hill* (2335 ft.; view) and a junction for (3½ M.) *Biggar* (Station, R. & B. 8*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.) and Peebles (19 M.; p. 549).

At (372½ M.) **Carstairs** (rfmts.) the railway forks, the W. branch going on to Glasgow (see R. 74 b), and the E. branch to Edinburgh. From Carstairs to Lanark and Ayr, see p. 585.

374¼ M. *Carnwath*. — Beyond (378½ M.) *Auchengray* the train skirts the N. slopes of the Pentland Hills (p. 572) and enters *Midlothian*. — To the right, at (381½ M.) *Cobbinshaw*, is a large reservoir (870 ft.). — At (389¾ M.) *Midcalder* we join the line from Glasgow to Edinburgh viâ Holytown (R. 77b). Shale-oil mines and refineries abound. — 394½ M. *Currie Hill;* 397¾ M. *Slateford;* 398¾ M. *Merchiston* (comp. p. 569).

400 M. *Edinburgh* (Princes St.), see R. 76.

74. From London to Glasgow.

Road. *A.* Viâ Carlisle and Hamilton (A 6 to Carlisle, then A 74), 393 M. — From London viâ (298½ M.) **Carlisle** to (337 M.) *Beattock*, see pp. 545, 546. — 347½ M. *Beattock Summit* (p. 553); 353 M. *Crawford* (p. 553); 356 M. *Abington* (p. 553); 370½ M. *Lesmahagow;* 378½ M. *Larkhall;* 382 M. **Hamilton** (p. 580); 384½ M. *Bothwell* (p. 581); 381 M. *Uddingston* (p. 575). — We enter (393 M.) *Glasgow* (p. 575) by Gallowgate (Pl. H, 5).

B. Viâ Carlisle and Dumfries (A 6 to Carlisle, A 75 to Dumfries, A 76 to Kilmarnock, then A 77), 411¾ M. — From London viâ (298½ M.) **Carlisle** to (308 M.) *Gretna Green*, see p. 545. — 315¾ M. *Annan* (see below); 322 M. *Carruthers town;* 332 M. **Dumfries** (see below); 346½ M. *Thornhill* (p. 555); 358½ M. *Sanquhar* (p. 556); 375¼ M. *Cumnock* (p. 556; l. for Ayr. p. 584); 377 M. *Auchinleck* (p. 556); 382 M. *Mauchline* (p. 556); 390¾ M. *Kilmarnock*, and thence to Glasgow, see p. 583.

A. Viâ Carlisle and Dumfries.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from St. Pancras to *Glasgow* (St. Enoch), 426 M. in 9¼-11¼ hrs. (82*s.* 6*d.*, 49*s.* 6*d.*).

From London to (310½ M.) *Carlisle*, see R. 50b. — 320 M. *Gretna Green* (p. 552). — 328 M. *Annan* (Queensberry Arms, 9 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Central, at the station, 14 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*), a royal burgh of 3928 inhab., was the birthplace of Edward Irving (1792-1834), founder of the Irvingite or Catholic Apostolic Church, to whom a statue has been erected. A line (disused) runs S. from Annan, crossing the Solway by a viaduct 1940 yds. long, to join the Carlisle and Silloth railway (p. 400). To Kirtlebridge, see p. 552. — 331½ M. *Cummertrees* (Powfoot Golf, 15 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*), with good golf-links. — 335 M. *Ruthwell.* In the church (key at the manse), 1¾ M. to the S., is a *Runic Cross (O.W.), a companion-piece to that at Bewcastle (p. 460) and generally considered to date from the end of the 7th cent., though some authorities refer it to the 11th or 12th.

343½ M. **Dumfries** (rfmts.; *Station, owned by the L.M. & S.R., 31 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; County, with a room in which Prince Charles held a reception in 1745, 31 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; King's Arms, 35 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Waverley, near the station, 18 R., R. & B. 8*s.*), a royal burgh and county town, with 15,778 inhab., is situated on the *Nith.* Close to the Greyfriars Church (1866), which occupies the site of the castle of the Maxwells, lay the Greyfriars convent, in the church of which Bruce slew the 'Red Comyn' in 1306. In front is a Burns monument (1882). Burns came to Dumfries in 1791, taking rooms at 11 Bank St. The house (adm. 3*d.*; closed on Sun.) in which he lived from 1793 till his death here in 1796 is in Millhole Brae (now Burns St., a lane leading out of St. Michael St.), next to the industrial school, on which are a bust and an inscription. His grave in the churchyard of St. Michael's, close by, is covered by a domed mausoleum which contains

the remains also of his wife and his three sons (key at Burns's house; adm. 3*d.*). Both the Globe Inn and the 'Hole in the Wall' (High St.), his favourite resorts ('howffs'), contain relics of the poet and lines cut by him with a diamond on the windows. The old town-buildings (1707), with a tower, are known as the Mid steeple. St. Andrew's, in Shakespeare St., is the pro-cathedral of the Rom. Cath. diocese of Galloway. The Old Bridge (15th cent.; for foot passengers only) and two other bridges connect the town with the suburb of *Maxwelltown*, which has an observatory and museum (Burns relics; adm. 6*d.*, Sat. 3*d.*).

We follow the road N. from Maxwelltown (or the longer footpath by the river) to reach (1½ M.) **Lincluden Abbey** (O.W.; open daily, including Sun.; apply to the caretaker, 3*d.*), founded c. 1164 as a priory of Benedictine nuns but transformed into a collegiate church late in the 14th century. The chancel, with the tomb of Margaret (d. 1440), daughter of Robert III., and the sacristy doorway are the finest parts of the present remains (14-15th cent.). — On the estuary of the Nith, 4½ M. to the S. of Dumfries (motorbus hourly), is *Glencaple*, the Portanferry of 'Guy Mannering'; on the way to it, at Castledykes, we pass the earthworks of the royal castle of Dumfries. Some 3 M. farther, on the Solway, is ***Caerlaverock Castle** (daily, including Sun., 6*d.*), an ancient stronghold of the Maxwells (Earls of Nithsdale), dating in its present form mainly from the 15th century. It is triangular in ground-plan, with round towers at the corners and a double moat, and is described in 'Guy Mannering' under the name of Ellangowan. Caerlaverock churchyard, 2 M. to the N., contains the grave of 'Old Mortality' (Robert Paterson, d. 1801). — Another charming excursion (motorbus thrice daily) may be taken to (7½ M.) ***New** or **Sweetheart Abbey**, to the W. of the Nith estuary. The abbey, now in ruins (O.W.; key at a cottage close by), was founded in 1275 by Dervorguilla (p. 219), and derives its name from the fact that she had the heart of her husband John Baliol (d. 1269) buried here in her own tomb. This excursion may be combined with the preceding by crossing the ferry from (2½ M.) Woodside to Glencaple. From New Abbey walkers may go on to (3½ M.) the top of *Criffel* (1866 ft.; *View). — *Kirkbean*, 5 M. to the S. of New Abbey (motorbus), was the birthplace of Admiral Paul Jones (1747-92).

From Dumfries to Moniaive, 18 M., L.M. & S.R. in 1 hr. (3*s.* 7*d.*, 2*s.* 2*d.*; also motorbuses). — 5 M. *Irongray* churchyard contains the grave of Helen Walker (d. 1791), the original of 'Jeanie Deans', with an inscription by Scott. About ⅓ M. to the N.W. is a Covenanters' monument. — At (11 M.) *Dunscore* a modern monument marks the grave of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag (d. 1733), the original of 'Sir Robert Redgauntlet' in Scott's novel. About 5 M. to the W. lies *Craigenputtock*, the lonely moorland farmhouse in which Carlyle lived for six years (1828-34) and wrote 'Sartor Resartus', and where he was visited by Emerson and Jeffrey. — 18 M. *Moniaive* (Craigdarroch Arms), 7 M. to the S.W. of Thornhill (see below).

Motorbuses ply also from Dumfries to *Castle Douglas, Lockerbie, Sanquhar, Moffat, Carlisle*, etc.

From Dumfries to *Lockerbie*, see p. 553; to *Stranraer*, see R. 75.

Soon after leaving Dumfries we have a view of Lincluden Abbey. On the left, 4 M. farther on, is the white farmhouse of *Ellisland* (now national property), where Burns lived from 1788 to 1791 and wrote 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'Tam o' Shanter'. — 358 M. *Thornhill* (Buccleuch & Queensberry, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*) contains a monument to Joseph Thomson (1858-94), the African explorer, born

here. *Drumlanrig Castle*, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, designed by Colin Campbell (d. 1729), is $3^1/_2$ M. to the N.W., and *Crichope Linn* is 3 M. to the E. — Railway and road now thread the gorge of the Nith. — $369^3/_4$ M. *Sanquhar*, a royal burgh of 1700 inhab., with a ruined castle. A monument marks the site of the cross to which the 'Sanquhar Declarations' were affixed by the Covenanters Richard Cameron, in 1680, and James Renwick, in 1685. — We enter *Ayrshire*. — $380^1/_2$ M. *New Cumnock*. — At ($385^3/_4$ M.) *Old Cumnock* (Dumfries Arms, 15 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.) we cross the line from Ayr to Lanark (p. 585) and then a lofty viaduct over the *Lugar*, a stream celebrated by Burns. — $387^3/_4$ M. *Auchinleck*. About 3 M. to the W. of the station is *Auchinleck House*, inherited in 1782 by James Boswell (1740-95), Dr. Johnson's biographer, who was born there and is buried in the family mausoleum in Auchinleck churchyard. — $392^1/_4$ M. *Mauchline* (Loudon Arms, P. from 10*s*. 6*d*.) is the junction of another line to Ayr ($11^1/_2$ M.; p. 584). Burns spent several of the most important years of his life here (1786-88) and at the farm of *Mossgiel* (1784-86), $1^1/_2$ M. to the N. Burns's house at Mauchline (tablet; adm. 2*d*.), 'Poosie Nansie's', his favourite 'howff', and Gavin Hamilton's house, where he was married to Jean Armour in 1788, are all close to the church. On the Kilmarnock road is a Burns memorial tower (adm. 2*d*.). The 'Braes of Ballochmyle' are $1^1/_2$ M. to the S.E.

$401^3/_4$ M. **Kilmarnock** (rfmts.; Brodie's Station, R. & B. from 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.) is a manufacturing town of 35,756 inhabitants. In the park is a Burns memorial tower (1879; view; adm. 2*d*.), with a statue of the poet by W. G. Stevenson and the M^{c}Kie Burnsiana Library (MSS. of several of the poet's best-known poems, all the editions of his works hitherto published, relics, pictures, etc.). The first edition of Burns's poems issued from John Wilson's press at Kilmarnock in 1786. Branch-lines run hence to Ayr ($15^1/_2$ M.; p. 584) viâ Troon (9 M.; p. 584), to Irvine (8 M.; p. 584), to Dalry (see p. 583), and viâ (9 M.) *Darvel* to (20 M.) *Strathaven* (Buck's Head, 5 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.).

404 M. *Kilmaurs*. About $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. is *Rowallan Castle*. — $407^1/_4$ M. *Stewarton*. We enter *Renfrewshire*. — $418^3/_4$ M. *Barrhead*, a manufacturing town with 11,466 inhabitants. — 426 M. *Glasgow* (St. Enoch), see p. 575.

B. Viâ Carlisle and Carstairs.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Euston to *Glasgow* (Central), $401^1/_4$ M. in $8^1/_4$-$11^1/_3$ hrs. (82*s*. 6*d*., 49*s*. 6*d*.).

From London to (299 M.) *Carlisle*, see R. 50a. Thence to ($372^1/_2$ M.) *Carstairs*, see R. 73c. — Our train traverses the Lanarkshire coalfield. — 381 M. *Carluke*. — 383 M. *Law Junction*. Some of the Glasgow trains run hence viâ Holytown (p. 574). The trains for

the N. (Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, etc.) diverge either here or at Motherwell. — 386½ M. *Motherwell*, a manufacturing town of 68,869 inhab., is the junction for Hamilton (3¼ M.; p. 580). Carfin is 2 M. to the N.E. (p. 574; motorbus). — 392¾ M. *Uddingston* (p. 575). — 397¼ M. *Rutherglen* (pron. 'ruglen'), with 24,744 inhab., is the oldest royal burgh in Scotland, founded by David I. in 1126. — 401¼ M. *Glasgow* (Central), see p. 575.

C. Viâ Berwick and Edinburgh.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. from King's Cross to *Glasgow* (Queen St.), 440¼ M. in 9½-11½ hrs. (82*s.* 6*d.*, 49*s.* 6*d.*).

From London to (335½ M.) *Berwick*, see R. 53. — Thence to (393 M.) *Edinburgh*, see R. 73 b. — Thence to (440¼ M.) *Glasgow* viâ Linlithgow, see R. 77a.

75. From Dumfries to Stranraer.

Railway. L.M. & S.R., 73½ M. in 2¼ hrs. (15*s.* 2*d.*, 9*s.* 1*d.*). Through-carriage and sleeping car from Euston (405½ M. in 10¾ hrs.; 68*s.* 9*d.*, 41*s.* 3*d.*), in connection with the mail-steamer to Larne.

Road (A 75), 76¾ M. — 9¼ M. *Crocketford;* 19 M. *Castle Douglas* (see below); 25 M. *Tarff* (l. for Kirkcudbright); 33 M. *Gatehouse of Fleet* (p. 558); 45 M. *Creetown* (p. 558); 51¼ M. *Newton Stewart* (p. 558; l. for Wigtown); 66¾ M. *Glenluce* (p. 558); 73¾ M. *Castle Kennedy* (p. 558); 76¾ M. *Stranraer* (p. 558).

Dumfries, see p. 554. — The Stranraer line crosses the Nith and enters the county or 'stewartry' of *Kirkcudbright.* — 14½ M. *Dalbeattie* (Commercial, 6 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), a pleasant town of 3462 inhab., with granite quarries. — 19¾ M. **Castle Douglas** (*Douglas Arms, 22 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), with 2801 inhab., on the N. side of *Carlingwark Loch*, is the chief town of *Galloway*, which consists of the counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown and is noted for its dairy farms.

Excursions may be made to *Threave Castle* (O.W.; adm. 6*d.*), a 14th cent. stronghold of the Black Douglas, on an island in the Dee, 2½ M. to the W.; and to the round tower of *Orchardton*, 5 M. to the S.E. (O.W.; apply to the caretaker).

A branch runs S. to (10¼ M.) **Kirkcudbright** (i.e. church of St. Cuthbert; pron. 'kircoobry'; Royal, 30 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*), a royal burgh and county town of 2101 inhab., at the head of the estuary of the *Dee*, with a ruined castle of the M'Clellans (O.W.; week-days 10-4 or 7, 3*d.*). About ½ M. to the S. is *St. Mary's Isle*, now a peninsula, with a heronry; the house here (at that time the seat of the Earl of Selkirk) was raided by Paul Jones in 1778. About 6 M. to the S.E. is **Dundrennan Abbey* (O.W.; 8-8 or dusk, closed on Sun. 10-3; adm. 6*d.*), founded for Cistercians in 1142. Motorbus twice daily from Kirkcudbright to Gatehouse of Fleet (8½ M.; p. 558).

26½ M. *Parton*, at the foot of *Loch Ken.* — The line now passes through desolate and rugged scenery. — 28½ M. *New Galloway* (Cross Keys, R. & B. 9*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a royal burgh of

348 inhab., 5 M. to the N.W. of the station, is reached by motorbus, which goes on to (3 M.) *Dalry* (Lochinvar, 18 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), an angling resort. Another motor (daily in summer) runs from New Galloway viâ Dalry and (12 M.) *Carsphairn* (Salutation, 3 beds) to Dalmellington (p. 585; 22 M.). — 38½ M. *Gatehouse of Fleet* (Murray Arms, 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Angel, 10 beds, R. & B. 7*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; Anwoth, R. & B. 7*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.*), 6 M. to the S.E. (motorbus twice daily), is a prettily situated little town. About 1 M. to the W. lies *Anwoth*, of which Samuel Rutherford (1600-61; monument close by), the divine, was minister. On the road between Gatehouse and Creetown (12 M.; see below) are *Cardoness Castle* (O.W.; 15th cent.), *Barholm Tower*, and *Carsluith Castle* (O.W.). — 43¼ M. *Creetown* (Ellangowan, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), on the E. shore of *Wigtown Bay*. We cross the *Cree* into *Wigtownshire*.

49½ M. **Newton Stewart** or *Newtownstewart* (rfmts.; Crown, 15 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Galloway Arms, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Creebridge House, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), with 1831 inhab., prettily situated on the Cree.

An excursion should be made to **Loch Trool*, 13 M. to the N., situated at the foot of *Merrick* (2764 ft.), the highest mountain in S. Scotland.

From Newton Stewart to Whithorn, 19¼ M., L.M. & S.R. in ¾-1¼ hr. (4*s.*, 2*s.* 5*d.*). — 7 M. **Wigtown** (Galloway Arms, R. & B. 6*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*) is a royal burgh and county town of 1299 inhab. on the W. bank of Wigtown Bay. At the entrance to the town is the martyrs' memorial, commemorating Margaret MacLachlan (aged 63) and Margaret Wilson (aged 18), two Covenanters who were tied to stakes on the beach and drowned by the rising tide of the Solway in 1685. They are buried in the parish churchyard. — From (11 M.) *Whauphill* a motorbus plies thrice daily to (6¼ M.) *Port William* (Monreith Arms, P. 11*s.*) on Luce Bay. In the park (open on Thurs.) of *Monreith* (Sir Herbert Maxwell) is the *White Loch of Myrton*, with the ruined castle of the M^cCullochs. — 15¼ M. *Millisle* is the station for (1 M.) *Garlieston* (inns). — 19¼ M. *Whithorn*, a royal burgh of 1033 inhab., has a ruined priory-church (12th cent.; O.W.; week-days 9-5 or 8, adm. 3*d.* to the museum), believed to occupy the site of the earliest Christian church in Scotland ('Candida Casa'), built by St. Ninian (d. 432), apostle of the S. Picts. At *Isle of Whithorn*, on the coast, 3¾ M. to the S.E. (omnibus daily in ½ hr.), is another ruined chapel of St. Ninian (O.W.); and 3 M. to the S.W. of Whithorn is *St. Ninian's Cave* (O.W.; permit required from H.M. Office of Works, 122 George St., Edinburgh), the walls of which are covered with small crosses.

Near (64¼ M.) *Glenluce* are the remains of *Luce Abbey*, founded in 1190. View across *Luce Bay*, which enjoys a remarkably genial climate, to the Mull of Galloway. — At (67½ M.) *Dunragit* we join the line from Glasgow (p. 585). — 70¼ M. *Castle Kennedy*, with *Lochinch Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Stair, and the ruins of Castle Kennedy. The *Grounds are noted for their conifers and their 'Dutch Garden'.

73½ M. **Stranraer** (King's Arms, 30 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 17*s.*; George, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*), a seaport of 6138 inhab., at the head of *Loch Ryan*,

the L.M. & S.R. mail-steamers from which afford the shortest sea-passage to Ireland (to Larne 2 hrs.).

Pleasant excursions may be made in the *Rhinns of Galloway*, the peninsula on which Stranraer lies. A motorbus plies twice daily, passing near (9 M.) the *Stones of Kirkmadrine* (O.W.; inscribed with the Chi-Rho monogram and reputed to be the oldest pillars of this class in Scotland), to (17½ M.) *Drummore* (hotel, R 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*), 5 M. beyond which is the *Mull of Galloway*, a rugged headland, the southernmost point of Scotland. — From Stranraer to *Ayr* and *Glasgow*, see R. 78.

The railway goes on to (7½ M.) *Portpatrick* (hotel, 65 beds, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.* 6*d.*).

76. Edinburgh.

Railway Stations. *Waverley* (Pl. E, 3, 4; rfmts.; the second largest station in Great Britain, covering 18 acres), of the L. & N.E.R., for trains to London (viâ Newcastle and York, or viâ Carlisle and Leeds), to Glasgow, and to the N. (viâ Forth Bridge) and E. of Scotland. — *Princes Street* (Pl. C, 4; rfmts.), of the L.M. & S.R., for trains to London viâ Carlisle and Crewe, to Liverpool and Manchester, to Glasgow and Greenock, and to the S. and S.W. of Scotland. — *Haymarket* (Pl. A, 5), a second station of the L. & N.E.R., where almost all the trains to and from the W. stop.

The **Suburban Railway** runs from *Leith* (p. 571; Central Station) to *Piershill*, *Portobello* (p. 550; reached also by a branch from Waverley Station), *Duddingston & Craigmillar* (pp. 567, 572), *Newington* (p. 571), *Blackford Hill* (p. 571), *Morningside Road*, *Craiglockhart*, *Gorgie*, *Haymarket*, *Waverley Station*, *Abbeyhill*, and Leith (Central). — Local trains run from Princes Street Station to *Dalry Road*, *Murrayfield* (p. 572), *Craigleith* (junction for *Davidson's Mains* and *Barnton*, p. 573), *Granton Road*, *Newhaven* (p. 571), and *Leith* (p. 571).

Hotels (crowded in Aug.). **Caledonian* (Pl. C, 4), owned by the L.M. & S.R., 199 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*; **North British* (Pl. E, 3), owned by the L. & N.E.R., 228 R. from 8*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.* Also in Princes St.: **Royal* (Pl. a; D, 3), 150 R. from 10*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; *George* (Pl. u; D, 3), 70 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Brown's County* (Pl. d; C, 4), R. 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 13*s.*; *Rutland* (Pl. m; C, 4), R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Imperial* (Pl. w; E, 3), 40 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* — More quietly situated: **Roxburghe* (Pl. n; C, 4), R. from 9*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; **Queen* (Pl. b; C, 3), R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.* — PRIVATE AND TEMPERANCE HOTELS. *Palace*, 1 Castle St. (Pl. C, 3, 4), corner of Princes St.; *Old Waverley* (Pl. q; E, 3), P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*, *New Waverley* (Pl. s; E, 3), under the same management; *Darling's Regent* (Pl. t; E, 3), R. & B. from 10*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; *Green's*, Walker St. (Pl. B, 4) and Eglinton Crescent (Pl. A, 5, 4), R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Cockburn* (Pl. r; E, 4), commercial, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *St. Andrew*, 10 St. Andrew St. (Pl. E, 3), R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; *Crown*, 20 Torphichen St. (Pl. B, 5), R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*; *Windsor*, 73 George St. (Pl. C, D, 3), R. & B. 7*s.*, L. 3*s.* — *Braid Hills* (comp. p. 571), ¾ M. beyond Morningside Road Station (see above; tramway), 24 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 21*s.*; *Barnton* (comp. p. 573), 18 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*

Restaurants at the North British, Caledonian, and other hotels. Also *Balmoral*, Princes St. (under construction); *Ferguson & Forrester*, 129 Princes St., L. or S. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Grand*, 3 St. Andrew St. (Pl. E, 3); *Georgian*, 37 George St. (Pl. C, D, 3).

Confectioners (luncheon and tea rooms). *MacVitties, Guest & Co.*, 136 Princes St., etc.; *Mackie's*, 108 Princes St.; *Crawford's*, 71 Princes St.; *Littlejohn*, 33 Leith St. (Pl. E, 3); *Ritchie*, 24 Princes St. Shortbread at all these; 'Edinburgh Rock' at *Alex. Ferguson*, 98 & 144 Princes St., Waverley Steps, Princes St. Station, etc.

Theatres. *Lyceum* (Pl. C, 5); *King's*, Leven St. (Pl. C, 6); *Theatre Royal* (Pl. E, 3); *Empire* (Pl. E, 5). — **Concerts** at the *Music Hall* (Pl. D, 3), *Usher Hall* (Pl. C, 5), *M'Ewan Hall* (Pl. E, 5), *Synod Hall* (Pl. C, 5), etc. — **Racecourse** at *Musselburgh* (p. 552).

Cabs. TAXICABS (1-4 pers.): First mile 1*s.* 6*d.*, then 2*d.* per $^1/_8$ M. Each package carried outside 2*d.* — HORSE CABS: For 1-4 pers., $1^1/_4$ M. 1*s.* 6*d.*, then 9*d.* per $^1/_2$ M. By time: 4*s.* for the first hour, then 1*s.* per $^1/_4$ hr.; drives in the environs 6*s.* for the first hour, then 1*s.* 6*d.* per $^1/_4$ hr. Luggage above 100 lb. 6*d.* extra. Fare and a half at night (12-7) for both taxis and horse-cabs.

Tramways. The central point is the Register House (Pl. E, 3), whence lines run to *Morningside* (Pl. C, 6), *Braid Hills* (p. 571), *Murrayfield* and *Corstorphine* (p. 572), *Leith* (p. 571), *Portobello* and *Joppa* (p. 550), *Port Seton*, etc. — A circular tour, starting from the Register House, may be made round the S. half of the city viâ the *North* and *South Bridges*, *Newington*, *Morningside (Churchill)*, *Lothian Road*, and *Princes Street*. Trams run also from Hanover St. (Princes St.; Pl. D, 4) to the *Botanic Gardens* (p. 571).

Motorbuses to *Corstorphine*, *Barnton*, *Queensferry*, *Linlithgow*, *Lasswade*, *Dalkeith*, *Musselburgh*, *Haddington*, etc. — **Motor Coaches** run from the Mound (Pl. D, 4) or St. Andrew Square (Pl. E, 3) to the *Forth Bridge*, *Rosslyn*, *Melrose*, *Abbotsford*, *North Berwick*, *Stirling*, the *Trossachs*, etc. Tours round the city are arranged.

General Post Office (Pl. E, 3; 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; always open for telegrams).

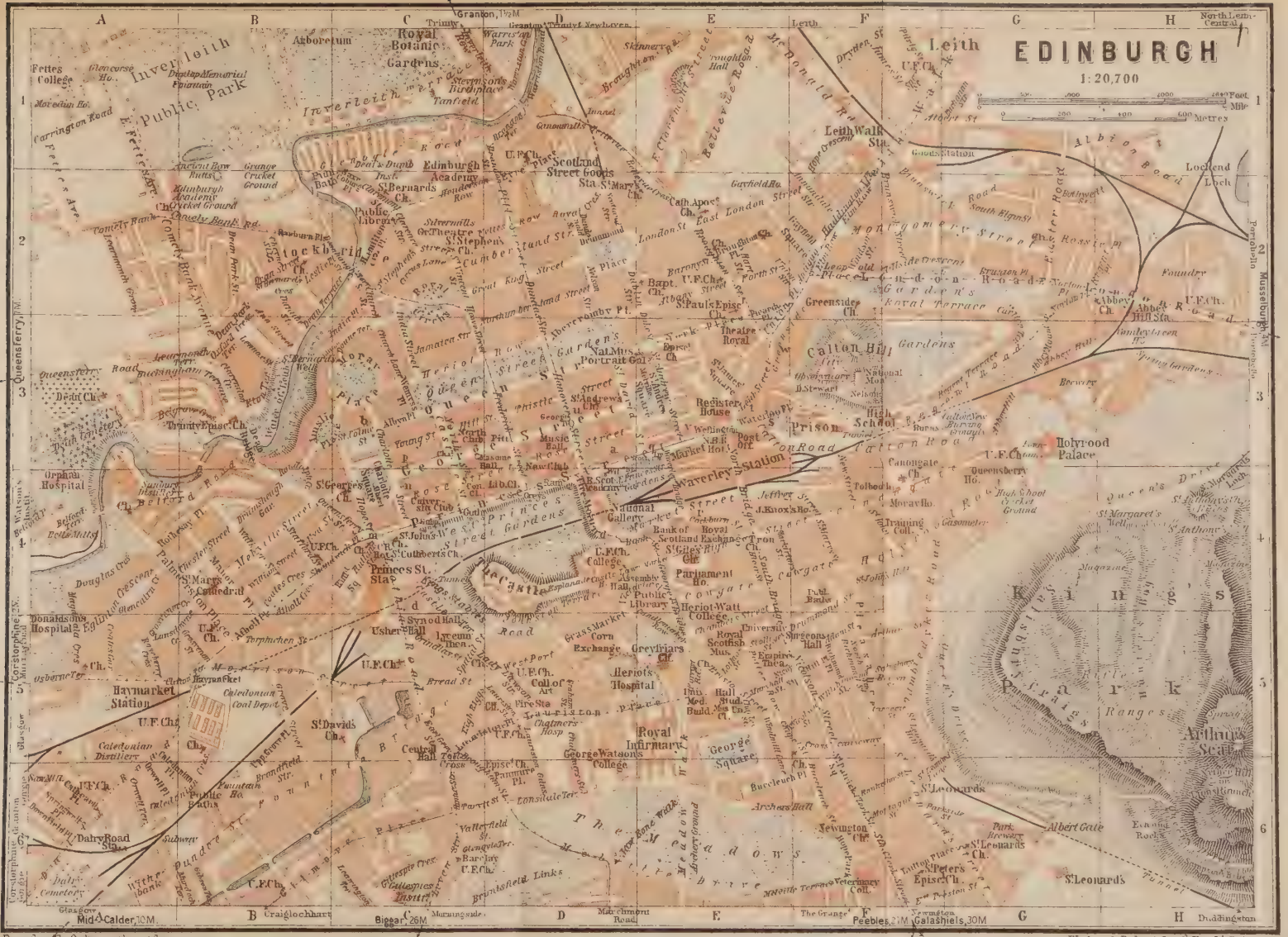
Steamers. From Leith (p. 571): London & Edinburgh Shipping Co. (15 Waterloo Place) to *London*, twice weekly in 36 hrs. (37*s.* 6*d.*, 27*s.* 6*d.*); General Steam Navigation Co. (30 George St.), once weekly (same fares); to *Amsterdam*, *Copenhagen*, and *Hamburg*, see pp. xv, xvi; to *Aberdeen*, *Wick*, *Thurso*, *Orkney*, and *Shetland*, see p. 641. Excursion-steamers ply in summer to the *Forth Bridge*, *Kirkcaldy*, and *Aberdour*, and yachts (from Hawes Pier) to *Inchcolm* (p. 609).

Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, 54 Princes St.; *American Express Co.*, 10 Frederick St. and Princes Street Station. — *Automobile Association*, 43 George St.

American Consulate, 71 George St. (Pl. C, D, 3).

Chief Sights. *Princes Street* (p. 561); *National Gallery* (p. 562); *Castle* (p. 563); *St. Giles's* (p. 564); *Royal Scottish Museum* (p. 568); *High Street* and *Canongate* (pp. 564, 566); *Holyrood* (p. 566); *Calton Hill* (p. 567; view); *National Museum of Antiquities* (p. 570); *Queen's Drive* (p. 567). These may all be visited in one long day, but to see Edinburgh to advantage at least two or three days are necessary.

Edinburgh (pron. 'éd'nboro'), the capital of Scotland, is most strikingly situated on a series of ridges and hollows, the centre of the city being 2 M. to the S. of the Firth of Forth (p. 571). Perhaps no fairer or more harmonious combination of art and nature is to be found among the cities of the world, and even the buildings of little or no beauty in themselves generally blend happily with the surrounding scenery. Since 1920 the limits of the royal burgh include Leith, Newhaven, Portobello, Colinton, Corstorphine, etc., with a total population of 420,281. Edinburgh is the seat of the administrative and judicial authorities of Scotland and the headquarters of the


EDINBURGH
1:20,700
Based on The Ordnance Survey by permission
Wagner & Debes' Geog. Estabt. Leipzig

Stations of the Edinburgh Suburban Ry
1. Gorgie
2. Craiglockhart
3. Morningside Rd
4. Blackford Hill
5. Newington
6. Duddingston & Craigmillar
F I F E
F I R T H O F F O R T H
M I D L O T H I A N
E D I N B U R G H
P E N T L A N D H I L L S
Dunfermline
Kinghorn
Burntisland
Inverkeithing
Inverkeithing Bay
Limekilns
Torryburn
Torry
Charlestown
Rosyth Dockyard
Inchcolm
Inchkeith
Long Craig
Craig Waugh
St Margarets Hope
North Queensferry
Queensferry
Dalmeny
Cramond
Cramond Island
Granton
LEITH
PORTOBELLO
Musselburgh
Linlithgow
Kirkliston
Corstorphine
Ratho
Currie
Juniper Green
Colinton
Slateford
Gilmerton
Dalkeith
Loanhead
Lasswade
Roslin
Penicuik
West Calder
East Calder
Kirknewton
Pumpherston
Uphall
Broxburn
Winchburgh
Bonnybridge
Falkirk
Grangemouth
Bo'ness
Carstairs Jun.
Lanark, 14M.
Lanark, 18M.
Biggar, 18M
Moffat, 43M
Peebles
Galashiels, 22M.
Melrose
Whitburn, 3M
Glasgow
Stirling
Lauder, 18M
1 : 191400

Scottish Command, and its university and schools are renowned. It is also a centre of the printing, publishing, bookselling, brewing, distilling, engineering, rubber (North British Rubber Co., Castle Mills), and chemical industries, and it adjoins the Midlothian coalfield. The climate of Edinburgh is bracing, and the bitterness of its E. winds, especially in spring, is notorious. The stranger is advised to begin his acquaintance with 'Auld Reekie' and 'the Modern Athens' by obtaining a general view of the city from the Castle (best), the top of the Scott Monument, or the Calton Hill.

The authentic history of Edinburgh begins about 617, when Edwin, King of Northumbria, established a fortress on the castle rock, round which sprang up the settlement of 'Edwin's Burgh'. In the 10th cent. the town came into the possession of the Scots (Celts), whose name for it was 'Dunedin' (i.e. hill of Edwin). The early history of the town is practically the history of the castle, which was a frequent object of contention between the Scots and the English; and it was not till the 15th cent. that Edinburgh became the capital of Scotland in place of Perth. The city then increased steadily in size and importance, but the work of ages was undone by its capture and sack by the English in 1545, though the castle made a successful resistance. The subsequent history of Edinburgh would be almost tantamount to a history of Scotland, but among the salient events may be named the struggle between Queen Mary and the Reformers (1555 et seq.); the defence of the castle by Kirkaldy of Grange and its capture by the English in 1573; the capture of the castle by Cromwell in 1650; the persecution of the Covenanters after the Restoration (1660); the removal of the Scottish Parliament to London in 1707; the Porteous Riot in 1736; and the occupation of the city by Prince Charles in 1745.

At the close of the 18th and beginning of the 19th cent. Edinburgh was the residence of a literary circle of great brilliance, some idea of which may be obtained from the mention of Hume, Adam Smith, Robertson, the historian, Burns, Dugald Stewart, the philosopher, Scott, Wilson (p. 562), Lockhart, Brougham, Jeffrey, Cockburn, and Chalmers. Even now Edinburgh society can claim to be more largely composed of the learned professions than that of almost any other city. The 'Edinburgh Review' was established by Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and others in 1802.

Edinburgh consists of the Old Town, which was rebuilt in the middle of the 16th cent. after a great fire, and of the New Town, to the N., which dates its beginnings from 1768. The former, once the seat of the fashionable world, but now resigned to the poorer classes, is full of old houses, some of which are remarkable for their height (ten or twelve stories). The nucleus of the New Town, which is distinguished for its massive style of building, largely from the designs of the Adam brothers, W. H. Playfair, and Thomas Hamilton, consists of three parallel thoroughfares: *Queen Street* (Pl. C, D, 3); *George Street* (Pl. C, D, 3); and ****Princes Street** (Pl. C, D, 4, E, 3; 1579 yds. long), which, lined on one side with gardens and commanding a view of the castle, is perhaps the finest street in Europe.

The **Scott Monument** (Pl. D, E, 3), 200 ft. high, erected in 1840-44 from the design of George Meikle Kemp, encloses a marble statue of Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832) with his dog Maida, by Sir John Steell, and is adorned with statuettes of the principal characters in his poems

and novels. Many of the details are copied from Melrose Abbey (p. 547). A chamber in the interior contains relics of Scott, and a fine view is obtainable (week-days 10-7, winter 10-3; adm. 2*d*.). To the E. is a statue of David Livingstone (1813-73), the African traveller; to the W. are statues of Adam Black (1784-1874), the publisher, and Professor John Wilson ('Christopher North'; 1785-1854).

Between the East and the West Princes St. Gardens rises the *Mound*, an embankment connecting the New Town with the Old, at the foot of which stand two buildings in a classical style: the **Royal Scottish Academy** and the ***National Gallery of Scotland** (Pl. D, 4), both designed by W. H. Playfair and opened in 1823 and 1859 respectively. The former, crowned with a statue of Queen Victoria, by Steell, was known as the Royal Institution till 1910. The annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy (founded in 1826) is held here from the middle of April to the end of Aug. (open on week-days 10-5.30, 1*s*., and 6.30-9.30, 6*d*.); during the rest of the year the academy's Diploma Gallery and the collection of the Scottish Modern Arts Association are exhibited here (week-days 10-4 or 5, free). The National Gallery (Mon., Tues., Wed., and Sat. 10-4 or 5, free; Sun. 2-4 or 5, free; Thurs. and Fri., 10-4 or 5, 6*d*.) contains a good general collection of paintings, in which the Scottish school and the French school of the 19th cent. are especially well represented. The gallery includes also drawings, prints, and sculptures.

The following are some of the more important works. Room I: 1252. *Joos van Cleef*, Deposition; 1030. *Cosimo Rosselli*, St. Catherine of Siena; 1021. *Spanish School* (15th cent.), St. Michael; *French School* (14th cent.), Marble statuette of the Madonna. — Room II: *Paul Veronese*, 1139. Venetian gentleman with patron saint, 339. Mars and Venus; *100. *Bassano*, Adoration of the Magi; 690. *Giorgione* (?), Archer; *92. *Tiepolo*. Finding of Moses. Between Rooms II and III are three wax models ascribed to *Michelangelo*. — Room III: *Van Dyck*, 119. Italian noble, 121. St. Sebastian, *120. The Lomellini family; *827. *Rembrandt*, Hendrikje Stoffels (1657); *Hals*, *491. Dutch gentleman, *492. Dutch lady; 44. *Hobbema*, Woody landscape; *75. *Jacob von Ruisdael*, Banks of a river; 990. *E. de Witte*, Interior of Amsterdam Cathedral. — Room V: 90. *Teniers*, Peasants playing at skittles; 1564. *Ferdinand Bol* (?), Portrait of a young man; *Greuze*, 437. Girl with folded hands, 435. Girl with dead canary; *439. *Watteau*, Fête champêtre; 429. *Boucher*, Mme. de Pompadour; *441. *Pater*, Ladies bathing; 1628. *Goya*, El medico. — Room VI: 1447. *Corot*, The goatherd; *Millet*, The hay-binders; 1022. *Monticelli*, The fête; 1033. *Troyon*, Pasture in Touraine; 1133. *Bastien-Lepage*, 'Pas Mèche'; 1621. *Claude Monet*, Poplars on the Epte; 1643. *Gauguin*, Jacob wrestling with the angel; 1049. *J. Maris*, On the Amstel. — Room VII: 189. *William Etty*, The combat; 1542. *Leighton*, Cimabue's Madonna carried through Florence; 460. *William Dyce*, Francesca da Rimini; 288. *Horatio M'Culloch*, Inverlochy Castle; 448. *Thomas Duncan*, Anne Page and Slender. — Room VIII: 932. *G. F. Watts*, Mischief; 1071. *William M'Taggart*. The coming of St. Columba; *Sir W. Q. Orchardson*, 1138. Master Baby, Voltaire; 657. *G. P. Chalmers*, The legend; 1648. *Robert Alexander*, The happy mother; on a stand, 1656. *J. S. Sargent*, Lady Agnew. — Room IX: 649. *Sir John Watson Gordon*, Roderick Gray; 836. *John Phillip*, La Gloria (Spanish wake); *Raeburn*, 837. Mrs. Campbell, 623. Mrs. Hamilton, etc.; *Reynolds*, 1215. Adm. Duncan, Lady Frances Scott; 843. *David Scott*, The traitor's

gate; 844. *John Crome*, A heath at sunset; *Gainsborough*, *332. Hon. Mrs. Graham, 1521. Mrs. Hamilton Nisbet; 608. *Sir George Harvey*, Covenanters' communion. — Room X: Statue of Carlyle, by *Boehm*; bust of the Rev. Archibald Alison, by *Samuel Joseph*. — Room XI: *Allan Ramsay*, 820. Rousseau, 430. The artist's wife, 946. Mrs. Bruce; *Wilkie*, 839. The gentle shepherd, 1445. The bride at her toilet; 630. *Andrew Geddes*, The artist's mother; 992. *David Scott*, Puck; 958. *George Jamesone*, Countess Marischal; 838. *Hogarth*, Sarah Malcolm; 620. *Richard Wilson*, River scene; 1614. *Turner*, Somer Hill, Tunbridge. — Room XII. *Portraits by *Raeburn:* 302. Mrs. Scott Moncrieff, 930. Self-portrait, 1223. Mrs. George Kinnear, 522. Lord Newton, 420. Macdonell of Glengarry, etc.

At the corner of West Princes Street Gardens (Pl. C, D, 4; p. 569), next the Mound, is a statue (1865) of the poet Allan Ramsay (1686-1758). The 'floral clock' beside it is worth a glance.

On the S. side of the valley rises the ***Castle** (O.W.; Pl. D, 4; 430 ft.), the ancient seat of the Scottish kings, grandly situated on the summit of a bold rock, which slopes gradually to Holyrood on the E. but descends almost perpendicularly on the other three sides. From Princes St. we ascend the Mound and follow the first street to the right, between the gardens and the *United Free Church College*. At the top of the steep hill we again turn to the right and cross the esplanade, on which are a statue of the Duke of York (1763-1827), an equestrian statue of Earl Haig (p. 548), by G. E. Wade (1923), and other military monuments. The castle, which is still garrisoned, is open free from 10 a.m. (Sun. from 3 p.m.) till 9 p.m. (in winter till 4); the historical apartments are open on week-days only, 10-4 or 7, for a fee of 6*d*. (free on Sat.). The casemates and dungeons (6*d*. extra) are shown by a guide every $^1/_2$ hr. (parties assemble near St. Margaret's Chapel).

We cross the moat by a drawbridge, pass under a portcullis-gate, and ascend the main road. Steps on the left ascend to the *Argyle Tower* (c. 1358; restored), once used as a state prison. Higher up is the tiny *St. Margaret's Chapel*, the oldest building in Edinburgh (c. 1100; restored), with stained glass by Douglas Strachan; in front is 'Mons Meg', a huge cannon, formerly believed to have been cast at Mons, but now ascribed to native skill (1455). On the highest part of the castle rock is a group of buildings forming a quadrangle and containing the *Crown Room*, with the Scottish regalia; *Queen Mary's Room*, in which James I. (James VI. of Scotland) was born in 1566; and the imposing *Banqueting Hall* (restored), with a collection of armour. The fourth side of the quadrangle is occupied by the *Scottish National War Memorial*, designed by Sir Robert Lorimer (1925-27) and consisting of a 'Gallery of Honour', with bays representing the twelve Scottish regiments, etc., connected with an octagonal shrine. The stained-glass windows were designed by Douglas Strachan, the bronze frieze by Morris Meredith-Williams. A *View of the city and the Firth of Forth, with the Highlands in the background, is obtained from the King's Bastion. A time-gun is fired on week-days from the Half-Moon Battery, at 1 p.m., by electric current from the observatory. — The visit to the casemates and dungeons (comp. above), including portions of King David II.'s Tower, is of great interest, but is somewhat tiring and takes nearly $^3/_4$ hr.

We now follow the line of quaint old streets (Castlehill, Lawnmarket, High Street, and Canongate) descending from the castle to

(1¼ M.) Holyrood, which with their tall houses divided up into tenements for the poorer classes, give some idea of Old Edinburgh, though many of the most picturesque houses have been removed. Buildings and sites of historical interest are marked by tablets. The visitor should inspect some of the 'closes' adjoining the main thoroughfare on either side (e. g. Riddel's Court, in Lawnmarket, and Chessel's Court and White Horse Close, in Canongate). In Castlehill, on the left, is the *Outlook Tower*, with a camera obscura (week-days, 6*d.*). To the right stands the *Assembly Hall* (Pl. D, 4), with a spire, by James Gillespie Graham (1842-44); here the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland takes place in May; at other times the building is used as the Tolbooth Parish Church. *Lady Stair's House* (1622), in Lawnmarket, on the left, is the scene of Scott's tale 'My Aunt Margaret's Mirror' (open free on week-days 10-4, Sat. 10-1); it contains local antiquities and a Stevenson collection. A tablet outside the close commemorates Burns's first lodging in Edinburgh (1786).

High Street, where the Marquis of Montrose was hanged in 1650, begins beyond the cross-thoroughfare that leads on the right, past the *County Buildings* (1904), to George IV. Bridge (p. 569) and on the left (Bank St.) to the Mound. ***St. Giles's Cathedral** (Pl. E, 4) has suffered externally from an unskilful restoration in 1829-33. Its chief feature is the lantern-tower (160 ft. high), surmounted by a crown and completed c. 1495. The entrance is at the S.E. corner.

St. Giles's, the oldest parish church in Edinburgh and a cathedral in 1634-39 and 1662-88 only, was erected c. 1120 on the site of an edifice dating perhaps from the 9th century. In 1385 the greater part of it was destroyed by Richard II., and the present Gothic church was built in 1385-1495. At the Reformation the interior was defaced and robbed of its adornments, and after 1639 it was divided into four separate churches. In this condition it remained until 1872-83, when, at the instance and mainly at the cost of Dr. William Chambers (p. 549), the interior was restored to its original appearance.

The **Interior** (open 10-3; service on week-days at 3, on Sun. at 11.30 and 6.30), 196 ft. in length, presents an imposing appearance. All the glass in the church is modern; the N. transept window (Christ stilling the tempest) is by Douglas Strachan, the window in the N.W. corner of the nave (Crossing the Jordan) by Burne-Jones. The oldest part of the church is the Transept, the four massive piers of which perhaps date from the original edifice of 1120. From the pillars of the Nave hang flags of Scottish regiments. Near the modern W. doorway is the font, after Thorwaldsen. At the W. end of the N. aisle, enclosed by an iron screen, is the beautifully vaulted Albany Aisle, erected c. 1398 during the regency of the Duke of Albany, son of Robert II., and containing memorials to *John Knox*, by P. MacGillivray (1906), and to *Mrs. Oliphant* (1828-97), the novelist. At the E. end of the same aisle is St. Eloi's Chapel, with a monument (1895) to the *Marquis of Argyll* (1598-1661). Adjoining the S. nave-aisle is the Side Chapel, containing a bronze memorial to *Robert Louis Stevenson* (1850-94), by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the American sculptor. In the small chapel at the S.E. corner of this chapel is a modern monument to the *Regent Moray* (d. 1570; p. 574); the metal plate is from the original tomb. — The two E. bays of the Choir, in a more ornate style, were added c. 1460. The last pillar on the N. side, with the arms of James II. and his wife, Mary of Gueldres, is called the

'King's Pillar'. The Preston Aisle, adjoining the S. choir-aisle, is a good specimen of the Perp. style, with a beautifully groined roof (1454); it contains the royal pew, in carved oak. The small adjoining chapel, known as the Chepman Aisle, contains a tablet to *Walter Chepman* (d. 1538?), the first Scottish printer, and a monument (1888) to the *Marquis of Montrose* (1612-50; p. 564), who, like the Regent Moray, is interred in the crypt, below the S. transept. — At the S.E. angle of the church is the ornate Chapel of the Order of the Thistle (adm. 3*d.*), erected in 1909-11 from the designs of Sir Robert Lorimer, with canopied stalls in carved oak and a groined roof with heraldic bosses. This order, said to have been founded by James V. in 1540, was renewed by James II. of England in 1687 and by Queen Anne in 1703; it consists of the sovereign and sixteen knights, with extra knights of the royal family.

When Charles I. attempted to re-establish the Scottish Episcopal Church, St. Giles's was made the cathedral of the bishopric of Edinburgh (comp. p. 564), and it was here, in July 1637, that Jenny Geddes threw her stool at Dean Hannay, who was reading Laud's service-book (tablet by the entrance to the Side Chapel). John Knox often preached in St. Giles's, and the Solemn League and Covenant was signed here in 1643.

Outside the church, to the N.E., is the *City* or *Mercat Cross*, the old shaft of which was restored by Gladstone in 1885 and mounted on a new pedestal. — In front of the W. end of the church is a statue of the 5th Duke of Buccleuch (1806-84), close to which is a figure of a heart in the pavement, marking the site of the *Old Tolbooth*, or city prison, known as the 'Heart of Midlothian'.

To the S. of St. Giles's is Parliament Square, an open space, formerly the churchyard, with a leaden equestrian statue of Charles II., cast at Rotterdam in 1685. Adjacent is a stone inscribed 'I. K. 1572', supposed to mark the grave of John Knox. On the S. side of the square (entrance in the W. corner) stands **Parliament House** (Pl. E, 4), formerly the place of meeting of the Scottish Parliament, and now the seat of the *Supreme Law Courts* of Scotland (open on weekdays 10-5, Sat. 10-1). The building dates from 1632-40, but a classical colonnade was added in 1808.

We first enter the *Great Hall, where, when the courts are sitting, 'advocates' (barristers) in wig and gown and 'writers to the signet' (solicitors) may be seen in conference with their clients. The hall, which has an oak roof, contains statues and paintings of Scottish jurists and statesmen. The large stained-glass window, executed at Munich from a design by Kaulbach, represents the foundation of the College of Justice by James V. in 1532.

At the S. end of the hall is the corridor from which the different courts are entered. The door opposite the entrance to the hall leads to a staircase descending to the **National Library of Scotland** (weekdays 10-4, Sat. 10-1: comp. p. 213). Till 1925, when it was presented to the nation by the Faculty of Advocates, this was the *Advocates' Library*, founded by Sir George Mackenzie (p. 569) in 1682. It contains about 750,000 vols. and many valuable MSS. In the 'Laigh Parliament House' are exhibited Greenshie'ds' seated statue of Sir Walter Scott, the MSS. of 'Marmion', 'Waverley', and 'Redgauntlet', the Glenriddell MSS. of Robert Burns, the bull of Pope John XXII. authorizing the coronation of Robert Bruce, letters written by Mary Queen of Scots and other Scottish sovereigns, the National Covenant of 1638, etc. — On the upper floor, in the N.W. angle, is the *Signet Library*, with over 130,000 vols., belonging to the 'writers to the signet'.

Opposite the Mercat Cross is the *Royal Exchange* or *City Chambers* (1753), where municipal business is transacted. It contains also the *Municipal Museum* (week-days 10-4, Sat. 10-1; entrance at the back of the courtyard, on the left), with town-plans, pictures, memorials of Burns, etc. At the corner of South Bridge rises the *Tron Church* (Pl. E, 4; 1637-47), so called from the old 'Tron', or town weighing-machine. In the cellar below the National Bank of Scotland, opposite the church, the articles of Union between England and Scotland were finally signed in 1707. Farther on, to the left, is *John Knox's House* (Pl. F, 4), where he is doubtfully said to have lived from 1560 to 1572 (week-days 10-5, 6*d*.). Adjacent is the equally picturesque *Moubray House*. — We now enter the squalid Canongate, a feature of which is the washing hanging from the windows. On the right are *Moray House* (Pl. F, 4; 1628), once occupied by Cromwell and now a training college, and *Huntly House;* on the left, the *Canongate Tolbooth* (1591), with its clock. In the graveyard of *Canongate Church* (Pl. F, 4) lie Adam Smith (1723-90), who lived in Panmure Close (tablet), Robert Fergusson, the poet (1750-74; headstone erected by Burns in 1787), and Dugald Stewart, the philosopher (1753-1828).

At the foot of Canongate lies ***Holyrood Palace** (Pl. G, 3; O.W.), the former residence of the Scottish kings. The N.W. wing, including the historical apartments, was built by James IV. (d. 1513) and completed by James V., but the greater part of the present building was erected by Charles II. in 1670-79 from the designs of Sir William Bruce of Kinross. Holyrood is still occasionally used as a royal residence, and for a fortnight in May it is occupied by the High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; at other times it is open daily, except Fri., 10-5 (in winter 11-4), on Sun. 2-5 (in winter 1.30-3.30); adm. on Sat. and Sun. free, Mon., Wed., and Thurs. 6*d*., Tues. 1*s*.; adm. to the state apartments (closed on Sun.) 6*d*. extra always. In the forecourt is a statue of Edward VII. by H. S. Gamley (1922).

The picture-gallery, on the first floor, contains a long series of imaginary portraits of Scottish kings, painted for Charles II. by Jacob de Witt (1684-86), but in the middle of the gallery, on the screens, are authentic portraits (ascribed to Van der Goes, c. 1480) of James III. and his son and of his wife Margaret of Denmark, and other portions of an old altar-piece from Trinity College Church. — The historical apartments comprise Lord Darnley's rooms adjoining the picture-gallery, connected by a private staircase with those of Mary Queen of Scots on the floor above, which contain some relics of the ill-fated princess. In the vestibule of the queen's audience chamber a brass plate on the floor indicates the spot where the murdered body of David Riccio or Rizzio, the queen's secretary, was left after he had been dragged from the queen's supper room by Darnley, Morton, and their followers (1566). — The state apartments are handsomely furnished with *Tapestry, old furniture, and beautiful 17th cent. plaster ceilings.

The palace occupies the site of *Holyrood Abbey*, founded for Austin canons in 1128 by David I. on the spot where he was saved from an

infuriated stag by the interposition of a miraculous cross. The only relic of this edifice is the ruined late 13th cent. nave of the church, called the **Chapel Royal* (entrance at the back of the courtyard, on the left), the vaults of which contain the remains of David II., James II., James IV., and Lord Darnley, who was married to Mary Queen of Scots here in 1565. The W. doorway and the N.W. tower are noteworthy.

To the S. of Holyrood extends the treeless *King's Park*, at the foot of **Arthur's Seat** (822 ft.; Pl. H, 5), a crag of volcanic rock, which may be ascended hence in $^3/_4$-1 hr. The path passes the ruins of *St. Anthony's Chapel* (Pl. H, 4). The top commands an admirable survey of the city, the Firth, the Highlands to the N.W., and the Pentland Hills to the S.W. – The **Queen's Drive* encircles Arthur's Seat (3 M.), affording a series of changing views. Proceeding E. from Holyrood, we pass ($^1/_2$ M.) *St. Margaret's Loch*, below St. Anthony's Chapel, and ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Dunsappie Loch*. A little beyond the latter we have a *View to the left, below us, of *Duddingston* (station, see p. 559) and Duddingston Loch (a bird sanctuary); N. and E. are the sea, Inchkeith, the Bass Rock, and the conical North Berwick Law; S.W. are the Pentland Hills.

The *Salisbury Crags* (Pl. G, 4, 5), the curious detached ridge on the W. side of Arthur's Seat, afford a good view of Edinburgh. Near their base lies *Dumbiedykes* (Pl. F, 4, 5), with 'Jeanie Deans's Cottage'.

Proceeding E. from the Scott Monument (p. 561), we pass on the right, below the street-level, the large *Waverley Market* (Pl. E, 3), for fruit, flowers, and vegetables (Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 7-10 a.m.; in winter, Tues. and Sat. 8-10), with a roof-garden. At the E. end of Princes St. is the *Register House*, designed by Robert Adam (1774) and containing the Scottish archives. In front is a statue of Wellington (1852; "the Iron Duke, in bronze, by Steell"). Waterloo Place, a viaduct, leads E. to the castellated *Calton Gaol* (Pl. F, 3; disused).

The steps just short of the gaol, on the right, lead to the old *Calton Burying Ground*, with a 'Martyrs' Memorial' (in honour of five Radicals transported in 1818), the Abraham Lincoln Monument (a memorial of the Scots who fell in the American Civil War), and the graves of the historian David Hume (1711-76) and the publishers Archibald Constable (1774-1827) and William Blackwood (1776-1834).

The steps opposite the gaol ascend the **Calton Hill** (355 ft.; Pl. E, 3). At the top of the steps, to the left, are a monument to Dugald Stewart (p. 566) and the *City Observatory* (1776). On the summit rises the *Nelson Monument* (102 ft.; week-days 10-7, in winter 10-3, adm. 3*d*.; *View), a column set up in 1805-16; a ball falls here at 1 p.m. (Greenwich time). Adjoining is the unfinished *National Monument*, modelled on the Parthenon and erected in 1822 to commemorate the Peninsular War and the Battle of Waterloo.

The *Royal High School* (Pl. F, 3), in the style of the Temple of Theseus, is by Thomas Hamilton (1829). Drummond of Hawthornden, Robert Fergusson, Jeffrey, Brougham, Dugald Stewart, Sir Walter Scott, and George Borrow were pupils of the school. Farther on, to the right, are the *Burns Monument*, likewise by Hamilton (1830), and the *New Calton Burying Ground* (Pl. G, 3).

To the S. of the Register House the *North Bridge* (Pl. E, 3, 4) crosses the hollow between the old and new towns, now occupied by

the railway; the view of the city from the bridge is very striking at night. North Bridge, passing the offices of the 'Scotsman' newspaper, ends at the High St., beyond which it is continued by the *South Bridge* (Pl. E, 4; 1787), which crosses Cowgate (p. 569). To the right, a little farther on, is the **University** (Pl. E, 5), a building begun in 1789 from the designs of Robert Adam and continued in 1817-24 by W. H. Playfair. The dome was added by Sir Rowand Anderson in 1887. The S.E. corner of the building occupies the site of the *Kirk o' Field*, where Darnley was murdered in 1567.

The university was founded by James VI. in 1582, and in 1926 it numbered 56 professors, 140 lecturers, over 80 assistants and demonstrators, 70 examiners, and 3970 students. The *Library* (open daily 10-5, Sat. 10-1; adm. 6*d.*, for a party 1*s.*) contains about 300,000 printed vols. and 8000 MSS. The medical faculty (c. 1150 students) has long been renowned; the handsome *Medical School* (Pl. E, 5), by Sir Rowand Anderson (1884), is a little to the S.W. To the E. of the Medical School is the *M'Ewan Hall*, likewise by Anderson (1894), used for graduation ceremonials, etc. The *King's Buildings* (chemistry and zoology; 1920-26) are situated on the E. side of Blackford Hill (p. 571).

Sir Walter Scott lived from 1772 till his marriage in 1797 at 25 George Square (Pl. E, 5, 6). — The *Archers' Hall* in Buccleuch St. (Pl. F, 6) is the headquarters of the Royal Company of Archers, the King's bodyguard for Scotland. — In Nicolson St. is the *Royal College of Surgeons' Museum* (Pl. F, 5; open on Mon. and Wed., 12-4, and Sat. 10-1). — In Drummond St. and the Pleasance (Pl. F, 4, 5), to the E. of the university, are traces of the city wall erected in 1513 after the battle of Flodden (p. 547).

To the W. of the university, entered from Chambers St., is the large ***Royal Scottish Museum** (Pl. E, 5), designed by Francis Fowke and opened in 1866 (adm. free 10-5, Wed. and Sat. 10-9, Sun. 2-5). In front is a statue of Dr. Chambers (p. 564).

Art and Ethnography. Ground Floor. Great Hall (A): casts of Greek and Roman sculptures; examples of Indian architecture and sculpture; early-Christian and Renaissance art; coins. Room B: Furniture. — First Floor. Room A: European and Oriental ceramics; Greek vases; bronzes; metalwork; enamels; ivories. Room B: Egyptian collection. Gallery AB: Asiatic art. Rooms G and H: Ethnography. Room F: Textiles and lace. — Second Floor. Room A: Ethnography; European arms and armour.

The rest of the building is devoted to the collections of *Natural History*, *Technology*, and *Geology and Mineralogy* (the geology of Scotland being especially well displayed).

Opposite the museum is the *Heriot-Watt Technical College*. Chambers St. occupies the site of the College Wynd, in which Sir Walter Scott was born in 1771 (tablet at the corner of Guthrie St.).

Lothian St. (where De Quincey died in 1859, on the third floor of No. 42; tablet) leads S.W. from the university, past the Medical School, to Lauriston Place, with **Heriot's Hospital* (Pl. D, E, 5), founded for the maintenance and education of fatherless boys by George Heriot (1563-1624), goldsmith to James VI., and the 'Jingling Geordie' of Scott's 'Fortunes of Nigel'. The handsome building was opened in 1659 (open free on week-days 12-3, Sat. 10-12). — To the left rises the *Royal Infirmary* (Pl. E, 5; over 900 beds), founded in 1729 and consisting of several detached buildings (1870-79).

Lister (comp. p. 578) was assistant surgeon here in 1856-60; his residences, 11 Rutland St. and 9 Charlotte Square (Pl. C, 4), are marked by tablets. — Meadow Walk leads S. from the Infirmary to the *Meadows* (Pl. D, E, 6), which are adjoined on the S.W. by *Bruntsfield Links*, another public park. In Colinton Road, $^1/_2$ M. beyond Bruntsfield Links, is *Merchiston Castle School* (pron. 'merkiston'), founded by Charles Chalmers in 1833 and occupying Merchiston Castle (early 15th cent.), the birthplace of John Napier (1550-1617) and the scene of his invention of logarithms.

We return viâ Forrest Road and George IV. Bridge (tram), at the junction of which, to the left, is the double *Greyfriars Church* (Pl. E, 5). Here, in the graveyard (closed at 5 p.m.), on the flat tomb of a Boswell of Auchinleck, the National Covenant was signed in 1638. Among the tombs are those of George Buchanan (1506-82), the scholar, Sir George Mackenzie (1636-91; the 'bluidy Mackenzie' of the Covenanters), Allan Ramsay (1686-1758), the poet, and William Robertson (1721-93), the historian.

From this point a visit may be paid viâ Candlemaker Row to the *Grassmarket* (Pl. D, 5), scene of the martyrdom of many Covenanters and of the Porteous Riot in 1736. Farther E. is the *Cowgate*, near the beginning of which is (r.) is the interesting *Magdalen Chapel* (15-16th cent.).

On *George IV. Bridge* (Pl. E, 4, 5), which spans the Cowgate, is the principal entrance to the *Public Library* (100,000 vols.). The bridge is continued by Bank St., which descends past the *Bank of Scotland*, built in 1806 and enlarged by David Bryce in 1870, to the Mound (p. 562).

On regaining Princes St., we turn to the left to visit the W. part of the city. In West Princes St. Gardens (Pl. C, D, 4), which occupy the bed of the *Nor' Loch* (i. e. North Lake), is a sitting figure of Sir James Young Simpson (1811-70), who introduced the use of chloroform. At the end of the street are *St. John's Episcopal Church* (Pl. C, 4) and, in the hollow behind it, *St. Cuthbert's* or the *West Kirk* (rebuilt 1892-94), in the graveyard of which Thomas De Quincey (1785-1859) and John Napier (see above) are buried. Opposite St. John's is Princes Street Station (p. 559), and to the S. is the *Usher Hall* (1911-14), used for meetings and concerts.

Queensferry St. leads to the right from the W. end of Princes St. to the *Dean Bridge* (Pl. B, 3; *View), 447 ft. long and 105 ft. high, constructed by Telford in 1832 over the *Water of Leith*. Beyond the bridge we pass *Trinity Church* and follow Queensferry Road, which soon bends to the left. To the right farther on we have a fine view of the Firth of Forth and of *Fettes College*, a public school (residential) founded by the bequest of Sir William Fettes (1750-1836), Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and opened in 1870. The building was designed by David Bryce. A little farther on a road diverges on the left for the **Dean Cemetery* (Pl. A, 3), containing the graves of Lord Jeffrey (1773-1850), Lord Cockburn (1779-1854), John Wilson (p. 562), Sir Archibald Alison (1792-1867), the historian, James Nasmyth (1808-1890), the engineer, and other eminent Scotsmen.

We leave it by the S. gate and cross the bridge to the left. Palmerston Place, on the right, leads direct to **St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral** (Pl. B, 4), an edifice in the E.E. style by Sir George Gilbert Scott (1874-79), and generally considered his masterpiece. It is 260 ft. long and has three spires, that in the centre being 295 ft. high. The stained glass, mainly by Kempe, the Chapel of the Resurrection (war memorial), and the chapter-house are interesting.

About $^1/_2$ M. to the W. is *Donaldson's Hospital,* endowed by James Donaldson (1751-1830), proprietor of the 'Edinburgh Advertiser', for the maintenance and education of 230 children, one-half of whom are deaf and dumb. The building was designed by W. H. Playfair (1842-50).

From St. Mary's Cathedral Melville St., with a statue of the 2nd Viscount Melville (1771-1851), leads back to Queensferry St. and to the domed *St. George's Church.* This church faces the beautiful *Charlotte Square* (Pl. C, 3, 4), whence we follow to the E. the wide George St. (Pl. C, D, 3; comp. p. 561), soon crossing Castle St. At the crossing is a statue of Thomas Chalmers (1780-1847), one of the founders of the Free Church movement, by Steell. At 39 Castle St., to the left, Sir Walter Scott lived from 1798 to 1826 and wrote most of the Waverley novels (tablet). No. 17 in Heriot Row (Pl. C, D, 3) was the early home of R. L. Stevenson (comp. p. 571) and remained his headquarters until he left for Bournemouth in 1884. Farther on in George St. are statues of Pitt and George IV. (both by Chantrey), the *Music Hall* (right), and *St. Andrew's Church* (Pl. D, 3; left), the scene in 1843 of the Disruption of the Church of Scotland. At No. 22, opposite, is the *Royal Society of Edinburgh,* founded in 1783. The street ends at *St. Andrew Square* (Pl. E, 3), with a statue of Gladstone (M.P. for Midlothian 1880-95), by P. MacGillivray (1917), and the *Melville Monument* (1821), a column 149 ft. high bearing a statue of the 1st Viscount Melville (1742-1811).

The ***National Museum of Antiquities** (Pl. D, 3; open on week-days, 10-4 or 5), at the E. end of Queen St., occupies a building designed by Sir Rowand Anderson (1888).

On the ground-floor, to the left, is a collection of historical relics: Celtic crosses; above, Covenanters' flags; mediæval relics and art objects: costumes; arms; in the last case, the Penicuik jewels of Mary Queen of Scots, relics of Prince Charlie, and other Stuart souvenirs; Jenny Geddes's stool (p. 565); in frames, copies of the National League and Covenant; close by, John Knox's pulpit; at the end of the room, the 'Maiden', a Scottish guillotine in use from 1674 to 1720, and Selkirk's sea-chest (p. 609). On the first floor are the prehistoric and Roman antiquities, among the latter the *Treasure of Traprain Law, over 160 battered pieces of silver plate (Roman, early-Christian, Visigothic, Gallic, and Alexandrian art of the 4-5th cent.), probably pirates' loot (see p. 551).

The **Scottish National Portrait Gallery,** housed in the same building, is a large collection of portraits (paintings, drawings, prints, and sculptures) of Scottish historical characters. In the vestibule is a statue of Robert Burns by Flaxman. The central hall is decorated with mural paintings by W. Hole.

The following are among the most interesting portraits. Room I: *James I., II., III., IV.*, and *V.*; *Margaret Tudor*, queen of James IV., by Mabuse; the Cobham portrait of *Mary Queen of Scots*, in white mourning; *James VI.* when young, with a hawk on his fist; *George Wishart*, school of Holbein; the Beza woodcut of *John Knox*, the only authentic likeness; *Marquis of Montrose* and *Marquis of Argyll;* Highland chiefs in the costume of Charles II.'s period and *Sir William Bruce* (p. 566), by J. M. Wright; 1st *Earl of Stair*. — Room II: Group illustrating the Union of 1707 (*Fletcher of Saltoun*, 2nd *Lord Belhaven*, *Earl of Seafield*, 2nd *Duke of Argyll*, *Queen Anne*, etc.); *James Thomson; Allan Ramsay*, the poet, by W. Aikman; *Robert Fergusson*, the poet, by A. Runciman; the six most authentic portraits of *Robert Burns* (on a screen); *Prince Charles*, by A. David (1752) and a bust by Lemoyne (1746); *David Hume*, by Allan Ramsay. — Room III: *Sir Walter Scott* (a series at all ages, that by Geddes the finest); *Adam Smith* (medallion); *John Wilson* (p. 562); *Dugald Stewart; Neil Gow*, the violinist, by Raeburn; *Sir John Macpherson*, by Reynolds; *Sir David Baird*, by Wilkie; *Sir Ralph Abercromby*, by Hoppner; *James Watt*, by Chantrey. — Room IV: *Lady Nairne*, the ballad-writer, by Watson Gordon; *Thomas Carlyle*, by Linnell, Legros, etc.; *W. E. Gladstone*, by Lenbach; *Lord Kelvin* (bust), by Shannan; *Dr. John Brown*, by Fettes Douglas; *Professor John Blackie*, by Reed; *Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman*, by Sir James Guthrie; *Robert Louis Stevenson*, by Nerli.

In Broughton St., adjoining the Theatre Royal (Pl. E, 3), is *St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral*. Hanover St., Dundas St., and Pitt St. (tram) lead N. from Princes St., passing near the *Edinburgh Academy* (Pl. C, 1, 2), a school founded in 1823 (where Stevenson was a pupil), to (1½ M.) Inverleith Row, at the beginning of which, on the right, is 8 Howard Place, the birthplace of R. L. Stevenson (1850-94), presented to the Robert Louis Stevenson Club in 1925 by the Stevenson Society of America, with relics and library (week-days 10-4 or 5, 6*d*.). In Inverleith Row is an entrance of the ***Royal Botanic Gardens** (Pl. C, 1; open free 9-dusk, Sun. 11-dusk; conservatories 1-5), founded in 1823, with a large palm-house and a rock-garden. The *Arboretum* commands a fine view of Edinburgh. Between it and Fettes College (p. 569) lies *Inverleith Park*.

Blackford Hill (station, see p. 559), a public park, adjoins the city on the S., to the W. of *Newington*. Near the summit (500 ft.; *View described in 'Marmion') is the *Royal Observatory* (1896). The *Braid Hills* (700 ft.), farther on, have two public golf-courses (tram; hotel, see p. 559).

About 2 M. to the N.E. of Edinburgh, and amalgamated with it since 1920, lies its harbour **Leith** (beyond Pl. F, G, 1), a bustling seaport with 350 acres of docks. Its two piers, each ¾ M. long, afford a fine view of the *Firth of Forth* (5-6 M. wide), bounded by the coast of Fife. *Trinity House* is a corporation of shipmasters, founded in 1380; the present building (1816; visitors admitted) contains models of ships, a large painting, by David Scott, of Vasco da Gama rounding the Cape of Good Hope, an old portrait of Mary Queen of Scots (or Mary of Guise), and three portraits by Raeburn, including one of Adm. Duncan. Steamers, see p. 560. — About 1¼ M. to the W. of Leith (tram) is the village of *Newhaven* (Peacock Inn, for fish dinners; station, see p. 559), inhabited by a fisher-folk of Scandinavian origin, who rarely marry out of their own circle and have preserved many of their old customs. The picturesque costume of the fishwives is a familiar sight in the streets of Edinburgh. — A little to the W. of Newhaven is *Trinity*, a colony of villas. Trinity is contiguous to *Granton*, a modern seaport, with three magnificent piers, constructed

by the Duke of Buccleuch in 1835 (*View from the E. pier). A steam-ferry crosses the firth to Burntisland (p. 609; fare 1*s.* $^1/_2$*d.*; motor-cycle 2*s.* 6*d.*, with side-car 5*s.*; motor-car 15*s.*, two-seater 10*s.*).

On a hill $1^1/_2$ M. to the S. of Newington (p. 571) stand the ruins of *Craigmillar Castle*, a favourite residence of Mary Queen of Scots (open on week-days; gratuity). The castle is most easily reached from Duddingston station (p. 559).

About 3 M. to the W. of Edinburgh lies *Corstorphine*, reached by train (from Waverley Station), tram, or motorbus, or on foot viâ the view-point *Rest and be Thankful*, on the slope of *Corstorphine Hill* (520 ft.). The trams and motorbuses to Corstorphine pass ($1^1/_2$ M.) the ground of the Scottish Rugby Football Union at *Murrayfield* and, adjoining *Pinkhill* station (trains from Waverley and Haymarket), the ***Scottish Zoological Park**, belonging to the Zoological Society of Scotland and opened in 1913, with restaurants and beautiful grounds (open 9-9 or dusk, Sun. 1 or 2-dusk; adm. 9*d.* or 1*s.*).

The **Pentland Hills**, which extend to the S.W. of Edinburgh, afford pleasant rambles. The highest summits are *Scald Law* (1898 ft.) and *Carnethy* (1890 ft.), two good points of view (see the map). The most convenient way to reach the Pentlands is to take the train from Princes St. Station to ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Colinton*, with the Royal Soldiers' Home, or to (6 M.) *Currie*, near the ruined *Lennox Tower*, once a residence of Mary Queen of Scots, or to ($7^1/_4$ M.) *Balerno;* or they may be approached by road over the Braid Hills (p. 571). The road passes near (4 M.) *Swanston*, with a cottage where R. L. Stevenson spent many summers in his youth, and ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Rullion Green*, where the Covenanters were defeated in 1666, and goes on to (13 M.) *Carlops*, beside *Habbie's Howe*, the reputed scene of Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd', and ($15^1/_2$ M.) *West Linton*.

Dalkeith, Lasswade, Hawthornden, and Rosslyn lie 8-12 M. to the S.E. of Edinburgh and are reached by suburban trains from Waverley Station or by motorbus. — To the N. of the quaint old town of **Dalkeith** is ******Dalkeith House* (no adm.), the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, built by Vanbrugh in 1690 and containing a valuable collection of paintings. The *Park covers an area of 1000 acres. The roofless choir of the old town church is the ducal burial-place. *Newbattle Abbey*, 1 M. to the S., is the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, with one of the largest beeches (33 ft. in girth) in the kingdom. — Between Dalkeith and (4 M.) Hawthornden lies (2 M.) *Lasswade*, with a thatched cottage (now enlarged and known as Barony House; on the left of the road to Loanhead) occupied by Scott for some years after his marriage (1797). — **Hawthornden**, a modern house with a ruined tower, charmingly situated on the bank of the *North Esk*, was the home of the poet William Drummond (1585-1649), who, according to his 'Conversations', was visited here by Ben Jonson in 1618. The 'Corvine Tree' under which they first met is pointed out. Beneath the mansion are some curious caves. Hence we walk through the romantic *Roslin Glen*, watered by the Esk, to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Rosslyn* or *Roslin Castle* (daily, including Sun.; 6*d.*), the ancient seat of the Sinclairs, celebrated in Scott's 'Rosabelle'. Close by is ***Rosslyn Chapel** (open 10-6, in winter till dusk, adm. 1*s.*; Sun. services at 8, 12, 3, and 6), founded by the 3rd Earl of Orkney in 1446 as the choir of a collegiate church (which was never finished), and remarkable for the stone carvings with which the pillars, architraves, window-tracery, and vaulted roof are profusely decorated. The variety of the subjects is bewildering, but they include a Dance of Death, the Seven Acts of Mercy, and the Seven Deadly Sins, and there is an extraordinary amount of foliage decoration (ferns, curly kale, oak leaves, cactus, etc.). The Prentice Pillar owes its name to the story (comp. p. 182) that it was executed by an apprentice in his master's absence. A staircase descends to the 'crypt' or lower chapel, of earlier date, perhaps a priest's dwelling. Near the chapel is the Royal Hotel (4 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*).

The **Forth Bridge** (p. 609) is reached by motor-coach or by train from Waverley Station to (9¹/₂ M.) *Dalmeny* (p. 609), whence we walk to (¹/₂ M.) *Queensferry* or *South Queensferry* (Hawes Inn, 10 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*., P. 13*s*. 6*d*.), a royal burgh of 2193 inhab. at the S. end of the bridge, which may be inspected from an excursion-steamer (every afternoon; 40 min.; 1*s*.). The burgh is said to derive its name from Margaret, consort of Malcolm Canmore. A ferry (road-bridge projected) crosses the Forth to North Queensferry (p. 609; motor-car 10*s*., two-seater 7*s*. 6*d*., motor-cycle 2*s*. 6*d*., with side-car 5*s*.; passenger 6*d*.). About 2³/₄ M. to the W. is *Hopetoun House* (17th cent.; renovated by Robert Adam), seat of the Marquis of Linlithgow, with a fine park open to the public (views). To the W. of the park, overlooking the Forth, is *Blackness Castle* (O.W.; daily, including Sun., 10-4 or 5; 3*d*.). The return may be made viâ Philpstoun (p. 574); or from Queensferry viâ the village of *Dalmeny*, ¹/₂ M. to the S. of the station, with a Romanesque church (nave modernized), and through *Dalmeny Park* (open), belonging to the Earl of Rosebery, with *Dalmeny House* (1819) and *Barnbougle Castle*, the latter incorporating ancient remains, and then by ferry over the *Almond* to the little coast-village of *Cramond*, 1¹/₂ M. to the S.W. of which is *Cramond Brig* (hotel, 7 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. or D. 3*s*. 6*d*.). Barnton station (p. 559) is ³/₄ M. farther on. At *Barnton* (hotel, see p. 559) is the course of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society (the oldest golf club in Scotland, 1735), and near Davidson's Mains, the next station (p. 559), is *Lauriston Castle*, bequeathed to the nation in 1926.

Among other points easily reached from Edinburgh in one day are *Melrose, Abbotsford*, and *Dryburgh* (pp. 547, 548); *Aberdour* and *Burntisland* (p. 609); the *Trossachs* (p. 588); *North Berwick* (p. 551); *Linlithgow* (p. 574); *Dunfermline* (p. 622); *Stirling* (p. 589); and *Lanark* and the *Falls of Clyde* (p. 581).

From Edinburgh to *London*, see R. 73; to *Peebles*, see p. 550; to *Glasgow*, see R. 77; to the *Trossachs*, see R. 79; to *Oban*, see R. 79, 80b; to *Aberdeen*, see R. 84; to *Inverness*, see R. 86.

77. From Edinburgh to Glasgow.

Road. *A.* Viâ Bathgate (A 8), 44¹/₂ M. We leave Edinburgh by Osborne Terrace (Pl. A, 5). — 3 M. *Corstorphine* (p. 572); 11¹/₂ M. *Broxburn;* 18³/₄ M. *Bathgate*, 33 M. *Airdrie*, and 35 M. *Coatbridge*, see below. — We enter (44¹/₂ M.) *Glasgow* (p. 575) by Duke St. (Pl. H, 4).

B. Viâ Holytown (A 71 to Midcalder, A 705 to Bellshill, then A 721), 44¹/₂ M. We leave by Dalry Road (Pl. A, 6). — 12 M. *Midcalder* (p. 553); 21 M. *Whitburn;* 30³/₄ M. *Newhouse;* 33 M. *Holytown* (p. 574); 34³/₄ M. *Bellshill.* — We enter (44¹/₂ M.) *Glasgow* (p. 575) by Gallowgate (Pl. H, 5).

From Edinburgh to *Glasgow* viâ the **Trossachs**, see R. 79.

A. Viâ Linlithgow and Falkirk.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. from Waverley Station to *Linlithgow*, 17¹/₂ M in ¹/₂-³/₄ hr. (3*s*. 7*d*., 2*s*. 2*d*.); to *Glasgow* (Queen St.), 47¹/₄ M. in 1-2 hrs (6*s*. 8*d*., 3*s*. 9*d*.).

This railway has another route (44¹/₄ M. in 1¹/₄-2 hrs.) from Waverley Station through the coal and shale-oil field viâ *Ratho* ((8¹/₄ M.; see below), *Bathgate* (18³/₄ M.), *Airdrie* (33¹/₄ M.; rfmts.), and *Coatbridge* (35¹/₄ M.) to Queen St. (Low Level) Station at Glasgow.

After leaving *Haymarket* (p. 559) the train passes (5¹/₂ M.) *Gogar.* — 8¹/₄ M. *Ratho*, junction for Glasgow viâ Bathgate (see above) and for Dalmeny (4¹/₄ M.; p. 609) viâ (1¹/₂ M.) *Kirkliston*, which has a Romanesque church (spoilt by alterations). — We then

cross the *Almond* by the longest viaduct in Scotland (729 yds.) and enter *Linlithgowshire* or *West Lothian*. — Beyond (12 M.) *Winchburgh* we are joined by a line from Dunfermline (p. 622) viâ the Forth Bridge. — 14½ M. *Philpstoun* is ½ M. to the S. of Blackness Castle (p. 573).

17½ M. **Linlithgow** (Star & Garter, plain, R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*.), a royal burgh and county town with 3880 inhab., was a favourite residence of the Scottish kings and is sometimes called the 'Windsor of Scotland'. The ruined ***Palace** (O.W.; week-days 10-4 or 5, 6*d*.), overlooking a loch and approached by an embattled gateway, dates in its present form from the 15th and 17th cent., and was set on fire by George I.'s dragoons in 1746. Mary Queen of Scots was born here in 1542, and the Regent Moray, who was shot in the streets of the town, died here in 1570. *St. Michael's* (usually open 2.30-6), adjoining the palace, is a large church founded by David I. and exemplifying various styles from Romanesque to Perpendicular.

We enter *Stirlingshire*. — From (19¾ M.) *Manuel* a branch-line runs to (4¼ M.) *Bo'ness* or *Borrowstounness*, a seaport on the Forth. — 22¼ M. *Polmont* is the junction for the Stirling and Oban line (p. 590).

25½ M. **Falkirk** (Royal, commercial), a busy town of 33,312 inhab., with ironworks and coal-pits. 'Carronades' were manufactured here by the Carron ironworks (founded in 1760). 'Falkirk Trysts' are large cattle-fairs. Wallace was defeated by Edward I. at the battle of Falkirk in 1298, and Prince Charles Stuart defeated the English on Falkirk Muir in 1746. From Grahamston station at Falkirk (p. 590) a branch runs to *Grangemouth*, on the Forth, with large docks and the works of Scottish Dyes, Ltd. — The railway now runs parallel with the line of the *Roman Wall of Antoninus Pius*, a continuous earthwork (of which little now survives above ground) constructed c. 143 to keep out the wild tribes of the North and extending from Bo'ness (see above) on the Forth to Bowling (40 M.; p. 586) on the Clyde. — Beyond a detached portion of *Dumbartonshire* we enter *Lanarkshire*. — 41 M. *Lenzie* is the junction for Aberfoyle (see p. 586). — Beyond (45¾ M.) *Cowlairs* we descend a steep gradient (1 in 41½) through a tunnel (1001 yds.) and enter the (47¼ M.) Queen Street Station at *Glasgow* (p. 575).

B. Viâ Holytown.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from Princes St. Station to *Glasgow* (Central), 46¼ M. in 1-2 hrs. (6*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 9*d*.). First-class Pullman cars on some trains (1*s*. extra).

This line passes through an important coal, iron, and oil district, the lights of which are imposing at night. — 10 M. *Midcalder* (p. 553); 16 M. *West Calder*. — 33 M. *Holytown*, in *Lanarkshire*. *Carfin*, the 'Scottish Lourdes', 1 M. to the E., is a great resort of

GLASGOW
1 : 22.300
0 500 1000 1320 Feet
¼ Mile
0 100 200 300 400 500 Metres
Maryhill
Kelvinside
Strathblane, 9M
Maryhill
Hillhead Sta.
Dumbarton, 12M
Greenock, 19M.
Paisley, 5M
Paisley
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
Kelvingrove Park
Band Stand
Art Galleries
Kelvin Hall
Fountain
Western Infirmary
University
University Avenue
Great Western Road
Gibson St.
Park Gardens
Park Terrace
Woodlands Road
Park Circus
Woodside Ter.
Woodside Pl.
Claremont Gardens
Claremont
Royal Ter.
Royal Crescent
Sauchiehall Street
Kelvinhaugh Street
Argyle Street
Dumbarton Rd.
Albert Bridge
Kelvinhaugh Street
St Vincent Crescent
Queen Pond
Goods Sta.
Clydehouse Road
Outer Basin
North Basin
Queens Dock
Centre Quay
South Basin
Stobcross Quay
Plantation Quay
RIVER CLYDE
North Basin
Princes Dock
Central Basin
South Basin
Brand Street
Sta.
Finnieston Quay
Finnieston Sta.
Lancefield Quay
Anderston Quay
Bridge St.
Bridge
Clyde Place
Clyde Terrace
Clyde Street
Carrick Street
Blackburn Street
Buckingham St.
Eaglesham St.
Midland Place
Midland St.
Exmouth Quay
Springfield Quay
Fountainwell Quay
Kingston Dock
Kingston Bridge
Kingston Road
Goods Sta.
Sta.
Houston St.
Pavilion St.
Argyle St.
Stanley Street
Portman St.
Shieldhall Road
Scotland Street
Scotland St.
Sta.
Vermont St.
Govan Road
Govan
Paisley
Abbotsford Place
Abbotsford Pl.
Abbotsford Lane
Abbotsford Ter.
Abbotsford Cres.
Abbotsford Rd.
Abbotsford Gardens
Abbotsford Ave.
Abbotsford Pk.
Abbotsford Crescent
Abbotsford Road
Abbotsford Gardens
Abbotsford Avenue
Abbotsford Park

Wagner & Debes' Geogr. Estab.t Leipzig

Rom. Cath. pilgrims; the grotto, with its miraculous water, was constructed in 1920. — At (37¾ M.) *Uddingston* we join the line from Carstairs (p. 557). — Some of the trains stop at (45¼ M.) *Eglinton Street* before running into the (46¼ M.) Central Station at Glasgow.

Glasgow.

Railway Stations. *Queen Street* (Pl. F, 3; rfmts.), of the L. & N.E.R., for trains to Edinburgh and the North, London (viâ York), Loch Lomond, and for the West Highland Line (R. 81). — *Central* (Pl. E, 4; rfmts.), of the L.M. & S.R., for Edinburgh, London (viâ Carstairs and Carlisle), Paisley, Greenock, Hamilton, etc. — *St. Enoch* (Pl. F, 5; rfmts.), of the L.M. & S.R., for Paisley, Greenock, Ayr, Carlisle and London viâ Dumfries, etc. — *Buchanan Street* (Pl. F, 2, 3; rfmts.), of the L.M. & S.R., terminus for trains to Oban, Perth, and the N. — *Eglinton Street* (beyond Pl. E, 6), a secondary station for the S. trains of the L.M. & S.R. — *High Street* (Pl. G, 4), a secondary station of the L. & N.E.R.

Hotels. **Central Station* (Pl. b; E, 4), 319 R. from 9*s*., B. 4*s*., L. 5*s*., D. 7*s*. 6*d*., **St. Enoch Station* (Pl. a; F, 5), 157 R. from 8*s*., B. 4*s*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., two large hotels of the L.M. & S.R.; **North British Station* (Pl. c; F, 4), owned by the L. & N.E.R., 120 R. from 8*s*., B. or L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; *Grand* (Pl. k; C, 2), 100 beds, R. & B. from 10*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 6*s*., P. from 17*s*. 6*d*.; *Ivanhoe*, 185 Buchanan St. (Pl. F, 3, 4), 50 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; *Royal* (Pl. d; E, 3), R. & B. from 8*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.; *Bath* (Pl. m; E, 3), R. & B. from 8*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.; *Kenilworth* (Pl. r; F, 4), R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*. — Unlicensed: *Claremont*, Claremont Terrace (Pl. C, 2), R. & B. from 12*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*., P. from 21*s*.; **More's*, 18 India St. (Pl. C, 2), 46 R. from 7*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 16*s*. 6*d*.; *Green's*, 22 Woodlands Terrace (Pl. B, C, 2), R. & B. from 10*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; *Blythswood*, 320 Argyle St., R. & B. 10*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; *Cranston's Waverley* (Pl. s; E, 3), R. & B. from 8*s*. 6*d*., D. 3*s*.; *Crescent*, 12 Royal Crescent (Pl. B, 3), R. & B. from 8*s*., P. from 14*s*.

Restaurants. At the **Central* and **St. Enoch Hotels*, see above; **Ferguson & Forrester*, 36 Buchanan St. (Pl. F, 3, 4); **Lang's*, corner of W. George St. and W. Nile St. (Pl. E, 3); *Daniel Brown*, 79 St. Vincent St. (Pl. D, E, 3, 4); *Grosvenor*, 72 Gordon St. (Pl. E, 4); *White's*, 7 Gordon St.; *Corn Exchange*, 84 Gordon St.; *Royal*, 10 W. Nile St. (Pl. E, F, 3, 4); *Cadoro*, 122 Union St. (Pl. E, 4); *Queen Anne*, 199 Argyle St. (Pl. D, E, 4); *Kelburne*, 183 Hope St. (Pl. E, 3, 4). — Confectioners. *Carss*, 255 Sauchiehall St.; *Craig*, 51 Union St. (Pl. E, 4).

Cabs. Taxicabs, 1*s*. 6*d*. for 1 M., then 4½*d*. per ¼ M. Horse-cabs (1-4 pers.), 1*s*. 6*d*. for 1 M., then 9*d*. per ½ M. Luggage over 56 lb. 6*d*. extra.

An excellent service of municipal **Tramways** and **Motorbuses** traverses the chief streets and runs to the suburbs. Motorbuses run also to *Aberfoyle, Dumbarton, Balloch, Bothwell, Carfin, Falkirk, Greenock, Gourock, Hamilton, Kilmarnock, Lanark, Paisley, Stirling*, etc.

Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, 83 Buchanan St. (Pl. F, 3, 4); *American Express Co.*, 115 Hope St. (Pl. E, 3, 4). — *Royal Scottish Automobile Club*, Blythswood Square (Pl. D, E, 3); *Automobile Association*, 23 Royal Exchange Square (Pl. F, 4).

General Post Office (Pl. F, 4; always open).

Theatres. *King's* (Pl. D, 3); *Theatre Royal* (Pl. E, 2, 3); *Princess's* (Pl. F, 6); *Metropole* (Pl. F, 5); *Lyceum*, at Govan. — **Music Halls.** *Pavilion* (Pl. E, 3); *Alhambra* (Pl. E, 4); *Empire* (Pl. E, 3); *Coliseum* (Pl. E, 6); *Hippodrome* (Pl. D, 3); *Palace*, Main St. (Pl. F, 6). — **Concerts.** *St. Andrew's Hall* (Pl. C, 3; classical concerts in winter).

American Consulate, 55 West Regent St. (Pl. D, E, 3).

Underground Railways. The Glasgow Subway (cars every few min.), owned by the city corporation, describes a wide circle round the W. and S.W. part of the city from St. Enoch Square. Stations: *St. Enoch, Buchanan Street, Cowcaddens, St. George's Cross, Kelvin Bridge, Hillhead, Partick Cross, Merkland Street, Govan Cross, Copland Road Cessnock, Kinning Park, Shields Road, West Street*, and *Bridge Street*.— The Glasgow City & District Railway (L. & N.E.R.) runs E. and W. from *Queen Street (Low Level)*, affording rapid access to the Cathedral *(High Street)*, the University and West End Park *(Charing Cross)*, and the West End suburbs *(Hyndland)*. — The Glasgow Central Underground Railway (L.M. & S.R.) runs from the *Central Station (Low Level)* to the N.W. viâ *Anderston Cross, Stobcross* (junction for *Partick*), *Kelvin Bridge*, and *Botanic Gardens* to *Maryhill*, and to the S.E. viâ *Glasgow Cross, Glasgow Green, Bridgeton Cross*, etc., to *Rutherglen* (p. 557) and *Bothwell* (p. 581).

Steamers. Ocean-going steamers ply from Glasgow to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and indeed to all parts of the world (to the United States and Canada, see pp. xiii, xiv), while innumerable river-steamers ply to the watering-places on the estuary of the *Clyde* and its ramifications (comp. p. 581). In summer most points of importance in the Western Highlands may be conveniently reached by steamer from Glasgow and Greenock. The first 2 hrs. of the river journey may be avoided by proceeding by train to *Greenock* or *Gourock* (comp. p. 591; 3/4-1 hr.). Those, however, who wish to make an acquaintance with the port of Glasgow and its shipbuilding yards should sail the whole way. — Mail-steamers of the Burns & Laird Lines (52 Robertson St.) sail daily (except Sun.) to *Belfast, Dublin*, and *Londonderry*. — Clyde Shipping Co. (21 Carlton Place) several times weekly viâ *Belfast* to *Waterford, Cork, Plymouth, Southampton, Newhaven*, and *London* (55*s*., 25*s*.). — William Sloan & Co. (40 St. Vincent Place): viâ Greenock and *Belfast* twice weekly to *Bristol* and once weekly to *Swansea* and *Cardiff* (40*s*., 25*s*.).

Steamer services on the Clyde and to the Western Highlands (comp. p. 581 and R. 80a) are maintained by *David MacBrayne Ltd.* (119 Hope St.; motor-cars conveyed by arrangement), *Turbine Steamers Ltd.* (John Williamson & Co., 99 Great Clyde St.), the *Campbeltown Steam Packet Co.* (13 Clyde Place Quay), the *Isle of Man Steam Packet Co.* (73 Robertson St.; comp. p. 386), the *L.M. & S.R.*, the *L. & N.E.R.*, etc.

Cruising Steamers. The 'Claymore' (David MacBrayne Ltd., see above) sails about every ten days in June-Sept. for the West Highland lochs, calling at *Oban* (p. 595), *Tobermory* (p. 597), *Mallaig* (p. 601), *Kyle of Lochalsh* (p. 633), *Broadford* (p. 601), *Portree* (p. 602), *Gairloch* (p. 634), *Ullapool* (p. 639), *Lochinver* (p. 640), etc., and occasionally at *Loch Inchard* (p. 640) and *Stornoway* (p. 604). The cruise lasts 7-8 days; fare (including meals) 9*l*. — The 'Hebrides' or 'Hebridean' (John McCallum & Co., 87 Union St.) sails every ten days for the Outer Hebrides, calling at *Portaskaig* (p. 593), *Colonsay* (p. 593), *Oban* (p. 595), *Tobermory* (p. 597), *Coll* and *Tiree* (p. 598), *Loch Scavaig* (p. 602), *Dunvegan* (p. 603), *Lochmaddy* (p. 604), *Lochboisdale* (p. 604), *Castlebay* (p. 604), etc. (7 days; 9*l*.), with occasional trips (10*l*.) to *St. Kilda* (p. 604) or *Loch Roag* (p. 604). — The 'Dunara Castle' (Martin Orme & Co., 20 Robertson St.; same fare) sails every ten days in April-Oct. for *Colonsay* (p. 593), *Iona* (p. 597), *Tiree* (p. 598), *Castlebay* (p. 604), *Lochboisdale* (p. 604), *Lochmaddy* (p. 604), *Leverburgh* (p. 604), *Scalpay* (p. 603), *Tarbert* (p. 604), *Uig* (p. 603), *Dunvegan* (p. 603), etc., with occasional trips to *St. Kilda* (p. 604).

Glasgow, a royal burgh, the commercial and industrial capital of Scotland and the second city of Great Britain, lies on the *Clyde*, on the site of an episcopal see founded in 560 by St. Mungo (Kentigern; d. 603). Though of quite modern importance, it now rivals London and Liverpool for shipping, Manchester for cotton, Newcastle and

Cardiff for coal, and the Black Country for iron. By the extension of its boundaries in 1925 the population of Glasgow (1,034,069 in 1921) was increased to 1,113,482, and its area to over 46 sq. M. It includes a large Irish element.

Among the industries of Glasgow the most important is its iron and steel shipbuilding (located chiefly at Govan, Partick, and Clydebank, p. 591), in which it is facile princeps among British towns. Two-thirds of all British steamers are built on the Clyde, or at least provided there with their engines. The first steam-engine with a separate condenser was constructed at Glasgow by James Watt, a native of Greenock, in 1764; and the first public passenger-steamer (the 'Comet') on this side of the Atlantic was placed on the Clyde by Henry Bell in 1812 and plied between Glasgow and Greenock. Among other industrial establishments in or near Glasgow are the St. Rollox Chemical Works (Pl. G, 2); the Steel Co. of Scotland's Works at Newton and Blochairn; the Govan Iron Works; the Hyde Park Locomotive Works, at Springburn; and the works of the Singer Manufacturing Co. at Kilbowie. Townsend's artificial manure factory at Port Dundas has a chimney-stalk 490 ft. high. The other products and industries of Glasgow include iron, tubes and boilers, cotton and woollen goods, thread, muslin-weaving and calico-printing, glass, pottery, bleaching, dyeing, chemicals, sugar, and tobacco.

The *__Harbour__ and __Docks__ of Glasgow are always thronged with vessels from all the corners of the earth. A little more than a century ago the Clyde at Glasgow was only about 180 ft. wide and 4-5 ft. deep; now, by constant dredging, it is nearly 500 ft. wide and deep enough for the largest ocean liners. The water-area of the harbour (which extends along the river for 4 M.) and the docks is over 323 acres.

From the Central Station (Pl. E, 4) Union St. and Jamaica St. lead S. to *Glasgow Bridge* (Pl. F, 5; *View of the harbour), rebuilt in 1899, immediately below which is the **Broomielaw** (Pl. D, E, 5), a quay 1700 ft. long, on the N. side of the river, whence most of the river and coasting steamers start. To relieve the traffic over Glasgow Bridge a new bridge was constructed in 1925-27 between Oswald St. and Commerce St.

A little to the S.E., beyond Great Clyde St., in which is *St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral* (Pl. F, 5; begun in 1817), is *Glasgow Green* (Pl. G, H, 6), adjoining the river, with a Nelson obelisk and the *People's Palace*, which includes a museum, an art-gallery, and a winter-garden. From the W. end of the Green the *Saltmarket*, once the home of Bailie Nicol Jarvie, leads N. to the *Cross* (Pl. G, 5), marked by the tower of the old *Tolbooth* (with a chime of sixteen bells), at the S. end of High St. From the Cross the *Trongate*, with the *Tron Church* (Pl. G, 5; comp. p. 566), which has a steeple of 1637, runs W. to Argyle St. (p. 579). — The High St. (Pl. G, 5, 4), leading to the cathedral, was the chief thoroughfare of the old city of St. Mungo. At 'Bell o' the Brae', the point where it sweeps to the right and begins to ascend, Wallace defeated a detachment of the English in 1300.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. H, 3; O.W.; open free on week-days 10-4 or 5, Sun. 11-2; service on Sun. at 6.30), dedicated to St. Mungo (p. 576), is the finest unmutilated Gothic church in Scotland. The nave was begun by William Malvoisin (bishop 1200-2) and finished by Robert Wishart (bishop 1270-1316; the supporter of Wallace and Bruce). The choir and crypt were constructed by William de Bondington (bishop 1233-58); the Lady Chapel and chapter-house were continued by William Lauder (bishop 1408-25) and completed by John Cameron (1428-46). The Fergus Aisle was finished by Robert Blacader or Blackadder (bishop 1483-1508, archbishop from 1492). The spire (220 ft. high), built partly by Cardinal Wardlaw (bishop 1368-90), was completed by Cameron. The cathedral is 285 ft. long, 70 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high.

The nave and choir have timber ceilings (reconstructed in 1912); the aisles are stone-vaulted. In the nave are a chained Bible, pewter communion-vessels, the preacher's hour-glass, and (S. wall) a memorial of the Stewarts of Minto (including the Duchess of Richmond, mistress of Charles II. and probably the original of the Britannia on the copper coinage). The beautiful stone rood-screen was built by Archbishop Blacader. Behind the choir is the fine so-called Lady Chapel, and, to the N., the sacristy, built by Bishop Cameron; the latter contains the old pulpit and Oliver Cromwell's chair. – The **Crypt or Lower Church is one of the glories of Gothic architecture. In it are St. Mungo's well; the shrine above St. Mungo's grave; Rob Roy's pillar (see Scott's 'Rob Roy', xix, xx); a Covenanters' memorial; and the grave of Edward Irving (p. 554), with a memorial window (John the Baptist) by Bertini of Milan.

To the left of the cathedral stands the *Royal Infirmary*, where Lister made his discovery of antiseptic surgery when professor of surgery at the university (1860-69). In the vicinity is the handsome *Barony Church* (Pl. H, 3, 4; 1889), the name of which commemorates Glasgow's origin as a church vassal. *Provand's Lordship*, at the corner of Castle St. and Macleod St., is the only pre-Reformation house in Glasgow (1471). On a height to the E. is the *Necropolis* (Pl. H, 4; views), containing substantial monuments, the most conspicuous of which is a column (by Thomas Hamilton, 1825) to the memory of John Knox. — From the cathedral we proceed through High St. and George St., in which is the *Royal Technical College* (Pl. F, G, 4), to George Square (Pl. F, 4), surrounded by the *Municipal Buildings* or *City Chambers* (open 10.30-12 and 2-4), designed by William Young (1883-89), with an elaborate interior and a staircase of marble and alabaster, the *Post Office*, the *Bank of Scotland*, and the *Merchants' House* (W.).

In front of the Municipal Buildings is the *Cenotaph*, designed by Sir John Burnet (1924). The centre of the square is occupied by a column 80 ft. high, surmounted by a statue of *Sir Walter Scott*. Adjacent are equestrian statues, by Marochetti, of *Queen Victoria* and *Prince Albert*. The other statues are those of *Sir Robert Peel* (1788-1850) and *David Livingstone* (1813-73), both by Mossman; *James Watt* (1736-1819), by Chantrey; *Robert Burns* (1759-96), by Ewing; *Sir John Moore* (1761-1809; by Flaxman), *Lord Clyde* (1792-1863; by Foley), and *Thomas Campbell* (1777-1844; by Mossman), natives of Glasgow ('Glaswegians'); *Thomas*

Graham (1805-69), the chemist, by Brodie; *James Oswald* (1715-69), the politician, by Marochetti; and *Gladstone* (1809-98), by Sir Hamo Thornycroft.

In Queen St., S.W. of George Square, stands the *Royal Exchange* (Pl. F, 4), in the Corinthian style, by David Hamilton (1829), with an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington in front, by Marochetti. The *Trades' House* in Glassford St. (Pl. F, 4) was designed by Robert Adam (1791). The *Athenæum* (Pl. F, 3, 4) is to become the headquarters of a national academy of music.

Argyle St. (Pl. D-F, 4), Buchanan St. (Pl. F, 3, 4), Union St. (Pl. E, 4), and Sauchiehall St. (Pl. B-E, 3) contain the most attractive shops. The chief municipal library is the *Mitchell Library* (Pl. C, 3; 9.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.), containing over 315,000 vols., including an important collection relating to Glasgow and the West of Scotland and about 8000 items dealing with Robert Burns and Scottish poetry. — On the N. side of Sauchiehall St. (No. 270) are the *M'Lellan Galleries*, where the exhibitions of the Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts are held, and behind, at 167 Renfrew St., is the *Glasgow School of Art*, an interesting structure by C. R. Mackintosh (1898). Sauchiehall St. leads W. viâ Charing Cross to the pretty *Kelvingrove* or *West End Park* (Pl. A, B, 2), through which flows the river *Kelvin*. Among its memorials are those to Lord Kelvin (1824-1907), professor of natural philosophy at the university from 1846 to 1899, and to Lord Lister (1827-1912; p. 578), by G. H. Paulin (1924). At the S.W. corner of the park are the ***Corporation Art Galleries** (Pl. A, 2; open 10-5, Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 10-9, Sun. 2-5), designed by Sir John W. Simpson and Milner Allan (1901). In its representation of European painting from the 16th cent. onward, the Glasgow gallery is probably superior to all other municipal collections in the kingdom; it is particularly rich in examples of the Dutch, Flemish, and Barbizon Schools, and among British painters the 'Glasgow School' is naturally well illustrated. The building houses also the *Corporation Museum*.

The following are among the more important works. Italian: *Bartolommeo Veneziano*, St. Catherine crowned; *Botticelli*, Virgin, Child, and St. John (tondo), Annunciation; *Giorgione*, *Christ and the woman taken in adultery; *Raphael* (?), Virgin with the lizard. — Dutch and Flemish: *Rembrandt*, *Man in armour (the artist's son as Mars; 1655); *Rubens*, The three Graces; *Ruisdael*, Town of Katwyk; *Van der Goes* (probably by the *Maître de Moulins*), St. Victor with a donor; *A. van Ostade*, Itinerant musician; *Wouwerman*, Halt of travellers. — French: The Morton portrait of Mary Queen of Scots; *Corot*, The wood-cutter, The crayfisher, *Souvenir d'Italie; *Josef Israels*, The frugal meal; *Millet*, Going to work; examples of *Bonvin*, *Boudin*, *Courbet*, *Daumier*, *Degas*, *Ribot*, and *Lucien Simon*. — British: *D. Y. Cameron*, Cir Mohr; *Constable*, Hampstead Heath; *Sir John Lavery*, Anna Pavlova; *Cecil Lawson*, Barden Moor; *H. M'Culloch*, Glencoe; *William M'Taggart*, Paps of Jura; *Orchardson*, Mariage de convenance; *John Pettie*, Two strings to her bow; *Raeburn*, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell of Kailzie; *Reynolds*, Countess of Errol; *Turner*, Modern Italy; *Whistler*, *Carlyle; examples of *Sam Bough*, *Brangwyn*, *Burne-Jones*, *Alexander Fraser*, *Sir James*

Guthrie, Millais, Morland, Nicholson, Noel Paton, Glyn Philpot, Richard Wilson, and *Zoffany.* — Sculptures: *Pierre Braecke,* Femme des pêcheurs; *Chantrey,* Bust of Sir Walter Scott; *Flaxman,* William Pitt; *G. A. Lawson,* Motherless; *Macmillan,* Syrinx; *Rodin,* Burghers of Calais.

Opposite the art-galleries is the *Kelvin Hall* (Pl. A, 2), rebuilt in 1926-27 after a fire, with concrete roof-spans 110 ft. in width. — On Gilmore Hill, beyond the Kelvin, lies the **University** (Pl. A, B, 1), founded in 1451 and transferred in 1870 to its present quarters, which were designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott. The main buildings form a rectangle, 530 ft. long and 295 ft. wide, divided into two by the Common Hall, erected by the 3rd Marquis of Bute. The central tower is surmounted by a spire 300 ft. high. The fine 17th cent. gateway of the old college has been re-erected at the entrance to the university grounds. The university possesses a library of 250,000 vols., and contains the *Hunterian Museum* (week-days, 10-6; adm. 6*d.*), founded by William Hunter (1718-83), with a famous anatomical collection. The number of students is 4700, of professors, lecturers, and assistants 260. — A little to the W. is the *Western Infirmary* (Pl. A, 1), and to the N. are the *Royal Botanic Gardens* (beyond Pl. B, 1; adm. free; station, see p. 576), with a large circular conservatory. — *St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral* (Pl. C, 1) was built by Sir George Gilbert Scott (1870-71). No. 35 Burnbank Gardens (Pl. C, D, 1) was the residence of Bret Harte while American consul at Glasgow in 1880-85.

The S. part of Glasgow is a manufacturing district; in the S.W., part, which is mainly residential, is the large *Queen's Park*, commanding a *View of the city and including *Camphill*, the site of Regent Moray's camp before the battle of *Langside*, in which he defeated the forces of Mary Queen of Scots in 1568. Near the *Victoria Infirmary*, to the S. of the park, is a memorial of the battle. The ruins of *Cathcart Castle*, whence the queen watched the battle, lie 1½ M. farther S. — To the E. of the town is *Alexandra Park*. *Victoria Park*, at *Whiteinch*, to the W., contains a curious 'fossil grove'. *Rouken Glen Park* (220 acres), presented by Lord Rowallan in 1906, is 5 M. to the S. (tram or railway to Whitecraigs).

Glasgow is probably without a rival among the cities of Great Britain for the charm, and variety of the excursions that may be made from it.

Hamilton (Royal, 9 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*), 11 M. to the S.E., reached from the Central (High Level) Station or by motorbus, is a prosperous town with 39,420 inhab., situated near the confluence of the *Avon* and the *Clyde*, in a coal-mining and ironworking district. Hamilton Palace, the former seat of the Duke of Hamilton, has been demolished, and the park is now a racecourse. About 2 M. to the S.E. (tram), on the left bank of the Avon, are the picturesque ruins of *Cadzow Castle*, the subject of a ballad by Sir Walter Scott. *Cadzow Forest*, or the High Park, with its patriarchal oaks, contains a herd of white park cattle (adm. to the park and to Châtelherault by order from the duke's chamberlain at the estate office, Hamilton). Opposite, on the other side of the Avon, is *Châtelherault*, built by the Duke of Hamilton in 1732 in imitation of the house from which he took his French title, but it is little more than a façade. About 2 M. to the N. of Hamilton is *Bothwell Brig*, where the Covenanters were defeated by the Royalists in 1679. The vil-

lage of *Bothwell* (Clyde, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.*) is ½ M. farther on (tram from Hamilton; station, see p. 576). On the Clyde, ¾ M. to the N.W., is the 13th cent. ruin of ***Bothwell Castle** (open free on Tues., 10-4), the home of the Earl of Bothwell, husband of Queen Mary, with a fine keep, circular without and octangular within. The modern mansion is a seat of the Earl of Home. Joanna Baillie (1762-1851), poetess and dramatist, was born at Bothwell manse, and at *Blantyre*, with a ruined priory, 2½ M. to the W., is the birthplace of David Livingstone (1813-73; visitors admitted, fee). We may return to Glasgow by train from Bothwell or Blantyre. — This excursion may be combined with the next by taking train from Hamilton to (8¾ M.) *Tillietudlem*, with the ruins of *Craignethan Castle* (open on week-days), immortalized in 'Old Mortality', and going on thence to (6 M.) Lanark, taking Stonebyres on the way.

To the Falls of Clyde. **Lanark** (Clydesdale, 17 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Caledonian), 29 M. to the S.E. of Glasgow (railway from the Central Station or motorbus) and 32 M. to the S.W. of Edinburgh (Princes St.), is a royal burgh and county town of 6268 inhabitants. It was the scene of the earliest exploit of William Wallace (1297), the site of whose house is opposite the parish church of St. Nicholas. To the E. of the Auction Mart are the ruins of St. Kentigern's Church. There is a racecourse on Lanark Moor. In visiting the ***Falls of Clyde** from Lanark the following is perhaps the best plan. On emerging from the station we turn to the right and follow High St. to the Cross, where we turn to the left up Wellgate; at the fork we keep to the right. The road now descends (road to the right between two houses to be avoided) to the first lodge of *Bonnington House*, in the grounds of which (adm. 6*d.*; closed on Sun.) are the falls of (½ M.) **Corra* or *Cora Linn* (83 ft. high) and (½ M.) *Bonnington Linn* (30 ft.). Works are now in progress both here and at Stonebyres, whereby the falls of the Clyde will be utilized under the hydro-electric scheme of the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Co., which will considerably diminish the volume of water at certain seasons. We return to Lanark viâ *New Lanark*, a collection of cotton-net mills and workmen's houses in the valley close to the first lodge. This was the scene of Robert Owen's socialistic experiments from 1800 onwards. We then pass through Lanark and proceed to the W. At the (½ M.) fork we take the steep lower road to the left. At (½ M.) *Kirkfieldbank* we cross the Clyde. [About ½ M. to the N., on the *Mouse Water*, are the pretty **Cartland Crags*, best viewed from Telford's viaduct.] *Stonebyres Linn* (daily, including Sun.; 3*d.*), 1¼ M. farther on, is 100 ft. high. *Crossford* (Tillietudlem Hotel, plain) is 2 M. beyond Stonebyres and 1½ M. from Tillietudlem (see above). — From Lanark to *Carstairs* and to *Ayr*, see p. 585.

In regard to the following steamer-excursions on the ***Clyde**, comp. pp. 576, 591.

To Garelochhead. We take the train from Queen St. to (22½ M.) *Craigendoran* or (24¾ M.) *Helensburgh* (p. 598), at the mouth of the Gareloch, and proceed by steamer viâ *Roseneath* and *Clynder* (summer resorts on the W. bank of the loch) to (50 min.) *Garelochhead* (p. 599; through-fares from Glasgow 3*s.* 7*d.*, 2*s.* 2*d.*). We may return by railway.

To Arrochar, a pleasant excursion (June-Aug. to Arrochar; all the year round to Lochgoilhead) by the 'Iona' (David MacBrayne Ltd., p. 576) in 4½ hrs. (2½ hrs. from Greenock; fares from Glasgow 3*s.* 7½*d.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*; day return-fares 4*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*), or by the 'Waverley' (L. & N.E.R.) from Craigendoran (p. 598) in 3 hrs. (return-fares 3*s.* 9*d.*, 3*s.*). The steamer calls at Govan (p. 591), Renfrew (p. 591), Greenock (p. 591), Gourock (p. 592), *Kilcreggan*, *Blairmore*, *Carrick Castle*, a ruined stronghold of the Argylls, with a rectangular, three-storied keep, and *Lochgoilhead* (Carrick Castle; Lochgoilhead, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.*), at the head of *Loch Goil*, near which is the *Ardgoil* estate (14,740 acres), presented to Glasgow in 1906 by Lord Rowallan. *Arrochar* (*Arrochar, R. 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. 17*s.*; Ross's, 30 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*,

5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Teighness) lies at the head of the narrow **Loch Long,** which is dominated by *Ben Arthur* or the *Cobbler* (2891 ft.; rock-climbing). From Arrochar we may walk or take the motorbus across to (2¼ M.) Tarbet on Loch Lomond (p. 587), returning by steamer to Balloch (p. 587) and thence to Glasgow by railway. Or we may return by train from Arrochar & Tarbetstation (p. 599) to Glasgow.

To Rothesay (p. 592; one day); return-fares 3*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*

To Tarbert (p. 593) and Ardrishaig (p. 594) by the 'Columba'; day return-fares 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*

To Inveraray (p. 593). For this excursion there are five or more different routes. *A.* By steamer ('Queen Alexandra') from Glasgow, Greenock, or Gourock to Inveraray direct in 4½ hrs., calling at Dunoon and Rothesay; day return-fares 8*s.* 9*d.*, 7*s.* 8*d.* — *B.* To *Ardrishaig* by steamer (see above) and thence by motorbus (p. 594). — *C.* To *Arrochar* by steamer (p. 581) or by railway (p. 599), and thence on foot or by carriage through *Glen Croe* (20 M.). — *D.* To *Lochgoilhead* (see p. 581), thence by motorbus or on foot through *Hell's Glen* to (9 M.) *St. Catherine's* (hilly road), and thence to Inveraray by ferry. — *E.* To *Kilmun*, on the N. bank of Holy Loch), by steamer from Greenock or Gourock (see p. 592); thence by motorbus past the beautiful *Loch Eck* (Whistlefield, R. 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; Coyllt, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*) to Strachur (p. 593).

To the Isle of Arran. The quickest route is by train to (1 1½ hr.) Ardrossan (p. 584) and thence by steamer to (¾-1 hr.) Brodick, Lamlash, or (¾-1 hr.) Whiting Bay (through-fare 4*s.* 6*d.*; conveyance of motor-car from Ardrossan to Arran 25*s.*-53*s.*). — A longer but more interesting route is by steamer from Gourock (p. 592). The voyage may be shortened by joining the steamer at Wemyss Bay (p. 583) or Craigendoran (p. 598). The steamer touches at Rothesay (p. 592), steams through the Kyles of Bute (p. 593), and calls at *Corrie* (*Hotel), *Brodick* (Douglas, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*), *Lamlash* (hotel), and *Whiting Bay* (hotel), all on the E. coast of the island. Omnibuses ply from Brodick to Corrie and across the island to *Shedog* (Hamilton Arms, R. or D. 4*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*) and *Blackwaterfoot;* from Lamlash across the island to *Sliddery;* and from Whiting Bay to *Kildonan* and *Lagg* (hotel, P. 10*s.*), at the S. end of Arran. The picturesque *Brodick Castle* and nearly the whole of the mountainous ***Isle of Arran,** which is 20 M. long and 12-13 M. wide, belong to the Duchess of Montrose. One of the best excursions (6 hrs.) is to ascend from Brodick to (2-2½ hrs.) the top of **Goat Fell* (2866 ft.; view), descend through the wild **Glen Sannox* (1-1½ hr.), and return along the coast viâ (1½ M.) Corrie to (4½ M.) Brodick. **Loch Ranza* (inn), at the N. end of the island, 9 M. from Corrie, also deserves a visit (direct steamer from Greenock, see below). About 4 M. to the N. of Blackwaterfoot are the *Standing Stones of Tormore,* the remains of ten or more stone-circles.

To Campbeltown. From Greenock steamers sail daily viâ Gourock (p. 592), Dunoon (p. 592), Wemyss Bay (p. 583), Fairlie (p. 584), Loch Ranza (see above), and *Pirnmill* to (4 hrs.) Campbeltown (day return-fares from Glasgow 8*s.* 9*d.*, 7*s.* 8*d.*). *Campbeltown* (Argyle Arms; White Hart, 25 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*) is a royal burgh and whisky-distilling place of 6757 inhab., on the *Mull of Kintyre,* 15 M. from its S. extremity. A light railway runs from Campbeltown to (6 M.) *Machrihanish* (Ugadale Arms, 70 R., R. & B. 11*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*), a summer resort on the W. coast, with good golf-links. At *Achinhoan Head,* 5 M. to the S.E. of Campbeltown, is a cave traditionally used as a chapel by St. Kiaran, a 6th cent. precursor of St. Columba. About 10 M. to the N. of Campbeltown is *Saddell Castle* (key at the ferryman's house), adjoined by the scanty remains of a Cistercian abbey (1163).

From Glasgow to *London,* see R. 74; to *Ayr* and *Stranraer,* see R. 78; to *Edinburgh* viâ *Loch Lomond* and the *Trossachs,* see R. 79; to *Oban,* see R. 80; to *Fort William* and *Mallaig,* see R. 81.

78. From Glasgow to Ayr and Stranraer.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. from St. Enoch Station to *Ayr*, 41½ M. in 1-2 hrs. (6*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*); to *Stranraer*, 99¾ M. in 3¼-4¾ hrs. (18*s.* 2*d.*, 10*s.* 11*d.*). Paisley may be reached also from the Central Station or by tramway or motorbus.

Road (A 77). 84½ M. We leave Glasgow by Eglinton St. (Pl. E, 6). — 7 M. *Newton Mearns;* 21 M. *Kilmarnock* (p. 556); 30 M. *Prestwick* (p. 584); 32¾ M. **Ayr** (p. 581); 42 M. *Maybole* (p. 585); 44 M. *Crossraguel* (p. 585); 46½ M. *Kirkoswald* (p. 585); 49½ M. *Turnberry* (p. 585); 54 M. *Girvan* (p. 585); 67 M. *Ballantrae* (p. 585); 84½ M. *Stranraer* (p. 558).

Glasgow, see p. 575. The line first traverses a busy industrial region and enters *Renfrewshire*. — 7¾ M. **Paisley**, a town of 84,837 inhab. on the *Cart*, has large thread mills (Coats' and Clark's, now amalgamated), shipbuilding and engineering works, and starch and cornflour (Brown & Polson's), jam and marmalade (Robertson's), and soap factories. Paisley shawls, woven on the harness hand-loom of silk and wool (later of cotton), with a distinctive pattern in imitation of Cashmere shawls, were made from about 1800 to 1880. The *Abbey Church (open free 10.30-1 and 2-3 or 4.30; Sun. services at 11 and 6.30), originally colonized by Benedictines from Wenlock (p. 191) in 1163, dates in its present form from the 14-15th centuries. The central tower and the choir were rebuilt in 1902-26 from the plans of Dr. Macgregor Chalmers. The triforium and the clerestory passage are remarkable. In the S. transept is the tomb of Margery (d. 1316), daughter of Robert Bruce, and at the E. end of the choir is buried Robert III. (d. 1406). In the abbey grounds are statues of Robert Tannahill (1774-1810), the weaver-poet, and Alexander Wilson (1766-1813), the American ornithologist, who, like John Wilson ('Christopher North'; p. 562), were natives of Paisley. The imposing Coats Memorial Church (Baptist) was designed by Hippolyte Blanc (1894). The Town Hall was built in 1879-82, partly at the expense of George A. Clark of Newark, U.S.A. At the Cross is a war memorial by Sir Robert Lorimer, with sculpture by Mrs. Meredith-Williams (p. 563). The Burns memorial in the Fountain Gardens is by F. W. Pomeroy.

From Paisley a branch runs viâ *Bridge of Weir* (6 M.) and *Kilmacolm* (9¾ M.; hydro, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*) to *Greenock* (17¾ M.; Princes Pier; p. 591); while another runs viâ *Port Glasgow* (12½ M.; p. 591) to *Greenock* (15¾ M.; Central and West Stations) and *Gourock* (18½ M.; p. 592). From Port Glasgow another branch runs viâ *Upper Greenock* to (8½ M.) *Inverkip*, where John Galt (p. 584) is buried, and (10¾ M.) *Wemyss Bay* (pron. 'weems'; rfmts.; Hydro, R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Wemyss Bay, 17 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 15*s.*), a summer resort and steamer centre (to Rothesay, see p. 593).

9¾ M. *Elderslie* was the birthplace of William Wallace (1272?-1305). — We enter *Ayrshire*. — From (23¼ M.) *Dalry* a branch runs to Kilmarnock (11¼ M.; p. 556). — 26¾ M. *Kilwinning* has collieries and ironworks and the meagre ruins of a priory founded by Hugh de Morville (p. 547) in 1140.

A branch runs hence viâ (2½ M.) *Stevenston* and the plebeian seaside resort of (4 M.) *Saltcoats* to (5¼ M.) **Ardrossan** (Kilmeny, Eglinton Arms, under the same management, at both R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; South Beach, private, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), a seaside resort with a ruined castle, whence steamers ply to Arran (p. 582), to Belfast (see p. 576), and to the Isle of Man (see p. 386). The line goes on viâ (9 M.) *West Kilbride* and (14 M.) *Fairlie*, noted for yacht-building, to (17 M.) *Largs* (Royal, 10 R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 13*s.*; Victoria, 10 R., R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), a pleasant watering-place, where Alexander III. defeated Haco of Norway in 1263 (monument). Near Largs is *Netherhall*, the former residence of Lord Kelvin (p. 579). From Largs and Fairlie steamers ply to *Millport* (Garrison Hydro, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Somerville, temperance), on *Great Cumbrae*, with the Episcopal 'Cathedral of the Isles' (comp. p. 596), built by Butterfield in 1849, going on to *Kilchattan Bay* (p. 593). — Kilwinning, Ardrossan, etc., may be reached also from the Central Station at Glasgow.

30¼ M. *Irvine* (King's Arms, 4 R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*), a royal burgh of 11,826 inhab., with a trade in coal, was the birthplace of James Montgomery (1771-1854), the poet, and of John Galt (1779-1839), the novelist. Branch-line to Kilmarnock, see p. 556. — The railway skirts the sea, passing the watering-places of (35 M.) *Troon* (*Marine, 66 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.*; South Beach, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*) and (38¼ M.) *Prestwick*, both with famous golf-links.

41½ M. **Ayr** (rfmts.; *Station, owned by the L.M. & S.R., 46 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Dalblair, 22 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*), a royal burgh, county town, seaport, and watering-place with 35,741 inhab. and a racecourse. Highland Games (Western Meeting) in September. In front of the station is a statue of Robert Burns, by George A. Lawson (1891). The 'Auld Brig', dating from the end of the 15th cent., is still in use; the 'New Brig' was rebuilt in 1877. The pier affords a good view of the mountains of Arran. The Wallace Tower in the High St. (130 ft. high) was built in 1832 on the site of an old tower, in which the hero is said to have been imprisoned.

From Ayr to the Brig o' Doon, 2¼ M., by tram, motorbus, or railway (see below). The road leading S. from Burns's statue follows approximately the line taken by 'Tam o' Shanter', who is supposed to have started from the Tam o' Shanter Inn in High St. In **Alloway**, on the right, is (2 M.) the cottage in which Robert Burns (1759-96) was born, containing a few relics of the poet (week-days 9-7 or dusk, 3*d.*); beside it is a museum with a larger collection. The whole countryside is full of associations with Burns's poems. About ⅓ M. farther on, close to the station and opposite the new church, is the ruined *Auld Kirk*, in front of which is the grave of the poet's father, William Burns (d. 1784). Just beyond the church are the Burns Monument Hotel (R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), with tea-gardens, and the two bridges over the *Doon*, the old one being that over which Tam o' Shanter escaped with such difficulty. The pretty gardens (adm. 3*d.*) between the bridges contain the Burns Monument, built by Thomas Hamilton in 1818 (view and relics), and a pavilion with figures of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny.

From Ayr to Girvan by the Coast, 21¾ M., L.M. & S.R. in 65-69 min. (4*s.* 5*d.*, 2*s.* 8*d.*). This line, skirting the Carrick coast, affords fine views of the Mull of Kintyre, Arran, Ailsa Craig, and the Irish coast. — Beyond

(3 M.) *Alloway* (p. 584) we cross the Doon. — 6¼ M. *Heads of Ayr.* — 8 M. *Dunure* has a ruined castle (13th cent.), one of the original seats of the Kennedys, who ruled all this part of the country. — To the right we have a view of *Culzean Castle* (Marquis of Ailsa; 1777), the station for which is (13 M.) *Glenside.* The grounds are open on Wed. by order from the estate office. — A little to the S. of (15¼ M.) *Maidens* stood the farmhouse of *Shanter.* — 16¾ M. *Turnberry* (*Station, owned by the L.M. & S.R., 105 R. from 11*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 25*s.*) has an excellent golf-course and a ruined castle, perhaps the birthplace of Robert Bruce. — 21¾ M. *Girvan,* see below.

From Ayr to Dalmellington, 15 M., L.M. & S.R. in 40-45 min. (3*s.* 1*d.*, 1*s.* 10*d.*). — The line ascends the valley of the *Doon.* — About 3½ M. to the S. of (15 M.) *Dalmellington* (Eglinton, P. 12*s.*; Black Bull), a village with coal-mines and ironworks, is *Loch Doon,* 5½ M. long, at the foot of which is *Glen Ness.* Motorbus to New Galloway, see p. 558.

From Ayr to Carstairs, 51¼ M., L.M. & S.R. in 2½ hrs. (10*s.* 3*d.*, 6*s.* 2*d.*). — At (14 M.) *Ochiltree* is the original of the 'House with the Green Shutters', birthplace of George Douglas (George Douglas Brown, 1869-1902). — Beyond (18 M.) *Cumnock* (p. 556) we cross the Glasgow line. — 27¾ M. *Muirkirk,* with ironworks. — 40¼ M. *Douglas* (Douglas Arms, 6 beds, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*). *Douglas Castle* (Earl of Home) is modern, and of Scott's 'Castle Dangerous' but a small fragment remains (adm. in the absence of the family, on application at the estate office). In the churchyard is the chancel of the 12th cent. church of St. Bride, with the tombs of the Douglases. — 46½ M. *Lanark* (p. 581). — 51¼ M. *Carstairs,* see p. 553.

Steamers of the Burns & Laird line ply daily from Ayr to *Belfast,* and L.M. & S.R. excursion-steamers daily in summer to places on the Clyde. — From Ayr to *Kilmarnock* and to *Mauchline,* see p. 556.

The main line to Girvan turns inland at Ayr and runs viâ (45½ M.) *Dalrymple* and (47½ M.) *Cassillis* to (50¼ M.) *Maybole* (King's Arms, 10 R. from 3*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 10*s.*), a bootmaking town of 4889 inhab., the former capital of *Carrick,* the domain of the Bruces. One of the Prince of Wales's titles is Earl of Carrick. Maybole lies 2 M. from *Crossraguel Abbey* (O.W.; daily, including Sun., 6*d.*), a Cluniac foundation of 1240, "half baronial, half ecclesiastical", and 4½ M. from *Kirkoswald,* a village with many associations with Burns, including the graves of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny.

We next traverse the most picturesque part of the route. — 62¾ M. *Girvan* (King's Arms, 40 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Ailsa Arms, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Hamilton Arms, with Burns relics, P. 11*s.* 6*d.*), a summer resort. Railway to Ayr viâ the coast, see above. About 10 M. out at sea lies *Ailsa Craig* (1114 ft.), a great breeding-place of sea-fowl (including the solan goose or gannet), with cliffs of columnar syenite and granite quarries. — Beyond Girvan the line ascends, commanding a magnificent sea-view on the right. — From (70¾ M.) *Pinwherry* a motorbus runs down the valley of the *Stinchar* to (81½ M.) *Ballantrae* (Royal), on the coast. — We traverse a dreary, moorland, soon entering *Wigtownshire,* to (87¾ M.) *New Luce,* 5 M. beyond which the ruins of Luce Abbey (p. 558) appear on the left.

94¼ M. *Dunragit,* and thence to Stranraer, see p. 558.

79. From Glasgow to Edinburgh viâ the Trossachs.

RAILWAY (L. & N.E.R.) to *Balloch* in 1 hr.; STEAMER (rfmts.) to *Inversnaid* in 1¾ hr.; COACH to *Stronachlachar* in 1 hr.; STEAMER to *Trossachs Pier* in ¾ hr.; MOTOR COACH to *Callander* in 1½-2 hrs.; RAILWAY viâ Stirling to *Edinburgh* in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (or viâ Stirling back to Glasgow in 1⅓-2¼ hrs.). The 'Trossachs Tour', which takes in all 8½ hrs. and may be accomplished on Sun. also, is one of the most delightful in Great Britain. It is better to take two days for it, sleeping at Rowardennan and climbing Ben Lomond on the following morning. The *Circular Tour Tickets* are available for 7 days, and the journey may be made in either direction and broken at any point. Fares from Glasgow and back, omitting Edinburgh, 23*s.* 6*d.*, 20*s.*; from Glasgow to Edinburgh and back (or vice versâ) 25*s.* 9*d.*, 21*s.* 3*d.*; from Edinburgh and back, including Glasgow, 25*s.* 9*d.*, 21*s.* 3*d.* — Motor-cars may be hired at Callander station.

The Trossachs Tour may be made also viâ Aberfoyle, daily (except Sun.) in either direction (fares as above).

ROAD (A 81 to Callander, A 84 to Stirling, then A 9), 91¾ M. — We leave Glasgow by New City Road (Pl. D, 1, 2). — 7 M. *Milngavie;* 11 M. *Strathblane* (see below); 27 M. *Aberfoyle* (see below; l. for Inversnaid, p. 587); 32 M. *Port of Menteith* (p. 590); 39 M. **Callander** (p. 588; l. for the Trossachs); 46¾ M. *Doune* (p. 588); 50¾ M. *Dunblane* (p. 588); 53¾ M. *Bridge of Allan* (p. 589); 56¼ M. **Stirling** (p. 589); 64½ M. *Larbert* (p. 590); 67¼ M. *Falkirk* (p. 574); 70½ M. *Polmont* (p. 574); 75 M. *Linlithgow* (p. 574); 80½ M. *Winchburgh* (p. 574); 82¾ M. *Kirkliston* (p. 573); 88¾ M. *Corstorphine* (p. 572). — We enter (91¾ M.) *Edinburgh* (R. 76) by Osborne Terrace (Pl. A, 5).

FROM GLASGOW TO ABERFOYLE, 34¼ M., L. & N.E.R. in 1½-1¾ hr. (6*s.* 10*d.*, 4*s.* 10*d.*). — The train starts at the Queen St. Station and diverges to the left from the Edinburgh line at (6¼ M.) *Lenzie* (p. 574). — 8 M. *Kirkintilloch.* — Beyond (11½ M.) *Lennoxtown* (Lennox Arms, R. & B. 8*s.*, L. 3*s.*) we traverse the pretty (12½ M.) *Campsie Glen.* — 15¾ M. *Strathblane.* — Beyond (21¼ M.) *Killearn* (Black Bull) we join the Balloch-Stirling line (p. 590). — 28½ M. *Buchlyvie* is the junction of the branch-line to (33¼ M.) **Aberfoyle** (Bailie Nicol Jarvie, 30 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Fielbarachan, temperance, P. 10*s.*), which traverses the *Flanders Moss* and passes 2 M. to the W. of Lake Monteith (p. 590). The ascent of Ben Lomond (p. 587) may be made from Aberfoyle in c. 4½ hrs. The road from Aberfoyle to *Stronachlachar* (11½ M.; p. 587) leads through the *Pass of Aberfoyle,* with the *Falls of Ledard,* and skirts the pretty *Loch Ard* and *Loch Chon.* — FROM ABERFOYLE TO THE TROSSACHS PIER, 7 M., by horse-coach twice daily (tickets from the Bailie Nicol Jarvie Hotel). The road (closed to motors) affords a good view of Ben Ledi (p. 588) and a glimpse of Loch Vennachar (p. 588), to the E., and a view of Loch Katrine and the mountains around and beyond it, to the W. To the right lies the pretty *Loch Drunkie.* Finally we pass the W. end of Loch Achray (p. 588) and join the Balloch route at the Trossachs Hotel (p. 588).

Glasgow, see p. 575. — Trains start from Queen Street Station (Low Level) or the Central Station (Low Level) and follow at first the underground railways mentioned on p. 576. — Beyond (10½ M.) *Dalmuir,* in *Dumbartonshire,* where the routes unite, we approach the busy waterway of the *Clyde.* — 12 M. *Kilpatrick* claims to be the birthplace of St. Patrick (373-463?). Ferry to *Erskine* (toll 1*d.*, motor-cycle 2*d.*, with side-car 3*d.*, motor-car 6*d.*). — At (13½ M.) *Bowling* (comp. p. 574) begins the *Forth & Clyde Canal.*

PERTH
Strath Gartney
LOCH KATRINE
Glen Finglas
LOCH LUBNAIG
Meall Gaothach
Benvane
Meall Garbh
Ben Ledi
Callander
Bochastle
Ben Venue
Beinn Bhreac
Beinn Dubh
Meall Gainmheich
Achnahard
Duart
Glasahnile
Meadhonach
Castell Corrach
Brianach Carn
The Trossachs
Armaghe
Dubh Chnoc
Garbhchonzie
Mollands
Water Works
Easter Dullater
LOCH VENNACHAR
Braes of Greenock
Ben Gullipen
Meall nan Gobhar
Beinn Dearg
Loch Rusky
Menteith Hills
Meall Ear
Craigmore
Aberfoyle
Port of Menteith
Lake of Menteith
Inchmahome
Pollubaw
Ward of Goodie
Lochend
Blairessnock
Ballingrue
Flanders Moss
Shannoch Hall
Gartnish
Gartmore
Arnvicar
Cardross
Blackhouse
Fairfield
Buckside
Arnprior
Innerbhan
Buchlyvie
Heights
Townhead
Muirton
Whitelees
Badenkep
Gribloch
Balfron
Dalhillock
Craigend
Stronend
Over Glins
Nether Glins
Culcreuch
Craigton
Newtown
Fintry
Dungoil
Killearn
Earl's Seat
Campsie Fells
Hart Hill
Inner Burh Hill
Allanhead
Knowehead
Lochan of Carnoustie
Balmanachan
Campsie Glen
Strathblane Hills
Strathblane
Milndavie Craigend
Muirhouse
Lennoxtown
Gartocharn
Balloch
Jamestown
Bonhill
Alexandria
Renton
Dumbarton Muir
Knockapple
Auchencroch
Auchincloch
Auchinreoch
Auchinleden
Craigallian Loch
Craigmaid
Loch Ardinning
Reservoir
Auchencloch
Auchenreoch
Auchenfroe
Auchenlaich
Auchenbothie
Auchenbothie Farm
Auchenbothie Glen
Auchenbothie Burn
Auchenbothie Hill
Auchenbothie Wood
Auchenbothie Cottage

16¾ M. **Dumbarton** (Dumbuck, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. 14*s.*), a royal burgh and county town of 22,933 inhab., with Denny's and Macmillan's shipbuilding yards. The castle (O.W.; open free 10-4 or 6, Sun. 2-4 or 6), the scanty remains of which are strikingly situated on an isolated rock (*View), played a prominent part in Scottish history. The town lies at the mouth of the *Leven*, through which Loch Lomond discharges its waters. — The train turns N. through the Vale of Leven, with dyeing and calico-printing works, leaving the West Highland Line (R. 81) on the left. — At (18¾ M.) *Renton*, outside the school, is a monument to Tobias Smollet (1721-71), who was born at Dalquhurn House (demolished). — At (21¼ M.) *Balloch* (Tullichewan, unlicensed, by the station, 14 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 14*s.*; Balloch) the train runs on to the pier, alongside the steamer. Railway to Stirling, see p. 590.

Balloch lies at the S. end of **Loch Lomond**, the largest (25 M. long, 1-5 M. wide; free fishing) and in some respects the most charming of the Scottish lakes. Its beauty is enhanced by thirty wooded islands, among which the steamer threads its way. *Luss*, our second stopping-place, is a pretty little village on the W. bank of the lake, at the point where it begins to contract. The majestic *Ben Lomond (3192 ft.) forms the background to the right; those who wish to ascend it disembark at *Rowardennan* (hotel, 12 beds, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 13*s.*).

The easy ascent takes 2-3hrs. (descent 1½-2 hrs.). The path is marshy and sometimes not very distinct; it disappears entirely at a wet tract about halfway up, and here we bear to the left and soon come in sight of the cairn, which serves as a landmark. The view is very extensive, stretching on the S.E. over the Lowlands as far as Edinburgh; to the W. lies Loch Lomond, with the Cobbler, Ben Vane, Ben Vorlich, and other mountains surrounding it; more to the right are the twin peaks of Ben Cruachan and the tent-shaped Ben More. — The descent may be made to Inversnaid (see below) or Aberfoyle (p. 586).

Beyond Rowardennan the steamer skirts (r.) the rocky *Craig Royston*, in which appears a cave known as 'Rob Roy's Prison'. It then crosses to *Tarbet* (*Hotel, 55 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; station, see p. 599), prettily situated on the W. bank and commanding the best view of Ben Lomond. — Our steamer-journey ends at *Inversnaid* (hotel, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*), one of the finest points on Loch Lomond, affording splendid views of to mountains above Arrochar. Just before reaching the pier we pass a pretty waterfall.

The steamer goes on to (20-25 min.) *Ardlui* (hotel, 22 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 18*s.*; station, see p. 599), at the head of the loch. — A rowing or walking excursion mey be made from Inversnaid to 'Rob Roy's Cave', 1. M. to the N., with an almost invisible entrance.

At Inversnaid the steamer is met by a coach to take the passengers across the ridge between Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine (5½ M.). The road passes a ruined castle and the small *Loch Arklet*. On reaching *Stronachlachar* (road to Aberfoyle, see p. 586) we em-

bark in the steamer that plies on ***Loch Katrine,** a beautiful Perthshire lake, 9½ M. long. On the right is seen the beginning of the aqueduct that supplies Glasgow with water. The finest scenery is at its E. end, where steep cliffs alternate with beautiful woods, in which the bright green foliage of the birch is predominant. Here, too, is the little **Ellen's Isle*, immortalized in the 'Lady of the Lake' (1810). To the right towers the noble form of *Ben Venue* (2993 ft.). We land again at the *Trossachs Pier* (Loch Katrine Tea Rooms). Coach thence to Aberfoyle, and by railway back to Glasgow, see p. 586.

The ***Trossachs** (i. e. 'bristling country'), a richly wooded and romantic valley, overrun by excursionists in summer, begins immediately to the E. of Loch Katrine, and there are few more beautiful districts in Scotland than that between Ellen's Isle and the (1¼ M.) *Trossachs Hotel* (R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.*), on the bank of the small *Loch Achray*. At the foot of Ben Venue, about 3 M. to the W., is the *Pass of the Cattle.* — At the E. end of Loch Achray we pass (1½ M.) the *Brig o' Turk*, and 1 M. farther on we reach **Loch Vennachar*, along the N. side of which the road runs for 4 M. To the left rises Ben Ledi. At the E. end of the loch, 2 M. short of Callander, is *Coilantogle Ford*, the scene of the combat between Fitzjames and Roderick Dhu.

Callander (Dreadnought, R. from 9*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Ancaster Arms, 18 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Hydro, on the Trossachs road, P. from 25*s.*; Caledonian, unlicensed, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), a favourite tourist centre, is picturesquely situated on the *Teith*. Railway to Glasgow or Oban, see R. 80 b.

A visit to the *Pass of Leny* and *Loch Lubnaig* (p. 595) should not be omitted. — About 1½ M. to the N. are the *Falls of Bracklinn*, in a romantic wooded gorge. Crossing the railway by a bridge ½ M. to the E. of the station, we ascend by a rough road to (5 min.) a small wood, beyond which a footpath, to the right, leads to the falls. — Callander is a starting-point for the ascent of *Ben Ledi* (2875 ft.; 2½-3 hrs.; *View).

From Callander we continue our journey by railway (L. & N.E.R. and L.M. & S.R.). — To the right, at (7½ M.) *Doune* (Woodside, 8 beds, R. & B. 8*s.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.*), is a picturesque ruined castle, built by Robert, Duke of Albany (d. 1470).

11¼ M. **Dunblane** (rfmts.; Hydro, 150 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Stirling Arms, 15 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), a pleasant holiday resort. The ***Cathedral** (O.W.; weekdays 10-3 or 5, Sat. always 10-5; adm. 3*d.*, guide-book 6*d.*), founded by David I. about 1150, has been a parish church since 1688. The tower is Romanesque, the rest of the church, built in 1238-60, is a fine example of the Early Pointed style in its later development. The nave, roofless since 1590, was well restored in 1889-93.

The cathedral contains stalls and misericords of the late 15th cent., a Celtic cross, old monuments, and fine modern woodwork (designed by

Sir Rowand Anderson and Sir Robert Lorimer) and stained glass. At the E. end of the Lady Chapel or chapter-house, on the N. side of the choir, is the war memorial.

Near the cathedral is the library bequeathed by Robert Leighton, archbishop of Glasgow (bishop of Dunblane 1662-71). On the Perth road is the (1 M.) Queen Victoria School for the sons of Scottish soldiers and sailors. — The Beech Walk and Wharrie Glen, in *Kippenross Park*, are open on Wed. in summer.

A little to the W. is the field of *Sheriffmuir*, where the Earl of Mar, on behalf of the Old Pretender, fought a drawn battle in 1715 with the Duke of Argyll. — Railway to *Perth* and *Aberdeen*, see R. 84b.

We enter *Stirlingshire*. — 13¼ M. **Bridge of Allan** (*Allan Water, 75 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Queen's, T.H., 11 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Carmichael's, unlicensed, 14 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), an inland watering-place in a sheltered position, with mineral springs and a mild climate.

16¼ M. **Stirling** (rfmts.; Golden Lion, 24 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Station, 30 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Waverley, temperance, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*), a royal burgh and county town with 21,345 inhab., is situated on the *Forth*, 35 M. above Edinburgh, and was a favourite residence of the Scottish sovereigns. The ***Castle** (O.W.; open till 5.30 or 7, fee 1*s.*, including the services of a guide; Sun. from 1.30, free), now used as barracks, is situated on a lofty height resembling the castle-rock of Edinburgh. On the esplanade is a statue (1877) of Robert Bruce.

Stirling Castle played a prominent partin Scottish history. In 1304 it was taken by Edward I. of England after a siege of three months, but it was retaken by Bruce ten years later, after Bannockburn. James II. (1430), James IV. (1473), and James V. (1512) were born here. — In the lower courtyard are the fantastic *Palace of James V.* (1540) and the old *Parliament House*, dating from the reign of James III. On the N. side of the upper courtyard is the *Chapel Royal* (1594). The passage to the left of the latter leads to the *Douglas Garden;* steps ascend to the *Douglas Room* (small museum), where James II. stabbed the rebellious Earl of Douglas in 1452. A series of vaulted chambers, recently excavated, are also shown. View from the garden-wall behind the governor's house: to the extreme left (W.) Ben Lomond, then Ben Venue, Ben Ledi, and Ben Vorlich; to the N. and E., the Ochils; nearer, Bridge of Allan, the Abbey Craig and Wallace Monument, Cambuskenneth Abbey, and the 'Links of Forth'; to the S., Bannockburn. In the meadow at our feet the pattern of the old knot-garden is visible.

We pass through the churchyard, with a memorial to the Wigtown martyrs (p. 558) and a fine view from its highest point (indicator), to visit the **Parish Church* (week-days, 2*d.*), now divided into two. The nave is a fine example of the Transitional style of 1270, with 15th cent. windows and roof. The choir was built by James IV. in 1494 and contains a Burne-Jones window. Here Mary Queen of Scots was crowned in 1542, at the age of eight months, and James VI. in 1567, when a year old. Close to the church are *Cowane's Hospital* or *Guildhall* (1639; gratuity) and *Mar's Wark* (O.W.), a fragment of the Earl of Mar's house (1570). Nearly opposite the latter is *Argyll's Lodging* (O.W.; 1652; now a military hospital).

Just above the new bridge the Forth is spanned by the *Old Bridge* (O.W.; 15th cent.), on which Archbishop Hamilton, the last Roman Catholic prelate in Scotland, was hanged on the charge of complicity in the murder of the Regent Moray (p. 574). The battle of Stirling Brig, in which Wallace defeated the English in 1297, took place a little farther up, near an old wooden bridge, which has long since disappeared.

Cambuskenneth Abbey (O.W.; week-days 9-dusk, 2*d.*), founded by David I. in 1147, became the wealthiest Augustinian monastery in Scotland. We turn to the right on leaving the station, descend the right bank for $^3/_4$ M., and cross the ferry. The chief relics of the abbey, in which is a monument erected by Queen Victoria over the tomb of James III. and his wife Margaret of Denmark, are the noble tower (with a museum) and the W. doorway.

About $1^1/_2$ M. to the S. of Stirling lies the village of *St. Ninians* (motor-bus), and $^1/_2$ M. farther on is the field of **Bannockburn,** where Robert Bruce defeated the army of Edward II., thrice as large as the Scottish army, in 1314. The 'Bore Stone', on which the Scottish standard was planted, is still to be seen (view). — At *Sauchieburn,* 3 M. to the S.W. of Bannock-burn, James III. was defeated by his insurgent nobles in 1488. Beaton's Mill, the house in which he was assassinated after the battle, still exists.

Motorbuses ply from Stirling to *Bridge of Allan* (3 M.; p. 589), pass-ing, on the right, the *Abbey Craig* (362 ft.; *View), which is surmounted by a *Wallace Monument* (adm. 2*d.*).

From Stirling to Kinross, $23^3/_4$ M., L. & N.E.R. in $1\text{-}1^1/_2$ hr. (4*s.* 10*d.*, 2*s.* 11*d.*). — $6^3/_4$ M. **Alloa** (Station Hotel), with 12,421 inhab., in *Clack-mannan-shire,* with breweries, distilleries, and foundries, is the junction for Dunfermline (see p. 623). In the park (visitors admitted in summer) of Alloa House (Earl of Mar and Kellie) is the Tower of Alloa (13th cent.), where James VI. was educated by George Buchanan. — 13 M. *Dollar* (Castle Campbell, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*), with a large academy. Close by is **Castle Campbell* (week-days, 6*d.*; view), burnt by Montrose in 1645. From Dollar we may ascend *Ben Cleuch* (2363 ft.; 3 hrs.), the highest of the *Ochil Hills* (view; slight earthquakes frequent). — $17^1/_4$ M. **Rumbling Bridge* (hotel, 20 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*), a double bridge across the romantic gorge of the *Devon.* Near the bridge (adm. 1*s.*) is the *Devil's Mill Fall,* and 1 M. lower down is the **Cauldron Linn.* — $23^3/_4$ M. *Kinross Junction. Kinross* (Green, 38 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), the small county town of *Kinross-shire,* is situated on **Loch Leven** (pron. 'leeven'), a lake 4 M. long and 2 M. wide, and famed for its trout. On an island is *Leven Castle,* in which Queen Mary was imprisoned in 1567, making her escape in 1568 (comp. Scott's 'Abbot'). From Kinross Junction to Edinburgh or Inverness, see p. 623.

From Stirling to Aberfoyle and Balloch, $30^3/_4$ M., L. & N.E.R. in $1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr. (8*s.* 11*d.*, 5*s.* 4*d.*); to Aberfoyle, $21^1/_2$ M. in 1-2 hrs. (3*s.* 11*d.*, 2*s.* 4*d.*). — The line runs along the S. side of the *Forth.* — 13 M. *Port of Menteith.* The village (Lake Hotel, plain, with boats for hire, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*) lies 4 M. to the N., on *Lake Menteith.* On the largest of its three islands is the ruined priory of *Inchmahome* (O.W.), where Queen Mary found refuge as a child in 1547-48. — At ($15^3/_4$ M.) *Buchlyvie* we change for Aberfoyle (see p. 586). — At ($19^3/_4$ M.) *Balfron* the Loch Katrine aqueduct (p. 588) crosses the railway. The Glasgow line diverges on the left. — About 2 M. to the N. of ($23^1/_2$ M.) *Drymen* is *Buchanan Castle,* seat of the Duke of Montrose. — $30^3/_4$ M. *Balloch,* on Loch Lomond, see p. 587.

From Stirling to *Dunfermline,* see p. 623.

Beyond Stirling the Edinburgh line passes ($18^1/_2$ M.) *Bannock-burn* (2 M. to the E. of the battlefield, see above). — $24^1/_2$ M. *Larbert* (rfmts.) is the junction for Glasgow (see p. 594). — $27^1/_4$ M. *Falkirk* (Grahamston Station), see p. 574. — $30^1/_2$ M. *Polmont,* and thence to Edinburgh (Princes St. or Waverley), see pp. 574, 573.

80. From Glasgow to Oban.

Road. *A.* Viâ Crianlarich (A 82 to Crianlarich, then A 85), 94½ M. — We leave Glasgow by Argyle St. (Pl. A, 2). — 2½ M. *Partick* (see below); 6½ M. *Clydebank* (see below); 9½ M. *Old Kilpatrick* (p. 586); 11 M. *Bowling* (p. 586); 14½ M. *Old Dumbarton* (p. 587); 16½ M. *Renton* (p. 587); 18¾ M. *Balloch* (p. 587). We skirt the W. bank of Loch Lomond (p. 587). — 26¾ M. *Luss* (p. 587); 35 M. *Tarbet* (p. 587); 43¼ M. *Ardlui* (p. 587); 51½ M. **Crianlarich** (p. 595); 56¼ M. *Tyndrum* (p. 595); 68 M. *Dalmally* (p. 595); 72½ M. *Loch Awe Station* (p. 595). — Beyond (76 M.) *Falls of Cruachan* (p. 595) we traverse the Pass of Brander. — 79 M. *Bridge of Awe;* 82 M. *Taynuilt* (p. 595); 89 M. *Connel Ferry* (p. 595). — About 2½ M. farther on we leave the road to Dunstaffnage Castle (p. 595) on the right. — 94½ M. *Oban* (p. 595).

B. Viâ Inveraray (A 82 to Tarbet, A 83 to Lochgilphead, then A 816). - To (35 M.) *Tarbet*, see above. — 36½ M. *Arrochar* (p. 581). — We then ascend 'Rest and be Thankful' (1 in 7; hairpin bend). — Beyond the (49 M.) *Cairndow Inn* we skirt the W. bank of Loch Fyne. — 58¾ M. **Inveraray** (p. 593; r. for Dalmally); 66¾ M. *Furnace;* 83 M. *Lochgilphead* (p. 594; l. for Tarbert and Campbeltown); 91¼ M. *Kilmartin* (p. 594; (r. for Loch Awe). — Beyond (105¼ M.) *Kilmelford* (p. 598) we cross the Pass of Melfort. — 112½ M. *Kilninver* (p. 598); 120¾ M. *Oban* (p. 595).

A. By Steamer.

From Glasgow to *Oban*, 120 M., by steamer daily (except Sun.) in summer (mid-June to mid-Sept.) from Bridge Wharf in 10½ hrs., starting at 7.10 a.m. (23*s.* 6*d.*, 13*s.* 6*d.*; return-fares 36*s.*, 21*s.* 6*d.*). As far as *Ardrishaig* (p. 594) we travel by the well-appointed mail-steamer 'Columba' (David MacBrayne Ltd., p. 576), with restaurant (B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.* & 4*s.*, tea 1*s.* 6*d.* & 3*s.*). Travellers may leave Glasgow by rail, (St. Enoch or Central) at 8-8.30 a.m., or Edinburgh (Princes St. or Waverley) at 6.30-7 a.m., and join the steamer (which runs all the year round) at Greenock, Gourock, or Dunoon. From Ardrishaig they proceed to Oban by steamer (summer only) through the Crinan Canal in 5¾ hrs. or (all the year round) by motor-bus. Numerous circular tours by steamer and rail.

Glasgow, see p. 575. — The 'Columba' threads her way through the crowded shipping of the *Clyde*. To the right is the *Queen's Dock*, to the left the *Prince's Dock*, and shipbuilding yards are passed on both banks. — The first stopping-place is *Govan*, with the Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. Opposite (free ferry) lies *Partick*. — 6 M. *Renfrew*, on the left, a royal burgh and county town, gives the title of baron to the Prince of Wales. Ferry to *Yoker* (½*d.*, motor-cycle 1*d.*, with side-car 1½*d.*, motor-car 6*d.*). — On the right is *Clydebank*, with the works of the Clyde Engineering & Shipbuilding Co., John Brown & Co., William Beardmore & Co., etc. — 12 M. *Bowling* (p. 586; right). A little farther on is an obelisk commemorating Henry Bell (p. 577). — 18 M. *Dumbarton* (p. 587). Ben Lomond is visible to the N. in clear weather. — 18½ M. *Port Glasgow* (left; station, see p. 583), founded in 1662. To the E. is *Newark Castle* (O.W.; open free on week-days, 8-8; grounds only on Sun.), dating from the 16th century.

The second stop is at (22 M.; 2 hrs.) **Greenock** (pron. 'grénnock'; Tontine, 30 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), the outer

port of Glasgow, founded in 1707, with 81,120 inhab., sugar refineries, shipbuilding yards, foundries, and engineering works. Burns's 'Highland Mary' (Mary Campbell) was buried in the graveyard of the West Kirk; in 1926 the church (built in 1591; windows by Morris, Rossetti, Ford Madox Brown, and Burne-Jones) was removed to the Seafield Esplanade, and Mary's monument to Greenock cemetery. The Watt Monument (1837), with a library and a statue by Chantrey, commemorates James Watt (1736-1819), a native of Greenock. Our steamer calls at *Princes Pier*, where passengers from St. Enoch Station (comp. p. 583) join it. Steamers cross the Clyde to Kilmun (p. 582; motor-cycle 2*s.*, with side-car 4*s.*, motor-car 15*s.*-30*s.*) and Helensburgh (p. 598; motor-car 20*s.*-30*s.*). Off Greenock lies the 'Tail of the Bank', the best anchorage in the firth.

Beyond Greenock the river widens. To the left is the seaside resort of **Gourock** (Ashton, 20 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.*), where passengers from the Central Station (comp. p. 583) embark. The train runs alongside the steamer. Steamers cross the Clyde to Dunoon and Kilmun (p. 582; motor-cycle 2*s.*, with side-car 4*s.*, motor-car 15*s.*-30*s.*). — To the right open the narrow Loch Long (p. 582) and the *Holy Loch*, at the mouth of which, adjoining Dunoon, lie *Hunter's Quay* (Royal Marine, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.*), the headquarters of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, and *Kirn* (Queen's, 24 beds, R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*). — At **Dunoon** (McColl's, 40 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Argyll, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Crown, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*; Cowal, temperance, 30 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*), a popular watering-place on the *Cowall* peninsula, the steamer is joined by passengers coming from Queen St. Station viâ Craigendoran (p. 598). Near the shore is a statue of 'Highland Mary' (see above), by D. W. Stevenson (1896). Opposite Dunoon is the *Cloch Lighthouse*. — After touching at *Innellan* (Royal, P. from 14*s.*; Osborne House, private) we pass *Toward Point* and its lighthouse (right).

40 M. **Rothesay** (Glenburn Hydro, 125 R., P. from 16*s.*; Royal, R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Victoria, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; Bute Arms, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; Queen's, P. 15*s.*; Ascog Hall, P. from 14*s.*; Craigmore, P. from 11*s.*), a royal burgh of 15,218 inhab., capital of the island of *Bute*, is the headquarters of the Royal Northern Yacht Club and in some respects the 'Brighton' of the Clyde. An important regatta is held here at the beginning of July (the 'Clyde Fortnight'). The ruined castle dates from the 14th century. The eldest son of the reigning monarch of Great Britain bears the title of Duke of Rothesay. Good view from *Barone Hill* (530 ft.). *Mount Stuart*, seat of the Marquis of Bute, 3 M. to the S.E., is a fine building

by Sir Rowand Anderson (1880). Motorbuses run from Rothesay to *Kilchattan Bay* (6 M. to the S.; St. Blane's, 16 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 14*s.*; steamer, see p. 584). About 2 M. (tram) to the N. of Rothesay lies *Port Bannatyne* (Kyles of Bute Hydro, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; Crown; Royal, R. & B. 7*s.*, D. 3*s.*), near which is *Kames Castle*, birthplace of John Sterling (1806-44), Carlyle's friend. Steamers to Wemyss Bay (p. 583; motor-cycle 2*s.*, with side-car 4*s.*, motor-car 20*s.*-30*s.*).

The 'Columba' now turns N.W. and threads the **Kyles of Bute*, the strait separating the N. end of Bute from the mainland. To the right stretch *Loch Striven* and *Loch Riddon*. — We touch at *Colintraive* (for *Glen Daruel*, 8 M.) and *Tighnabruaich* (Royal, at *Auchenlochan*, 40 beds, R. & B. 10*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; Tighnabruaich, P. 12*s.*). — Rounding *Ardlamont Point*, we enter **Loch Fyne**, a fiord 45 M. long, famous for its herrings.

The 'Queen Alexandra' (p. 582) skirts the E. shore of Loch Fyne, and opposite Ardrishaig enters the narrow upper reach of the loch. We touch at *Crarae* on the W. bank, with noted granite quarries, and then cross to (90 M.) *Strachur* (Creggans Hotel), where passengers from Kilmun (Glasgow) viâ Loch Eck (p. 582) re-embark. Beyond the head of the loch appears Ben Lui. — 94 M. **Inveraray** (*Argyll Arms, P. from 18*s.*; George, R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 9*d.*, L. 3*s.*), a royal burgh, the quaint little county town (490 inhab.) of *Argyllshire* (or *Argyleshire*), is beautifully situated at the N.W. end of Loch Fyne, in a district noted for the beauty and variety of its trees. The Town Cross came from Iona (p. 597). *Inveraray Castle* is the seat of the Duke of Argyll, built by Robert Adam in 1750, with a fine park. The *Aray* is a noted salmon stream. Fine view from *Duniquoich* (900 ft.; up and down 2 hrs.).

From Inveraray a road runs viâ the beautiful *Glen Aray* to (10 M.) *Cladich*, near Loch Awe (p. 594), and thence to the left to (3½ M.) *Port Sonachan* (p. 594) or to the right, with a view of Ben Cruachan, to (6 M.) *Dalmally* (p. 595), on the railway to Oban. — Motorbus from Inveraray to Ardrishaig, see p. 594.

The 'Columba' crosses to *Tarbert* (Columba; Tarbert, 28 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 11*s.*; Victoria), on the W. bank of Loch Fyne, whence a fine view is obtained of the mountains of Arran to the S.; to the N. is a view of the loch, with the twin peaks of Ben Cruachan in the distance.

From Tarbert a motorbus plies to (1 M.) *West Tarbert*, at the head of *West Loch Tarbert*, whence a MacBrayne steamer sails all the year round on Mon., Wed., and Fri., viâ Jura (see below), to *Portaskaig* (hotel), and on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. (viâ the island of *Gigha*) to *Port Ellen* (Machrie, P. from 16*s.*; Islay, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*; White Hart, 30 R., P. from 10*s.* 6*d.*; Islay), with good golf-links, both on the island of **Islay**. On the *Mull of Oa*, the southmost point of Islay, is a tower commemorating the 400 American soldiers and seamen drowned in the torpedoed troop-ship 'Tuscania' (Feb. 5th, 1918). *Bridgend* (hotel, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), 11 M. from Port Ellen (omnibus), is a good centre from which to explore Islay. From Portaskaig a ferry plies across the *Sound of Islay* to (½ M.) the island of **Jura** (fine scenery but poor accommodation), where the three *Paps of Jura* (2407 ft., 2477 ft., and 2571 ft.) command good views. Ferry from Jura to Craignish, see p. 594. — About 9 M. to the W. of Jura lies the isle of *Colonsay* (Scalasaig Hotel; steamers, see p. 576), adjoined on the S. by *Oronsay*, with a ruined 14th cent. priory and a churchyard cross (1510).

Beyond Tarbert the 'Columba' steams up a small arm of Loch Fyne called *Loch Gilp*.

80 M. **Ardrishaig** (Royal; Anchor, R. from 4*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*.). The 'Columba' is now quitted for the 'Linnet', a small steamer on the Crinan Canal.

From Ardrishaig to Oban viâ Loch Awe, 6 hrs. A motorbus starts in summer on the arrival of the steamer and runs viâ (2 M.) *Lochgilphead* (Argyll, R. 3*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*., P. 14*s*.) and (8 M.) *Kilmartin* (hotel, R. 5*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*.) to (16 M. in 2 hrs. 50 min.) *Ford* (hotel, 12 beds, R. & B. 9*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. 14*s*.), at the S. end of Loch Awe. Thence a steamer sails down ***Loch Awe** (23 M. long, 1½ M. wide), the finest scenery on which is at the N. end. It passes numerous islands, on several of which are ruined castles and monasteries, and calls at *Port Sonachan* (hotel, 20 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 16*s*.), 4 M. to the S.W. of Cladich (p. 593), and at *Taychreggan* (hotel). As we proceed the finely shaped Ben Cruachan comes into sight to the N. At *Loch Awe Station* (p. 595; *Hotel, 75 R. from 8*s*., B. or L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.) we join the railway to Oban. Opposite is the ruined **Kilchurn Castle* (pron. 'kilhoorn'), dating from 1440 and once the stronghold of the Campbells of Breadalbane.

From Ardrishaig a motorbus runs daily all the year round viâ the Pass of Melfort to Oban (see p. 598; 5 hrs.). Another motorbus runs daily along the W. bank of Loch Fyne to *Inveraray* (p. 593; 3 hrs.).

The **Crinan Canal**, which was cut in 1801 to save the long and often stormy voyage (75 M.) round the Mull of Kintyre (p. 582), is only 9 M. long; but as the steamer has to pass through numerous locks, it takes 2 hrs. to the passage. Passengers may walk from *Cairnbaan* (temperance hotel), 4 M. from Ardrishaig, and rejoin the steamer at the last lock. Lochgilphead (see above) is passed on the right. The canal is pretty, and more like a river than a canal.

At *Crinan* (hotel) the Oban steamer ('Chevalier') is in waiting (to Oban 2¾ hrs.). Soon after leaving Crinan we pass *Craignish Point* and call at *Craignish* (ferry to the N. end of Jura, p. 593). We then steam through the Sound of Luing, between *Luing* (a stopping-place; right) and *Scarba* (left), which is separated from Jura by the tumultuous *Gulf of Corryvreckan*, with its famous whirlpool. Farther on we are exposed for a time to the full swell of the Atlantic, and we pass *Easdale*, on the isle of *Seil*. Finally we come under the lee of Mull (p. 596) and enter the Sound of Kerrera.

120 M. *Oban*, see p. 595.

B. By Railway.

L.M. & S.R. from *Glasgow* (Buchanan St.), 117 M. in 4½-5 hrs. (18*s*. 6*d*., 11*s*. 1*d*.; Pullman observation-car in summer); from *Edinburgh* (Princes St.), 123¼ M. in 4¾-5¼ hrs. (21*s*. 7*d*., 14*s*. 9*d*.). — The West Highland Line of the L. & N.E.R. (R. 81) is an alternative route from Glasgow as far as Crianlarich (to Oban, 100½ M. in 6⅛-6⅔ hrs.).

Glasgow, see p. 575. — 1 M. *St. Rollox* (p. 577). — 7¼ M. *Gartcosh*. — 12 M. *Glenboig*, with brick-works. — 22 M. *Larbert* (where we join the line from Edinburgh), and thence to (30 M.) **Stirling** and (46¼ M.) *Callander* (rfmts.), see pp. 590-588.

We thread the picturesque *Pass of Leny*, with Ben Ledi (p. 588) towering on the left, and skirt **Loch Lubnaig*. — 54¾ M. *Strathyre* (Munro's, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 3*s.*). — 57 M. *Kingshouse Platform* is the nearest station to *Balquhidder*, 2 M. to the W., on *Loch Voil*, with the graves of Rob Roy (Robert Macgregor, 1671-1734) and his family. — 58 M. *Balquhidder* station, near the head of Loch Earn, is the junction for Gleneagles (see p. 614). — Our train ascends the wild *Glen Ogle*. — 65¼ M. *Killin Junction*, for Killin and Loch Tay (see p. 624). — We then ascend *Glen Dochart*, passing (69 M.) *Luib* (hotel, with fishing, 9 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 15*s.*). The ascent of *Ben More* (3843 ft.; *View) may be made in 2 hrs. from a point on the road 1½ M. to the W. of Luib.

75¼ M. **Crianlarich** (hotel, 24 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*) has another station on the L. & N.E.R. (p. 599). — Beyond (80½ M.) *Tyndrum* (Royal, 17 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*), with lead-mines and another station on the L. & N.E.R. (p. 599), we descend the green *Glen Lochy* and enter *Argyllshire*. — 92½ M. *Dalmally* (rfmts.; hotel, 18 beds, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*) lies at the entrance of the beautiful *Glen Orchy*, 3 M. from the N.E. end of Loch Awe (p. 594). To the E. rises *Ben Lui* (3708 ft.; *View), ascended hence in 4 hrs. — We pass close to Kilchurn Castle (p. 594; left). — 95 M. **Loch Awe** (hotel and steamer, see p. 594). — 98¼ M. *Falls of Cruachan* is the best starting-point for the ascent of *Ben Cruachan* (3689 ft.; 3 hrs.). — The railway then threads the grand **Pass of Brander*. — 104 M. *Taynuilt* (hotel, 20 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*). A steamer plies daily on **Loch Etive**, from Ach-na-Cloich (see below) viâ *Bonawe* (close to Taynuilt) to (2 hrs.) *Lochetivehead* (14 M. by road from the Kingshouse Hotel, p. 599); in winter it starts from Bonawe and sails on Tues. and Fri. only. Ferry across the loch from Bonawe (motor-cycle 3*s.*, with side-car 5*s.*). — 107½ M. *Ach-na-Cloich*. On the opposite bank of the loch are the remains of *Ardchattan Priory*, founded for Benedictines in 1231. — 110¾ M. *Connel Ferry* (Falls of Lora, 23 R. from 8*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), near the mouth of the loch, where the tide forms the so-called *Falls of Lora*, is the junction for Ballachulish (see p. 605). The railway-bridge here is available for motors (10*s.*, two-seater 7*s.* 6*d.*; motor-cycle 2*s.*, with side-car 4*s.*; 2*s.* extra between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.).

117 M. **Oban.** — *Rfmts.* — Hotels (often crowded). **Great Western*, 115 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.*; *Station*, near the station, to the S. of the pier, 100 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Alexandra*, to the N. of the town, 70 beds, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; **Royal*, Argyll Square, 50 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; **Argyle*, near the N. pier, 24 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*; **Columba*, near the N. pier, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; *King's Arms*, 40 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from

15*s.* — Private: **Marine*, 65 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 20*s.*; *Park*, 25 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Palace; Esplanade; Glencampa*, on the N. esplanade; *Robinson's*, P. 15*s.*; *Waverley*, P. 12*s.*

Motor Coaches to *Inveraray*, *Ford*, *Arrochar*, *Glencoe*, etc.

Post Office, Albany St., to the S. of the station. — Bathing at *Ganavan Bay*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.

Oban, a summer resort with 6344 inhab. and a mild climate, is picturesquely situated in a lovely bay of the *Firth of Lorn*, which is almost land-locked by the island of *Kerrera* (accent on 1st syllable; ferry) and forms a fine harbour, generally full of yachts and steamers. Oban is the headquarters of the Royal Highland Yacht Club and the starting-point for so many excursions and the centre of so much traffic by train and steamer, that it has been called the 'Charing Cross of the Highlands'. The Argyllshire Highland Gathering is held here in September. *St. John's Episcopal Cathedral*, for the united diocese of Argyll and the Isles (comp. p. 584), is in George St., and on the Corran Esplanade is the *Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral* (St. Columba's). On the hill above the town are an unfinished hydro and a circular structure begun as a family memorial by a local banker. On a rocky promontory on the N. side of the bay, $1^1/_4$ M. from the pier, is the ruined *Dunollie Castle* (open on week-days, 3*d.*). On the way to it we pass a war memorial and the *Clach-a-Choin*, or dog-stone, to which it is said Fingal used to tie his dog Bran. The obelisk on Kerrera is a memorial to David Hutcheson, pioneer of steamer traffic in the West Highlands. On the S. coast of Kerrera are the ruins of *Gylen Castle*.

Dunstaffnage Castle (uninhabited portion usually shown on week-days, 11-5; adm. 6*d.*; motor-cars not allowed on the private road leading to the castle), $3^1/_2$ M. to the N., reached by motor-coach or steam-launch, was the seat of government of the Scots from c. 500 till their union with the Picts in 843, and here the 'Stone of Destiny' was kept until its removal to Scone (p. 615). The castle, the buildings of which date from the 15th cent., became later the stronghold of the Stewarts of Appin. It affords a fine view of Loch Etive, the mountains of Mull, etc.

To Staffa and Iona, by the 'Grenadier', a MacBrayne steamer, daily (except Sun.) from mid-June to mid-Sept., in 10 hrs. there and back, including about $1^1/_2$ hr. on each of the islands; fare 20*s.*, including B., D., & tea 27*s.* 6*d.* In fine weather this is perhaps the most delightful excursion on the W. coast of Scotland. On Mon., Wed., and Fri. the tour is made in the reverse direction to that described below. — The steamer steers N.W., between Dunollie Castle (right) and Kerrera (left). In $^3/_4$ hr. we pass the island of *Lismore* (p. 605), at the mouth of Loch Linnhe. We now enter the *Sound of Mull*, a strait 1-2 M. wide, separating the mountainous isle of ***Mull** (30 M. long and 20 M. wide) from the mainland. On the left, opposite Lismore, is *Duart Point*, with a beacon erected in honour of William Black (1841-98), the novelist, whose 'Macleod of Dare' deals with this district, and *Duart Castle*, seat of the chief of the Maclean clan. The steamer calls at *Craignure* (inn). To the right rises *Ardtornish Castle*, picturesquely placed at the entrance to the pretty *Loch Aline*, at which the steamer touches. It then crosses the Sound to *Salen* (pron. 'sallen'; hotel), the best headquarters for the exploration of Mull. A road runs S.W. from Salen, skirting *Loch-na-Keal* (the Loch Goil of Campbell's poem 'Lord Ullin's Daughter'), a resort of seals, to

(7 M.) the foot of *Ben More* (3169 ft.), the ascent and descent of which take $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ hrs. On the coast, beyond Salen, is *Aros Castle*, an ancient seat of the Lords of the Isles. We then call at *Tobermory* (Mishnish, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*; Mull, temperance, P. from 11*s.*), the chief place in Mull. The 'Florida', flagship of the Armada, was sunk in Tobermory Bay, and diving operations in search of treasure are still carried on from time to time. Tobermory is served all the year round by an additional daily steamer from Oban. Our steamer turns W. and faces the Atlantic. To the left is *Ardmore Point;* to the right, *Ardnamurchan Point*, the westernmost point on the Scottish mainland. The islands of Muck, Eigg, and Rum (p. 603) and the mountains of Skye are seen to the N.; to the W. are Coll and Tiree (p. 598). Steering S., we pass the small rocky *Treshnish Isles*, one of which is known from its shape as the 'Dutchman's Cap'. To the left are *Gometra*, *Ulva*, and *Little Colonsay*, with its fine basaltic cliffs, situated at the mouth of Loch-na-Keal (p. 596). The uninhabited island of **Staffa** (Scand. 'isle of pillars'), $1^1/_2$ M. in circumference, is now reached, and, except in rough weather, the steamer stops to allow passengers to visit the celebrated ***Fingal's Cave*. Visitors are landed in rowing boats and make their way to the cave along the 'Great Causeway'. The imposing entrance, which is 227 ft. long, is formed by a series of hexagonal basaltic columns 20-40 ft. high (one of which is 12 ft. in girth), bearing an arch that rises to a height of 66 ft. above the sea. The colouring of the rocks and of the surging sea, which even at low tide is 25 ft. deep inside the cave, is extremely beautiful. From the *Clam Shell Cave*, near the landing-place, with its contorted basalt pillars, a flight of wooden steps ascends to a cairn commanding a wide view. Staffa possesses other caves of great interest to the geologist, e.g. the *Boat Cave* and *Mackinnon's Cave*, but the steamer does not allow time to inspect them.

In about 40 min. after leaving Staffa we reach ****Iona**, the 'blessed isle', or *Icolmkill*, 'isle of the cell of Columba' (St. Columba, P. 15*s.*, Argyll, both temperance, usually full up in summer, the latter quite unpretending), $3^1/_2$ M. long and $1^1/_2$ M. broad, separated from Mull by the *Sound of Iona*, 1 M. wide. We again land in rowing boats. St. Columba (521-596), with twelve companions, landed on Iona from Ireland in 563 to begin his missionary labours in Scotland. The Culdee monastery which he established was replaced in 1203 by a mitred abbey of Cluniac monks. The guide, who meets us on landing, leads us to the Romanesque ruins of the *Austin Nunnery* (founded in 1203), with numerous beautiful tombstones, including that of the last prioress (d. 1543). We proceed past Maclean's Cross (see below) to the *Cemetery*, which contains the *Chapel of St. Oran* (12th cent.) and a great number of sculptured tombstones, including, it is said, those of forty Scottish, two Irish, and two Norwegian kings, one French king, and innumerable Highland chieftains. The **Cathedral* (open 10-12.30 and 2-4), or Church of St. Mary, mainly in the late-Romanesque style and built of red granite, dates from 1203 and has recently been restored for worship. The carved capitals, the beautiful choir arches, the abbots' tombs, and the tomb of the Duchess of Argyll (d. 1925), by Sir George Frampton, deserve examination. In a brass cage on the S. side of the choir is an old stone known as 'St. Columba's Pillow'. The transept contains ancient crosses and tombstones. On the N. side of the cathedral are the ruins of the abbey buildings. By the W. front is **St. Martin's* or the *Iona Cross*, and on the road is **M'Lean's Cross* (15th cent.), almost the only survivors of the 360 Celtic crosses that the island once possessed. Dr. Johnson visited Iona in 1773 and was deeply impressed by its associations: "That man is little to be envied ... whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona". Small objects made of the pale-green Iona marble are sold on the island.

On its way back to Oban the steamer passes the island of *Earraid*, on which David Balfour, in Stevenson's 'Kidnapped', was shipwrecked,

and skirts the S. coast of Mull, with its fine basaltic formations, calling at *Carsaig*.

Inner Islands Service. On Mon., Wed., and Fri. throughout the year a MacBrayne mail-steamer sails from Oban for *Tobermory* (p. 597), *Kilchoan* (on the mainland, 7 M. from Ardnamurchan Point, p. 597), the islands of *Coll* and *Tiree*, and (12 hrs.; 29*s*. 9*d*., 14*s*. 11*d*.) *Castlebay*, in Barra (p. 604), returning to Oban the following day. The Mon. and Wed. steamers go on to *Lochboisdale* (p. 604), and the Fri. steamer calls on the return journey at *Canna* (p. 603).

Steamer trips may be taken in summer to *Ballachulish* (p. 605; return-fare 7*s*. 6*d*., 4*s*. 6*d*., including the drive to Glencoe 12*s*. 6*d*., 9*s*. 6*d*.), *Fort William* (p. 606; 10*s*. 6*d*., 6*s*.), *Ardrishaig* (p. 594; 15*s*., 11*s*. 3*d*.), etc.

To the Pass of Melfort and Loch Awe (9 hrs.; 16*s*. 6*d*., 12*s*. 6*d*.). By motorbus viâ (8¼ M.) *Kilninver* to (30 M.) *Ford*, at the S. end of **Loch Awe* (p. 594); thence by steamer and train back to *Oban* (see p. 594). This route may be made in the opposite direction, but Loch Awe is seen to greatest advantage from S. to N. The finest points on the motor route are the (14 M.) **Pass of Melfort**, a picturesque defile, the ruggedness of which is softened by its fine woods (pine, oak, birch, rowan, hazel); the view of *Loch Melfort* from a lofty part of the road, about 2 M. beyond (15½ M.) *Kilmelford* (*Cuilfail, an anglers' resort, 20 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.); and the island-studded *Loch Craignish*. — Another motorbus runs daily from Oban viâ Kilninver to *Easdale* (p. 594; 15 M. in 2 hrs.).

From Oban to *Inverness* by the *Caledonian Canal*, see R. 83; to *Ballachulish* by railway, see p. 605.

81. From Glasgow to Fort William and Mallaig.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. (West Highland Line) from Queen St. (High Level) Station to *Fort William*, 122½ M. in 4-4½ hrs. (22*s*. 9*d*., 13*s*. 8*d*.); to *Mallaig*, 164½ M. in 6 hrs. (31*s*. 6*d*., 18*s*. 11*d*.).

Road (A 82 to Fort William, then A 830), 158 M. To (56¼ M.) *Tyndrum*, see p. 591. — 63¼ M. *Bridge of Orchy*, and thence to (88¾ M.) **Ballachulish**, see p. 599. — We cross (90¾ M.) Ballachulish Ferry (toll, see p. 605) to (91 M.) *North Ballachulish* (p. 606). — 93¼ M. *Onich* (p. 606); 95 M. *Corran* (p. 606). — We skirt the E. bank of Loch Linnhe. — 103¼ M. **Fort William** (p. 606). — We cross (105¼ M.) *Lochy Bridge* (p. 606). — 106¼ M. *Banavie* (p. 607). — Beyond (107¼ M.) *Corpach* (p. 600) we skirt the N. bank of Loch Eil. — 126 M. *Glenfinnan* (p. 600), at the head of Loch Shiel, with Prince Charlie's Monument. Farther on we skirt the N. bank of Loch Eilt. — Beyond (136 M.) *Lochailort* (p. 600) we skirt the head of Loch-nan-Uamh. — 147 M. *Arisaig* (p. 600); 155 M. *Morar* (p. 600); 158 M. *Mallaig* (p. 601).

From Glasgow to (16¾ M.) *Dumbarton*, see pp. 586, 587. — Near (20½ M.) *Cardross* once stood Cardross Castle, in which Robert Bruce died in 1329. — 22½ M. *Craigendoran* is a starting-point for steamers (comp. p. 581) to Dunoon (Oban), Rothesay, Kilcreggan, Garelochhead, Arrochar, etc. — 24¾ M. *Helensburgh* (Queen's, 22 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; Imperial, 11 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), a watering-place with extensive steamer connections (comp. pp. 581, 592), is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Gareloch* and is laid out with mathematical regularity. On

the esplanade is an obelisk in memory of Henry Bell (p. 577), who is buried in Row churchyard. — We skirt the Gareloch, the bank of which is lined with country-houses. — 26½ M. *Row* (pron. 'roo'). — 29¼ M. *Shandon* (*Hydro, 200 R., P. from 21*s.*). — 31½ M. *Garelochhead* (steamer, see p. 581).

The line now crosses the isthmus between the Gareloch and *Loch Long* (p. 582), and skirts the E. bank of the latter. Opposite rises Ben Arthur, beyond which is *Ben Ime* (3318 ft.). — The station of (42¼ M.) *Arrochar & Tarbet* is situated between these two places (pp. 581, 587), on the isthmus between Loch Long and *Loch Lomond* (p. 587). — The railway runs close to the W. bank of Loch Lomond, commanding beautiful views. Opposite rises Ben Lomond (p. 587). — We cross the *Inveruglas Water*, which descends from *Loch Sloy*, lying to our left between *Ben Vane* (3004 ft.) and *Ben Vorlich* (3092 ft.). — 50¼ M. *Ardlui*, see p. 587. — We enter *Perthshire*. — The line quits the loch and ascends *Glen Falloch*. To the right tower *Ben A'an* (3821 ft.) and Ben More.

At (58¾ M.) **Crianlarich** (rfmts.; see p. 595) we cross the L.M. & S.R. to Oban. — Our line bends N.W. into *Strath Fillan*, just before which we enjoy a view of Glen Dochart (p. 595) to the right. Then, in front of us, appear Ben Lui, on the left, and *Ben Douran* (3523 ft.), in the distance to the right. — 63¾ M. *Tyndrum* (p. 595) has another station on the L.M. & S.R. — We enter *Argyllshire*. — 71½ M. *Bridge of Orchy.*

A road (rough, but used by motors) leads N.W., viâ *Inveroran* (2¾ M.; hotel, with fishing, P. 15*s.*), on *Loch Tulla*, and across *Black Mount*, the Marquis of Breadalbane's deer forest, the largest in Scotland (80,000 acres), to (12¼ M.) the *Kingshouse Hotel* (R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 11*s.* 6*d.*; comp. p. 595), a climbing centre, with trout-fishing, whence the shapely **Buchaille Etive* (3345 ft.; with a famous climb, the Crowberry Ridge), *Clachlet* (*Clach Leathad;* 3602 ft.), etc., may be ascended; farther on it descends Glencoe (p. 606) to Ballachulish (25½ M. in all; p. 605).

We pass Loch Tulla (left) and soon enter the wide and desolate *Rannoch Moor*, familiar to readers of Stevenson's 'Kidnapped' and Neil Munro's 'John Splendid'. Schiehallion comes into sight in the distance to the right. — Before (87 M.) *Rannoch* we cross the *Gauer*, between *Loch Lydoch* (l.) and Loch Rannoch.

A motorbus runs daily to (18 M.) **Kinloch Rannoch** (Dunalastair, 30 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Bunrannoch, 22 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Loch Rannoch, R. 6*s.* 6*d.*, B or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*), at the E. end of *Loch Rannoch* (10 M. long; salmon and trout fishing). *Schiehallion* (3547 ft.), to the S.E., may be ascended in 2½-3 hrs. Motorbus to Pitlochry, see p. 625.

We enter *Inverness-shire*. — Farther on, beyond *Loch Ossian* (right), we reach the summit-level of the line (1353 ft.) and emerge from Rannoch Moor. We then skirt the E. bank of *Loch Treig* (Lochaber water-power scheme, see p. 606) and reach (104¾ M.) *Tulloch*, in *Glen Spean* (motorbus to Kingussie, see p. 626). —

The train now penetrates the grand *Gorge of Achluachrach.* — To the N. of (110 M.) *Roy Bridge* (hotel, 10 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*) opens *Glen Roy* with its famous 'Parallel Roads', three terraces on either side of the valley, formed by the lake that once filled it. To the left rises Ben Nevis. — 113¼ M. *Spean Bridge* (hotel, 15 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 18*s.* 6*d.*).

From Spean Bridge to Fort Augustus, 23 M., L. & N.E.R. in 1-1¼ hr. (4*s.* 10*d.*, 2*s.* 11*d.*). — This line follows the course of the *Spean* to (2¾ M.) *Gairlochy*, ¾ M. from Gairlochy Locks (p. 607). — Thence it skirts the S.W. banks of Loch Lochy and Loch Oich. — 15 M. *Invergarry*, near Laggan Locks (p. 607) and 3 M. from Invergarry Castle (p. 607; omnibus). — 19½ M. *Aberchalder*, near Cullochy (p. 607). Loch Ness comes into sight. — 23 M. *Fort Augustus*, see p. 607.

122½ M. **Fort William** (rfmts.), see p. 606. — Backing out from the station, the train crosses the river *Lochy* to (125 M.) *Banavie* (p. 607), and then the Caledonian Canal near Neptune's Staircase. — 126¼ M. *Corpach* (hotel, R. & B. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 11*s.* 6*d.*) commands a view of Loch Linnhe and a retrospect of Ben Nevis. — Skirting the N. bank of *Loch Eil*, the line enters a wild and picturesque region, rich in associations with 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' and the 'Forty-Five'. To the right rises *Gulvain* (3224 ft.), between Loch Eil and Loch Arkaig. — 132¾ M. *Locheilside* lies 2 M. short of the head of the loch. Beyond a dull strath we come in sight of the head of the long and narrow *Loch Shiel. Prince Charlie's Monument* marks the spot where the prince raised his standard on Aug. 19th, 1745, after landing at the head of *Loch Moidart* on Aug. 11th. The line crosses the *Finnan* by a great viaduct of twenty-one arches, ¼ M. long and 100 ft. high, said to be the first built of concrete (1898), and reaches (139½ M.) *Glenfinnan* (Stage House, 4 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*).

A steamer plies daily down Loch Shiel to (18 M. in 2½ hrs.) *Acharacle* (Lochshiel Hotel), 2½ M. from *Salen* (hotel) on *Loch Sunart.*

After a short ascent the railway descends to skirt the S. shore of *Loch Eilt*, while the road follows the N. shore. At the W. end of the loch we cross the *Ailort* and reach (148¾ M.) *Lochailort* (Kinlochailort Hotel, ¼ M. from the station), commanding a fine view of *Loch Ailort* and of *Roshven* (*Fros-Bheinn;* 2876 ft.). — We have now reached the most picturesque part of the line beyond Fort William; fine sea-views on the left. We skirt the head of *Loch-nan-Uamh*, where Prince Charlie landed from the French frigate 'Doutelle' on July 25th, 1745, and where (at *Borrodale*) he re-embarked on Sept. 20th, 1746, after five months' wandering. We cross the *Borrodale Burn* by a concrete viaduct of 127 ft. span. — 157 M. *Arisaig* (hotel, well spoken of, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*). The pier lies 4½ M. from the hotel. — The scenery declines in interest. We cross the *Morar*, the outlet of *Loch Morar*, the deepest loch in Scotland (1017 ft.). — 161½ M. *Morar.*

164½ M. **Mallaig** (*Station, 30 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 17*s.* 6*d.*; Marine, temperance), the prettily situated little terminus of the railway, is a good centre for excursions.

A MacBrayne steamer plies hence daily in June-Sept. to *Kyle of Lochalsh* (p. 633; 2 hrs.; 7*s.* 7*d.*, 3*s.* 10*d.*), for Skye and Stornoway; in the reverse direction it calls on Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at *Glenelg* (hotel), and on Thurs. and Sat. at *Armadale* (see below). In *Glen Beg*, 3 M. from Glenelg, are two brochs (O.W.). — An excursion steamer sails from Mallaig on Thurs. in summer to *Loch Scavaig* (p. 602). Steamer to the Outer Hebrides, see p. 603. — Boating excursions (motor-launches available) may be made to **Loch Nevis* and **Loch Hourn* (road to Invergarry, see p. 607), two grand sea-lochs enclosed by savage mountains.

82. Skye and the Outer Hebrides.

Skye.

From Kyle of Lochalsh (p. 633). Ferry (not available at low tide or on Sun.) to (½ M.) *Kyleakin:* motor-cycle 2*s.* 6*d.*, with side-car 5*s.*; motor-car 20*s.*, two-seater 15*s.*; passengers 6*d.* each. — MacBrayne mail-steamer daily throughout the year to *Broadford*, *Raasay*, and *Portree* (3 hrs.; 6*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*).

From Mallaig (see above). MacBrayne steamer in summer viâ Kyle of Lochalsh to *Portree*, see above.

Cruising Steamers from Glasgow, see p. 576.

Skye (pop. 11,608), the largest and northernmost of the *Inner Hebrides*, and a part of Inverness-shire, is a mountainous island (50 M. long, 7-35 M. wide; area 640 sq. M.) with an exceedingly irregular coast-line, containing some of the most impressive scenery in Scotland. The climate is mild and humid (best weather from mid-April to mid-June), and stout boots are essential. A week might profitably be devoted to Skye, though the chief points may be seen by the motorist in 2-3 days. The roads are narrow and hilly, with a loose surface. A Highland Gathering takes place at the end of August. Skye is the classic home of the bagpipes, thanks to the college of piping established here by the MacRimmons.

Kyleakin (pron. 'kyle-ácken'; *King's Arms, 30 beds, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; ferry, see above) is the usual point of entry for visitors to Skye. Thence a motorbus runs daily in 2¼ hrs. to *Breakish* (near Broadford, see below), *Isle Ornsay*, and *Armadale* (Ardvasar, 15 R., R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. or D. 2*s.* 6*d.*; steamer, see above), in the *Sleat* peninsula, the S.E. extremity of Skye, with the castle of Lord Macdonald (rebuilt in 1815). — **Broadford** (*Broadford, 25 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Campbell's, by the pier), is situated on a bay near the foot of the *Red Hills* (2403 ft.), 8 M. from Kyleakin. Off the coast lies *Pabay*, noted for fossils.

Broadford has direct connection with Sligachan (15 M. to the N.W.) by a picturesque road, but the preferable route thither is viâ Loch Scavaig. Walking or driving to (6 M.) *Torrin*, we proceed thence by rowing boat round *Strathaird Point* (sea sometimes

rough) to ***Loch Scavaig,** a wild and romantic arm of the sea at the foot of the Coolins. At its inner end, separated from it by a narrow neck of land, is ****Loch Coruisk,** offering a scene of solitary and savage grandeur, perhaps not paralleled elsewhere in the kingdom. The boat-journey may be shortened by prolonging the drive beyond Torran to (15 M.) *Elgol*, on the W. coast of the Strathaird peninsula, and hiring a boat thence. From Loch Coruisk we proceed N. across *Drumhain* (1038 ft.) and through *Glen Sligachan* (pron. 'sliggăchan') to the Sligachan Hotel (7-8 M.; see below), a rough walk of 3-3½ hrs., not to be attempted after dusk without a guide (guide and pony, 8*s.*, may be ordered a day in advance from the Sligachan Hotel). Or we may cross Loch Scavaig by boat to *Camasunary* (better than by the walking route, for which a steady head is required at the 'Bad Step'), and follow the track through Glen Sligachan the whole way to the hotel (3 hrs.). To the right rise *Blaven* (3042 ft.; a good view-point), *Clach Glas* (2590 ft.; famous for its eagles), and, farther on, *Marsco* (2414 ft.). To the left is the graceful Sgurr-nan-Gillean, a summit of the ****Coolins** *(Cuillin, Chuilionn,* or *Cuchullin)*, a range of mountains remarkable for their jagged outline and their numerous pinnacles, the impressiveness of which is heightened by the dark colour of the gabbro rock.

The Coolins provide the finest rock-climbing in Great Britain. **Sgurr-nan-Gillean* ('peak of the young men'; 3167 ft.) may be climbed from the Sligachan Hotel in 6-9 hrs. there and back; the route is steep and fatiguing and requires a steady head; a guide (8*s.*) is desirable and in misty weather necessary. The 'Pinnacle Route' (9 hrs.) is for experts (with rope) only. *View from the top. — Close to Sgurr-nan-Gillean are *Bruach-na-Frithe* ('peak of the forest'; 3143 ft.; 2½ hrs.), an easier climb, *Bidein* (2900 ft.; difficult), and *Sgurr a Mhadaidh* (3014 ft.). Farther S., climbed from Glen Brittle, are *Sgurr Dearg* (3254 ft.; with the 'Inaccessible Pinnacle', considered the most difficult climb in Britain), and the highest peak of the Coolins, *Sgurr Alasdair* (3309 ft.; 5-7 hrs. there and back from Glen Brittle; not difficult, but scree troublesome).

The **Sligachan Hotel* (R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), frequented by climbers and anglers and situated at the head of a narrow loch, is an excellent centre for excursions: to Loch Scavaig; viâ *Glen Brittle* to (14 M.) **Loch Brittle;* to (9 M.) Portree (mail-car daily); to (24 M.) Dunvegan; to (15 M.) Broadford; etc.

Portree ('king's port'; Portree, 27 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Royal, R. from 4*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Marine House) is the capital of the island and the best general centre for excursions (motor-cars from various villages meet the steamer). The little town is situated on a bay facing the island of *Raasay* (ironstone mines).

Prince Charlie's Cave, on the rocky coast, 4½ M. to the N., visited by boat, is one of the numerous caves where the Young Pretender is said to have lain in hiding. The boat may be taken 3 M. farther to a point beneath the Storr (steep ascent hence of 1½ hr.). — The **Storr** (2360 ft.), 7 M. to the N. of Portree, commands a very fine view. The 'Old Man of Storr' is a pinnacle 160 ft. high. The ascent (by road viâ *Loch Fada* as far as *Loch Leathan*) takes about 3½ hrs. The road is continued N. along the coast from Loch Leathan over moorland (fine sea-view) to (17 M. from Portree) *Staffin* (comp. p. 603).

From Portree a mail-car plies every evening to (24 M.) **Dunvegan** (hotel, unlicensed), with **Dunvegan Castle*, the ancient home of the chief of the Macleods, said to be the oldest inhabited castle in the kingdom (open on Tues. and Fri., 2-5, in July-Sept.; in other months, daily except Sun.; adm. 1*s.*). The fortunes of the family are supposed to depend on its famous 'fairy flag'.

From Portree to the Quiraing, 20 M. (mail-car to Uig every evening). The road runs N.W. to (6 M.) *Loch Snizort*, and then N., parallel with the coast, passing near (9 M.) *Kingsburgh*, the married home of Flora Macdonald (1722-90; house pulled down). Beyond (15 M.) *Uig* our road strikes inland for the (20 M.) ***Quiraing** (1779 ft.), a grassy plateau enclosed by lofty basaltic cliffs and fantastic pinnacles. Staffin (p. 602) is $3^1/_2$ M. farther on.

The coast-road beyond Uig (mail-car daily) describes a détour round the N. end or the peninsula of *Trotternish*, passing ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Monkstadt*, where the Young Pretender landed from Benbecula (p. 604) with Flora Macdonald on June 28th, 1746, (7 M.) *Kilmuir*, with Flora Macdonald's grave, and ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Duntulm Castle*, and finally reaches Staffin (17 M.; p. 602).

To the S. of Skye are the 'Small Isles' of *Eigg*, *Muck* or *Muick* ('isle of sea swine', i.e. porpoises), *Rum* or *Rhum*, and *Canna* (steamers from Mallaig and Oban, see below and p. 598). Eigg (pron. 'egg'; temperance inn) is dominated by the *Scuir of Eigg* (1289 ft.), a remarkable columnar causeway.

The Outer Hebrides.

From Kyle of Lochalsh (p. 633). A MacBrayne mail-steamer sails daily throughout the year viâ *Applecross* (p. 633), for *Stornoway*, in Lewis ($6^1/_2$ hrs.; 22*s.* 2*d.*, 11*s.* 1*d.*). — Another MacBrayne mail-steamer sails on Wed. and Fri. throughout the year for *Scalpay*, *Tarbert* ($6^1/_2$ hrs.; 17*s.* 3*d.*, 8*s.* 8*d.*), and *Rodel*, all in Harris; *Lochmaddy* ($10^1/_2$ hrs.; 25*s.* 5*d.*, 12*s.* 9*d.*), in North Uist; *Lochboisdale*, in South Uist; *Canna*, *Rum*, and *Eigg* (Wed. only); and *Mallaig*.

From Mallaig (p. 601). A MacBrayne steamer sails daily in June-Sept. for *Stornoway* (29*s.* 9*d.*, 14*s.* 10*d.*). — Another MacBrayne steamer sails on Mon. throughout the year for *Eigg* ($1^1/_2$ hr.; 4*s.* 5*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*), *Rum*, and *Canna*; *Lochboisdale* (8 hrs.; 21*s.* 4*d.*, 10*s.* 8*d.*), in South Uist; *Lochmaddy*, in North Uist (16 hrs.; 32*s.* 1*d.*, 16*s.* 1*d.*); *Rodel*, *Stockinish*, *Tarbert*, and *Scalpay*, in Harris; and *Kyle of Lochalsh*.

From Oban: to *Castlebay*, in Barra, and *Lochboisdale*, see p. 598.

Cruising Steamers from Glasgow, see p. 576.

The *Outer Hebrides* (pron. 'heb-rid-ees'), locally known as the 'Long Island', consist of a series of desolate islands and islets, 130 M. in total length from the *Butt of Lewis* on the N. to *Barra Head* on the S. (both marked by lighthouses). They are divided from one another by narrow sounds, and from the Scottish mainland and Skye by the *North Minch* and the *Little Minch*. They are formed of archæan gneiss, the oldest known geological formation. The chief features of the somewhat monotonous scenery are the number of little lakes and arms of the sea and the mountains of Harris.

The N. part of the largest and northernmost island is called **Lewis** (locally 'The Lews'; 28,361 inhab.), a part of Ross-shire. The climate is mild, but very damp and liable to frequent storms.

Lewis is perhaps scarcely so fascinating in reality as in the pages of William Black's 'A Princess of Thule', but it is worth visiting by those who enjoy sailing and wild scenery. An unsuccessful effort was made by Lord Leverhulme (p. 266) to improve the condition of the inhabitants, who depend on farming the poor, peaty soil and on the herring-fishery. The only town in Lewis is *Stornoway* (Old House, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; Waverley, temperance, P. 13*s.*), on the E. coast, with 4079 inhab. and *Lews Castle*, which was presented to the town by Lord Leverhulme. At the head of *Loch Roag*, on the W. coast, 16 M. from Stornoway by a fair road, are the **Standing Stones of Callernish* (O.W.), arranged in the plan of a cross, with a circle in the centre (temperance inn at *Garry-na-Hine*, 2 M. to the E.). Thence we may proceed N. to visit the brochs of (7 M.) *Carloway* (O.W.) and (7 M. further) *Bragair*. The road back to (18 M.) Stornoway passes (5 M.) *Barvas* (Hunter's Hotel).

Harris, the S. part of the principal island, belongs, like the rest of the Outer Hebrides, to Inverness-shire, and is noted for its hand-woven tweeds. In the N.W. is a striking group of stony and heather-covered mountains, attaining a height of 2622 ft., and the scenery of S. Harris is fine also. *Tarbert* (Harris, R. from 2*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*) is a whaling port on the isthmus between N. and S. Harris. At the S. end of the island are *Leverburgh* (formerly *Obbe;* Roneval House, private), a fishing port created by Lord Leverhulme in 1921, and *Rodel* (hotel, good, R. & B. 7*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. 13*s.* 6*d.*), with the priory-church of St. Clement's (O.W.; 16th cent.), which has curious earlier sculptures on the tower. Good bathing at *Scarasta*, 5 M. to the N. of Leverburgh.

Beyond the Sound of Harris lies *North Uist*, with *Lochmaddy* (hotel, 14 R., P. 12*6s.* per week; fishing and golf) as its chief village. — *Benbecula* (Gramsdale, by the N. ford, 3 R. from 2*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, with fishing and shooting), where Prince Charlie met Flora Macdonald, and the more mountainous *South Uist* are separated from North Uist only at high tide. On South Uist is *Lochboisdale* (hotel, P. 84*s.* per week, fishing 40*s.* per week); at *Askernish*, 5 M. to the N.W., is a golf-course, and at *Milton*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, are the ruins of Flora Macdonald's birthplace. Prince Charlie's first landing in Scotland in 1745 (July 23rd, old style) was at *Eriskay*, an island off S. Uist. — *Barra* has *Castlebay* (hotel) as its chief village. On a rock in the bay are the grand ruins of *Kiessimul* or *Kismul Castle*, the former stronghold of the MacNeils.

The westernmost of the Scottish isles is **St. Kilda**, 50 M. to the W. of Harris (steamers, see p. 576). It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. wide, and its grand cliffs are the breeding-place of innumerable sea-fowl (solan geese, fulmars, guillemots, razorbills, and puffins). The inhabitants, about 60 in number, eke out a precarious existence by fowling, sheep and cattle raising, and a primitive agriculture. There is a church, a school, and a store, but no inn.

83. From Oban to Inverness by the Caledonian Canal.

STEAMER (D. MacBrayne Ltd., p. 576) on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. from mid-June to mid-Sept. to *Inverness*, 98 M. in 11 hrs. (39*s.* 9*d.*, 19*s.* 9*d.*; return-fares 59*s.* 6*d.*, 19*s.* 9*d.*); from Oban to *Fort William*, once or twice daily (except Sun.) in 2^3/$_4$-3 hrs. (12*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.* 3*d.*); from *Banavie* to Inverness, Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in 7^3/$_4$ hrs. (27*s.*, 12*s.* 9*d.*); from *Fort Augustus* to Inverness, once or twice daily all the year round (except Sun.) in 3^1/$_4$ hrs. (11*s.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*). Numerous circular tours by rail and steamer.

ROAD. *A.* Viâ the Caledonian Canal (A 85 to Connel Ferry, A 828 to Ballachulish, then A 82), 114^3/$_4$ M. — To (5^1/$_2$ M.) *Connel Ferry*, see p. 591. We cross the railway-bridge (toll, see p. 595), which may be avoided by a long détour viâ Tyndrum and Glencoe (36^1/$_4$ M. extra; see pp. 591, 599). — 13^1/$_2$ M. *Benderloch* (see below). — At (17^3/$_4$ M.) *Creran Bridge* we cross the head of Loch Creran. — 24^1/$_4$ M. *Appin* (see below); 31^1/$_2$ M. *Duror* (see below); 33^3/$_4$ M. *Kentallen*) see below). — 35^1/$_2$ M. *Ballachulish Ferry* (see below). — 35^3/$_4$ M. *North Ballachulish*, and thence to (48 M.) **Fort William**, see p. 598. — Beyond (57^1/$_2$ M.) *Spean Bridge* (p. 600) we skirt the E. bank of Loch Lochy. — 69 M. *Laggan Locks* (p. 607). — We then follow the W. bank of Loch Oich, passing (73^1/$_2$ M.) *Invergarry* (p. 607). — 81 M. *Fort Augustus* (p. 607). — We skirt the W. bank of Loch Ness, passing (87^1/$_2$ M.) *Invermoriston* (p. 607) and (100^1/$_4$ M.) *Drumnadrochit* (p. 608). — 108 M. *Lochend;* 114^3/$_4$ M. *Inverness* (p. 627).

B. Viâ Kingussie (A 86 from Spean Bridge to Kingussie, then A 9), 140^3/$_4$ M. — To (57^1/$_2$ M.) *Spean Bridge*, see above. — 60^3/$_4$ M. *Roy Bridge* (p. 600). — 66^1/$_2$ M. *Tulloch* (p. 599), and thence to (97^1/$_4$ M.) **Kingussie**, see p. 626. — 103 M. *Kincraig* (p. 626); 106^1/$_2$ M. *Loch Alvie* (p. 626); 108^3/$_4$ M. *Aviemore* (p. 626); 116 M. *Carrbridge* (p. 627). — We then cross the Slochd Mor Pass to (124^1/$_2$ M.) *Tomatin* (p. 627). — 129^1/$_4$ M. *Moy* (p. 627); 140^3/$_4$ M. *Inverness* (p. 627).

After leaving *Oban* (p. 595) the steamer touches at the island of *Lismore*, long the seat of the bishops of Argyll, and then sails through *Loch Linnhe* to *Kentallen* (where it calls by arrangement only; railway station, see below) and (1^2/$_3$ hr.) **Ballachulish** (Ballachulish, at the ferry, 1 M. from the pier, 40 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.*; Craigrannoch, ^{1}/$_2$ M. from the ferry, Loch Leven, on the N. bank, at the ferry, both temperance). The village, 2^1/$_2$ M. from the pier, is grandly situated at the entrance of *Loch Leven*. The Ballachulish slate-quarries, which have been worked for two centuries, are now nearly exhausted.

FROM OBAN TO BALLACHULISH BY RAILWAY, 33^3/$_4$ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1^1/$_2$-2 hrs. (6*s.* 11*d.*, 4*s.* 2*d.*). — The line diverges at (6^1/$_4$ M.) *Connel Ferry* (p. 595) and crosses the narrow mouth of Loch Etive. Motors may use the railway-bridge (see p. 595). — To the left of (9 M.) *Benderloch* is an isolated mound known as *Dunmacsniochan*, doubtfully identified as the site of the Pictish town of *Beregonium* and of the later *Selma*, Fingal's capital, described by Ossian. — Beyond *Barcaldine Castle* (right), with a railway halt, we skirt and then cross *Loch Creran*. — 16^1/$_4$ M. *Creagan*. — 19^1/$_2$ M. *Appin* (Station, P. 15*s.*). From *Port Appin* (temperance inn), 2 M. to the S.W., there is a ferry to Lismore (see above). — Beyond (25 M.) *Duror* (inn) a cairn on the old road marks the site of the 'Appin murder', described in Stevenson's 'Kidnapped'. — 28^3/$_4$ M. *Kentallen* (rfmts.; see above). — 31^3/$_4$ M. *Ballachulish Ferry* (motor-cycle 2*s.*, with side-car 3*s.*; motor-car 7*s.* 6*d.*, two-seater 5*s.*; passengers 4*d.*), 1 M. from the pier; 33^3/$_4$ M. *Ballachulish* (rfmts.), at the village.

From Ballachulish motor-coaches run to the wild **Glencoe, scene of the atrocious massacre of the unsuspecting and hospitable Macdonalds on Feb. 13th, 1692, by Captain Campbell of Glenlyon and the troops of William III. The finest part of the glen is near (7 M.) Ossian's Cave, on the way to which we pass the Clachaig Hotel (4 M.; frequented by climbers; P. 12*s.* 6*d.*). The mountains on either side of the glen afford good rock-climbing: on the S., *Bidean nam Bian* (3766 ft.), *Aonach Dubh* (2849 ft.; with 'Ossian's Cave', a remarkable cleft), *Gearr Aonach*, and *Beinn Fhada* (3497 ft.), the last three known as the 'Three Sisters'; on the N., the serrated mass of *Aonach Eagach* (3168 ft.). The road goes on over the pass (1011 ft.) to the Kingshouse Hotel and Bridge of Orchy (see p. 599).

From Ballachulish a road constructed by German prisoners of war (motorbus thrice daily in 1/2 hr.) runs E. to (8 M.) *Kinlochleven*, at the head of Loch Leven, with the huge works of the British Aluminium Co. (see below), the power for which (35,000 h.p.) is supplied by the *Blackwater Reservoir* (4 M. further E.; 8 M. long and 1/2 M. wide), constructed in 1909, with a dam 3110 ft. long and 90 ft. high. — Motorbus twice daily all the year round from *North Ballachulish* to (12 M. in 1 1/4 hr.) *Fort William* (see below), viâ Onich and Corran.

The steamer crosses Loch Linnhe, the boundary between *Argyllshire* and *Inverness-shire*, and calls by arrangement at *Onich* (hotel, unlicensed, 15 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*) and at *Ardgour* (hotel, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*), on the *Corran Narrows* (ferry). From Ardgour a mail-car runs to *Strontian* (pron. 'stronteean'), 15 M. to the W., at the head of Loch Sunart (p. 600), where strontium and other rare minerals are found. Fort William lies at the head of Loch Linnhe (16 M. or 1 1/4 hr. from Ballachulish).

Fort William (*Alexandra, 25 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Palace, 37 R. from 7*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; Station, 25 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Imperial, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 14*s.*; West End, R. from 4*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Highland, private, above the town; Argyll, P. from 14*s.*; Macpherson's Waverley, temperance), formerly the key of the Highlands and now a tourist centre. The fort, originally erected by General Monck, was rebuilt under William III. and has now disappeared. In the square is the *West Highland Museum* (week-days in summer, 10-6; 6*d.*), which includes many Jacobite relics. Passengers for Inverness land here and proceed to (2 1/2 M.) Banavie by railway to join the canal-steamer. The railway passes close to *Inverlochy Castle*, Edwardian in character.

Lochaber Water Power Scheme. At *Lochy Bridge*, 1 1/2 M. to the N.E. of Fort William, factories for the British Aluminium Co. are under construction, which will derive their power (500,000,000 units per annum) from the rivers Spean, Treig, and Spey. The chief works to be constructed (engineers, Messrs. C. S. Meik & Buchanan) are a diversion-weir on the Spey 2 M. above Laggan Bridge, with a conduit to divert the flood-waters of the Spey into the Pattack and thence to Loch Laggan (p. 626); a dam across the Spean near Creagbeg, forming a reservoir in continuation of Loch Laggan; and a dam across the Treig near the N. end of Loch Treig (p. 599), raising its level by 40 ft. to equal that of Loch Laggan, the two reservoirs being connected by a tunnel 4 M. long. From Loch Treig another tunnel, 15 M. long and 15 ft. in diameter, will convey the water to the W. slope of Ben Nevis, whence it will pass through steel pipes to the power-house adjoining the factories.

Fort William is a station on the L. & N.E.R. from Glasgow to *Mallaig* (R. 81). Railway to *Fort Augustus* viâ Spean Bridge, see p. 600. — A motorbus runs from Fort William to the head of **Glen Nevis* (8 M.); to *North Ballachulish*, see p. 606.

***Ben Nevis** (pron. 'nevvis'; 4406 ft.), the highest mountain in the British Isles, only a few feet below the line of perpetual snow, may be ascended from Fort William in 3½-4 hrs. by a pony-track beginning at (2 hrs.) the farm of Achintee. The *View from the top is especially fine on the N.E., where there is a precipitous descent of 1450 ft. The observatory and hotel on the summit are in ruins. The N. face of Ben Nevis and its W. neighbour *Carn Dearg* (3961 ft.) provide good rock-climbing. — The ascent may be made also from Banavie in 3-3½ hrs.

Banavie, at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal, has a station on the L. & N.E.R. (p. 600). The **Caledonian Canal**, 62 M. long, begun by Telford in 1803 and finally opened in 1847, traverses the geological fault known as the 'Great Glen of Scotland' and consists of a chain of lakes united by artificial channels. It begins at Corpach (p. 600), 1 M. to the S. of Banavie, with eight locks known as 'Neptune's Staircase'. As the steamer leaves Banavie we have a good view of Ben Nevis to the right. After 7 M. we reach *Gairlochy* (station, see p. 600), with locks, and enter the picturesque *Loch Lochy* (10 M. long). On the W. bank is *Achnacarry*, the seat of Cameron of Lochiel, beside which the 'Dark Mile' leads under dense foliage from Loch Lochy to *Loch Arkaig*. At the N. end of Loch Lochy are the locks at *Laggan* (Invergarry station, see p. 600), almost immediately succeeded by the charming *Loch Oich* (3½ M. long), near the S.W. end of which is the 'Well of the Heads', a curious monument of 1812, with inscriptions in English, Gaelic, Latin, and French. To the left (no pier) are the romantic ruins of *Invergarry Castle*, the ancient seat of the McDonells, and the *Invergarry Hotel (15 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; station, see p. 600).

From Invergarry a fine route (practicable for motors) ascends the pretty *Glen Garry* past (3 M.) *Loch Garry* and (11 M.) the Tomdoun Hotel (14 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*) to (18 M.) *Loch Quoich* and (16½ M.) the head of *Loch Hourn* (p. 601).

Between *Cullochy* (station, see p. 600), at the N. end of Loch Oich, and (5 M.) **Fort Augustus** (Lovat Arms, 35 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; Douglas, temperance; Caledonian, temperance, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*) are several locks (most of them within 2 M. of Fort Augustus), which the steamer takes 1½ hr. to pass through, so that this part of the journey may be performed on foot. The fort, constructed by Gen. Wade after the rising of 1715, has given place to a Benedictine abbey, designed by E. W. Pugin (1876), with a handsome church (1890-94) and a boys' school. Railway to Spean Bridge (Oban, Glasgow), see p. 600.

Fort Augustus lies at the S. end of *Loch Ness* (24 M. long), the scenery of which is less varied than that of the lochs already passed. We call at *Invermoriston* (*Glenmoriston, 10 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), on the left bank.

Invermoriston is the starting-point of a beautiful road (constructed by Gen. Wade in 1719; fairly good for motors) to the W. coast. It leads through *Glen Moriston* (waterfalls) to (18 M.) *Loch Cluanie* and the (25 M. Cluanie Inn (8 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), beyond which we descend **Glen Shiel* to (37 M.) *Invershiel* (p. 634).

On the right bank of Loch Ness is *Foyers* (hotel, R. from 7*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.), 1 M. from the ***Fall of Foyers,** 90 ft. in height, which was once probably the finest waterfall in Great Britain, but now supplies power (5000 h. p.) to the works of the British Aluminium Co. (p. 606) established in the vicinity in 1895. Higher up is another fall (30 ft. high). The steamer-passenger has no time to visit these falls. Opposite Foyers rises *Mealfourvonie* (2284 ft.). — From the next pier, at *Inverfarigaig*, the steamer crosses the loch, passes the picturesque *Castle Urquhart* (O.W.; adm. 6*d*.), built by Edward I., and touches at the Temple Pier at *Drumnadrochit* (hotel, $^1/_2$ M. from the pier, 25 beds, R. & B. 9*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.), whence a road ascends *Glen Urquhart*, past *Loch Meikle*, to Invercannich (13 M.; p. 632). About 2 M. to the S.W. of Drumnadrochit are the pretty *Divach Falls*. — Beyond *Abriachan* we pass through *Loch Dochfour*, the N. bay of Loch Ness, and re-enter the canal. The steamer-terminus is at *Muirtown*, $1^1/_4$ M. from Inverness, where hotel-omnibuses are in waiting. — *Inverness*, see p. 627.

84. From Edinburgh to Aberdeen.

Road. *A.* Viâ Stirling and Perth (A 9 to Perth, A 91 to Stonehaven, then A 92), $157^1/_4$ M. [Perth may also be reached by Queensferry, $31^1/_2$ M. shorter, see p. 622.] — From Edinburgh viâ ($35^1/_2$ M.) **Stirling** to (41 M.) *Dunblane*, see p. 586. — $46^1/_4$ M. *Greenloaning* (p. 613); $56^1/_2$ M. *Gleneagles* (p. 614); $60^3/_4$ M. *Auchterarder* (p. 614); 75 M. **Perth** (p. 617). [Alternative route hence viâ Blairgowrie, Glenshee, and Braemar, 9 M. longer, see R. 85.] — $87^3/_4$ M. *Coupar Angus* (p. 615); 93 M. *Meigle* (p. 615); $99^1/_2$ M. *Glamis* (p. 616); 105 M. *Forfar* (p. 616); $117^1/_2$ M. *Brechin* (p. 616); $128^1/_2$ M. *Laurencekirk* (p. 613); $142^1/_2$ M. *Stonehaven* (p. 613); 147 M. *Muchalls* (p. 613). — We cross the Bridge of Dee (p. 618) and enter ($157^1/_4$ M.) *Aberdeen* (p. 617) by Union St. (Pl. A, 6).

B. Viâ Queensferry and Dundee (A 90 to Inverkeithing, then A 92), 122 M. — We leave Edinburgh by Queensferry Road (Pl. A, 3). — Beyond ($5^3/_4$ M.) *Cramond Brig* (p. 573) we skirt Dalmeny Park. — From ($8^3/_4$ M.) *South Queensferry* (p. 573) we cross the ferry (toll, see p. 573) to (10 M.) *North Queensferry* (p. 609; l. for Dunfermline). — 12 M. *Inverkeithing* (p. 609); $16^1/_4$ M. *Aberdour* (p. 609); $19^1/_4$ M. *Burntisland* (p. 609); 25 M. *Kirkcaldy* (p. 609); $29^1/_4$ M. *Thornton* (p. 609); $42^1/_2$ M. *Cupar* (p. 610; r. for St. Andrews). — From ($53^3/_4$ M.) *Newport* (p. 610) we cross the ferry (toll, see p. 612) to ($55^1/_2$ M.) **Dundee** (p. 612). — $72^1/_4$ M. *Arbroath* (p. 613); 85 M. *Montrose* (p. 613); $97^3/_4$ M. *Bervie* (p. 613); $107^1/_4$ M. *Stonehaven*, and thence to Aberdeen, see above.

A. Viâ the Forth Bridge and Dundee.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. to *St. Andrews*, $55^3/_4$ M. in $1^3/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (9*s*. 2*d*., 5*s*. 6*d*.); to *Dundee*, $59^1/_4$ M. in $1^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (10*s*. 7*d*., 6*s*. 4*d*.); to *Aberdeen*, $130^1/_2$ M. in $3^1/_4$-$4^1/_4$ hrs. (24*s*. 2*d*., 14*s*. 6*d*.). This is the shortest and quickest route from Edinburgh to Aberdeen.

Edinburgh (Waverley Station), see R. 76. — $1^1/_2$ M. *Haymarket.* — At ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Dalmeny* (p. 573) the trains from Glasgow join our line (comp. p. 573). — The train crosses the *Firth of Forth* by the ****Forth Bridge** (fine views up and down the river).

This wonderful bridge, the total length of which, including the approaches, is 2765 yds., was erected in 1883-90. Each of the main spans, 1700-1710 ft. in length (new bridge over the Hudson 3400 ft., Quebec Bridge 1800 ft., Brooklyn Bridge 1595 ft.), is formed of two cantilevers united by a girder, and the bridge's own weight helps to maintain it more firmly in position. The steel towers from which the cantilevers spring are 360 ft. high and are supported on granite piers, that in the middle resting on the small island of *Inchgarvie*. The clear headway at high water is 151 ft. The designers of the bridge were Sir John Fowler and Sir Benjamin Baker, and the contractor was Sir William Arrol.

$11^1/_4$ M. *North Queensferry*, in *Fifeshire*, lies at the N. end of the Forth Bridge (ferry, see p. 573). About 2 M. to the N.W., up the firth, is the naval base of *Rosyth*, founded in 1908, enormously developed during the war, but closed down in 1925. — $13^1/_4$ M. *Inverkeithing*, a royal burgh of 3350 inhab., is the junction for Perth, etc. (R. 86). — The train skirts the grounds of *Donibristle House* (Earl of Moray). — $17^1/_2$ M. *Aberdour* (Woodside, 22 R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.), a sea-bathing place, with the ruined castle (1632) of the Earls of Morton and the ancient church of St. Fillan. Steamers ply to Leith (see p. 560). On the isle of *Inchcolm* is a ruined *Abbey founded by Alexander I. in 1123 (O.W.; open daily, including Sun., 8-sunset, 6*d*.), the most complete monastery in Scotland, with a fine 13th cent. fresco. — $20^1/_4$ M. *Burntisland*, a royal burgh and seaport of 5707 inhab. (steam-ferry to Granton, see p. 572). In the firth lies the fortified island of *Inchkeith*. — 26 M. *Kirkcaldy* (pron. 'kirkawdy'; Station, 21 R., R. & B. 9*s*. 6*d*.), a royal burgh of 39,591 inhab., was the birthplace of Adam Smith (1723-90). — Near (28 M.) *Dysart*, a royal burgh of 4598 inhab., the line turns N. — $30^3/_4$ M. *Thornton Junction* (rfmts.).

Lines run W. to *Crossgates* ($11^3/_4$ M.; p. 623) and *Dunfermline* ($15^1/_4$ M.; p. 622), and S. to ($2^3/_4$ M.) *Wemyss Castle* and ($5^1/_4$ M.) *Methil*, a seaport.

The line running E. along the coast to *St. Andrews* (34 M.; p. 610) passes ($5^3/_4$ M.) *Leven* (Caledonian, 30 beds, R. & B. 7*s*., L. 3*s*., P. 13*s*.), a colliery town, and several bathing and boating resorts. Near *Kennoway*, 2 M. to the N.E. of Leven, is the interesting *Maiden Castle* or *Serpent Mound*. — $7^3/_4$ M. *Lundin Links* (hotel, 20 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.). — $8^3/_4$ M. *Largo*, at the foot of the conspicuous *Largo Law* (948 ft.), was the birthplace of Alexander Selkirk (1676-1721), erroneously supposed to be the original of 'Robinson Crusoe' (house rebuilt and marked by a statue). — 14 M. *Elie* (Marine, 48 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; Kirkbrae Golf, 35 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Victoria, 18 beds, R. & B. from 7*s*., B. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.), a golfing resort. — $18^3/_4$ M. *Anstruther*. — 23 M. *Crail* (Balcomie Hotel), a royal burgh of 1461 inhab., with an old church. On the *Isle of May*, 5 M. to the S., are a lighthouse (lit by electricity) and the ruined chapel of St. Adrian (slain here by the Danes in 871).

$33^1/_4$ M. *Markinch*, for ($4^1/_4$ M.) *Leslie*. — At the royal burgh of *Falkland* (Bruce Arms; 781 inhab.), 3 M. to the W. of ($36^1/_4$ M.) *Falkland Road* (motorbus twice daily), is a palace built by James V.,

who died here in 1542, and restored by the 3rd Marquis of Bute (week-days, 10-5). Nothing remains of the castle in which the Duke of Rothesay was starved to death by the Regent Albany in 1402. — At (39 M.) *Ladybank* lines diverge to Mawcarse Junction (see p. 623), and to Perth (18¾ M.; p. 614) viâ (10¼ M.) *Abernethy*, with a Pictish round tower 74 ft. high. — 44½ M. *Cupar* (pron. 'cooper'; Royal, 18 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), the county town of Fifeshire, is a royal burgh with 4145 inhabitants. The County Hall contains portraits by Wilkie, Raeburn, and Allan Ramsay. Sir David Wilkie (1785-1841) was born at the manse of *Cults*, 4 M. to the S.W. — 50¾ M. *Leuchars Junction*, for the line to (5 M.) St. Andrews, and for another to Dundee viâ (5½ M.) *Tayport*, opposite Broughty Ferry (p. 612), and (8 M.) *Newport*, opposite Dundee (ferry, see p. 612). The *Church of Leuchars contains the finest example of Romanesque work left in Scotland (early 12th cent.).

St. Andrews. — Hotels. **Rusack's Marine* (Pl. m; B, 1), 100 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.*, P. from 25*s.*, **Grand* (Pl. g; B, 1), 100 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 21*s.*, *Atholl* (Pl. at; A, 2), unlicensed, 40 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*, all near the links; **Alexandra* (Pl. a; B, 2), R. & B. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; *Fisher's Imperial* (Pl. i; C, 2), unlicensed, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Links*, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 13*s.* 6*d.*, *Mason's Golf*, both near the links; *West Park*, private, St. Mary's Place (Pl. B, C, 2), P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*

Post Office (Pl. C, 3).

St. Andrews, a royal burgh of 9336 inhab., once the ecclesiastical metropolis of Scotland, is a picturesque and fashionable watering-place, freely exposed to the bracing breezes of the North Sea. It is, however, most famous as the Mecca of golfers, and the chief meetings, in May and Oct., attract large gatherings of visitors. The Royal and Ancient Club, founded in 1754, is the governing power in the game. There are four courses: Old (2*s.* per round) and New (1*s.*), maintained by the club, Eden (1*s.*) and Jubilee (3*d.*), maintained by the corporation. The *University*, founded in 1411 by Bishop Henry Wardlaw, consists of the colleges of St. Salvator (1450), St. Leonard (1512), and St. Mary (theological; 1537), the first two of which were formed in 1747 into the United College. The University College of Dundee (p. 612) was incorporated with the university in 1897. The students (c. 600 in number) wear red gowns.

From the station (Pl. B, 2) we follow Alfred Place to the *West Port* (Pl. C, 3), a city gate dating from 1589, through which we pass into South St. In front of *Madras College*, a boys' school founded in 1833, is a fragment (1525; O.W.) of the Blackfriars' or Dominican priory. The large *Town Church* (Pl. D, 3; open 10-1 and 2-4.45, closed on Thurs. afternoon), opposite the Town Hall (1858), was rebuilt by Dr. Macgregor Chalmers in 1907-9, except for the tower and contains the monument of Archbishop James Sharp (1613-79

ST ANDREWS
1:12,500
Feet
Mile
Metres
Golf Links
Ladies Golf Course
Putting Greens
Golf Club
Martyrs Mon.
Bathing Pond
Step Rock
Swilcan Burn
Old Course
New Course
Golf Club
Pond
Baths
Sea Tower
Kitchen Tower
Castle
Bathing Pond
North Street
South Street
Market Street
United College
Coll. Ch.
All Saints
Playfair Ter.
Murray Park
Gas Works
Gas Works
Station
R.C. Ch.
St Mary's Pl.
St Mary's
Congr. Ch.
Post
Town Ch.
Town Hall
Chap.
Cathedral
Fishergate
Mar Mem.
The Lands
St Rule's
Kirk Hill
Harbour
St Leonards School
St Mary's College
Cemetery
Lade Braes
East Sands
Kinburn Park
Kennedy Gdns.
Hospital
West Port
Univers. Hall
Argyle St.
Bridge St.
Madras Coll.
Medical Hall
Queens Gdns.
Priest Ch.
Priory Wall
Glebe Cres.
Observatory
St Leonards
Public Park
Maggie Murrays Bridge
Nursery
Abbey Park School
Hospital
Shore Bridge
Kinness Burn
Sloan St.
Nelson St.
Bowling Green
Meteorol. Sta
Kinness Burn
Cupar 9M
Newport, 10M
Dundee
Crail 9M

and stained glass by Douglas and Alexander Strachan. Beyond *St. Mary's College* (see p. 610; adm. 3*d.*), with the university library, is a lane leading to *St. Leonard's School* for girls (Pl. E, 3; 1879), which incorporates the chapel and other buildings of St. Leonard's College (p. 610). A little farther on, on the right, is 'Queen Mary's', a house believed to have been occupied by Mary Queen of Scots during her visit to St. Andrews. Adjacent are the *Pends* (Pl. E, 3), the fine 14th or 15th cent. gateway of the priory.

The ruins of the ***Cathedral** (Pl. E, 2, 3; O.W.; open free 8-8 or dusk, closed on Sun. 10-3), which was the church of a priory of Austin canons founded in 1144, date from 1160-1318 and show that it must have been a very fine edifice (interior length 355 ft.). The see (an archbishopric from 1471 onwards), was probably founded in 736, when the relics of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, were brought hither (traditionally by St. Rule or Regulus). The chief remains are the E. and W. fronts, the wall of the S. nave-aisle, and portions of the S. transept and the chapter-house. Adjoining the latter is a museum (adm. 3*d.*) of stone-carvings, Celtic crosses, tombstones, and fragments of stained glass. To the S.E. of the cathedral is *St. Rule's Church*, dating probably from the 1st half of the 12th cent., with a square tower built for defence (108 ft. in height; view from the top, 2*d.*). The burial-ground which now surrounds the cathedral contains the graves of Samuel Rutherford (p. 558) and of three famous golfers, Allan Robertson, Tom Morris, and Tom Morris jun.; Andrew Lang (1844-1912) is buried in the E. cemetery. The priory wall (16th cent.; 1 M. long) is well preserved.

Beyond the cathedral is the *Kirk Hill* (Pl. F, 2), with the foundations of a Culdee church, below which is the small tidal *Harbour*. We return along the 'Scores', passing the ruins of the *Castle* (Pl. E, 2; O.W.: open 8-8 or 9-dusk, Sun. 2-8 or dusk; adm. 6*d.*, bottle dungeon 2*d.*, subterranean passage 2*d.*), situated on a rock jutting into the sea and last rebuilt in the 16th century. James III. was born here; and hence John Knox was carried off by the French fleet in 1547. In the Sea Tower is the bottle dungeon, 24 ft. deep, in which the Protestant martyrs, including John Roger, who was murdered here, were imprisoned. We diverge by Butts Wynd to visit the *United College* (Pl. D, 2; open 10-1 and 2-5; adm. 3*d.*) of St. Salvator and St. Leonard (see p. 610), marked by a lofty tower. St. Salvator's Chapel, or the *College Church*, contains the *Tomb of Bishop James Kennedy (d. 1465), founder of St. Salvator's College. In the vestibule is John Knox's pulpit, from the Town Church, and in the vestry is Kennedy's mace. At the W. end of the Scores is the *Martyrs' Monument* (Pl. B, C, 1; 1842), commemorating Patrick Hamilton (1528), Henry Forrest (1533), George Wishart (1545), and Walter Mylne (1558), burned as heretics at St. Andrews.

From St. Andrews to *Thornton Junction*, see p. 609.

Beyond (52¼ M.) *St. Fort* the train crosses the *Firth of Tay* by the **Tay Bridge**, which is 3593 yds. long (the longest of its kind in the world), with 73 pairs of brick piers, and was constructed in 1883-88. The first bridge, opened in 1878, was blown over and destroyed on Dec. 28th, 1879, together with a train and its 75 occupants. — We are now in *Forfarshire*, the ancient district of *Angus*.

59¼ M. **Dundee.** — Railway Stations. *Tay Bridge* (rfmts.), for L. & N.E.R. trains; *Dundee West* (rfmts.), for L.M. & S.R. trains to Perth and Alyth; *Dundee East*, a joint station, for trains to Forfar and Arbroath.

Hotels (all commercial). *Queen's*, Nethergate, 39 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Royal British*, High St., 15 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; *Royal*, Nethergate, 68 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; *Mather's*, facing the Tay Bridge Station, a good temperance hotel. R. & B. 8*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Post Office, Meadowside. — Theatre. *King's*, Cowgate.

American Consulate, Prudential Buildings, 31 Albert Square. — *Automobile Association*, 12 Victoria Chambers, Victoria Road.

Cabs 1*s*. 6*d*. per M.; shopping 6*s*. per hour. — Motorbuses to *Errol*, *Blairgowrie*, *Alyth*, *Perth*, *Carnoustie*, *Arbroath*, *Forfar*, *Kirriemuir*, etc. — Steamers of the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Co. (26 East Dock St.) ply weekly to *London* in 34 hrs. (42*s*. 6*d*., 27*s*. 6*d*.).

Tay Ferry to Newport (p. 610; road-bridge projected): fare 1*d*., motor-cycle 8*d*., with side-car 1*s*.; motor-car 3*s*. 6*d*., two-seater 3*s*.

Dundee, the third city of Scotland in population but the second in respect of commerce, a royal burgh of 168,217 inhab., is an unattractive manufacturing place (jute, linen, Keiller's marmalade, etc.), with docks and shipbuilding yards. In the High St. are the *Old Town House*, built by John Adam in 1734, and *St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral* (for the see of Brechin), occupying the site of the castle (tablet). The *Old Steeple* (156 ft. high; adm. 2*d*.; view), the tower of St. Mary's Church, in Nethergate, dates from the 15th century. Adjacent is the *Town Cross* (1586; restored). In Nethergate also is the *Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral* (St. Andrew's) for the diocese of Dunkeld. The *Caird Hall*, backing on Dock St. and used for concerts and meetings, was built in 1914-23 from the designs of James Thomson, at the expense of Sir James Caird. The *Albert Institute*, with a museum, library, and picture-gallery, is a Gothic edifice by Sir George Gilbert Scott (1869) at the N. end of Reform St. The *University College*, established in 1883, now forms part of St. Andrews University (p. 610). Good views are obtained from the *Esplanade* (2 M. long), skirting the Tay, from the *Baxter* and *Balgay Parks*, and from *Dundee Law* (572 ft.; war memorial).

From Dundee (West Station) a line runs N. viâ (4¼ M.) *Liff*, near the 15th cent. church of *Fowlis Easter*, to (16¾ M.) *Newtyle*; thence W. to (22 M.) *Coupar Angus* and *Blairgowrie* (26¾ M.; p. 615), and E. to (18 M.) *Alyth Junction* and *Alyth* (23¼ M.; p. 615). — From Dundee to *Leuchars Junction*, see p. 610; to *Perth*, see p. 615.

The train skirts the Tay estuary. — 63¼ M. *Broughty Ferry*, with *Broughty Castle* (O.W.; no adm.), *Claypotts Castle* (O.W.; 16th cent.), and an art-gallery. To Forfar, see p. 616. — 65½ M.

Monifieth (Panmure, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*) and (70 M.) *Carnoustie* (*Bruce, 43 R. from 8*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*) have excellent golf-links. — 76¼ M. **Arbroath,** formerly *Aberbrothock* (Royal, 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; White Hart, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*), a royal burgh and seaport, with 19,499 inhab., possesses a ruined *Abbey (O.W.; week-days 10-7 or dusk, 3*d.*), founded in 1178 for Benedictines from Kelso by William the Lion (1143-1214), who is buried in front of the high altar. The remains comprise the gatehouse, the church, in the earliest Pointed style, and the chapter-house. Arbroath is the Fairport of Scott's 'Antiquary'. Railway to Guthrie, see p. 616. About 10 M. off the coast, to the S.E., is the *Inchcape* or *Bell Rock* lighthouse. — 90 M. **Montrose** (Central, 30 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Star, 30 beds from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a seaport at the mouth of the *South Esk*, is a royal burgh of 10,979 inhab., with good golf and bathing. A branch-line runs N. to (13 M.) *Bervie* (Castle, R. from 5*s.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*); to Dubton, see p. 616.

Beyond (92 M.) *Hillside* our line unites with the L.M. & S.R. (p. 616), and we enter *Kincardineshire*. — 100 M. *Laurencekirk* (Royal, 6 beds, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 9*s.*). — 114½ M. **Stonehaven** (Bay, 40 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Royal, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), the county town, visited for bathing (4856 inhab.).

About 2 M. to the S. are the ruins of ***Dunnottar Castle** (open on week-days 9-5, 6*d.*; on Sun. by arrangement with the custodian), grandly situated on a conglomerate rock overhanging the sea and now the property of Lady Cowdray. Stormed by Wallace in 1297, it was strengthened by order of Edward III. in 1336 but soon afterwards was recaptured by the Regent Moray. From the end of the 14th cent. until 1715 it was the stronghold of the Keiths, Earls Marischal of Scotland. After the battle of Worcester (p. 225) the Scottish regalia were deposited here; the castle surrendered to Parliament in 1652 after an eight months' siege, but the jewels were safely smuggled out. The oldest part of the castle is the L-shaped keep, dating from 1394; the residential portion, built round a quadrangle, dates from the 16-17th centuries. The 'Whigs' Vault' served as a prison for over two months in 1685 for about a hundred Covenanters, men and women. The ruined chapel dates from the 16th cent., and in the kirkyard are the Marischal mausoleum (1592; restored) and the tombstone of nine Covenanters.

119¼ M. *Muchalls* (Marine, 24 R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*). — Near (122½ M.) *Portlethen* is *Findon*, noted for its smoked 'Finnan' haddocks.

130½ M. *Aberdeen*, see p. 617.

B. Viâ Perth and Forfar.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. to *Perth*, 69½ M. in 2 hrs. (9*s.* 9*d.*, 5*s.* 10*d.*); to *Aberdeen*, 159¼ M. in 4½-4¾ hrs. (24*s.* 2*d.*, 14*s.* 6*d.*). For a shorter route to Perth, see pp. 622, 623.

From *Edinburgh* (Princes St.) to (36½ M.) *Stirling* and (41½ M.) *Dunblane*, see pp. 590-588. — 47½ M. *Greenloaning* At *Braco*,

2 M. to the N., in the grounds of *Ardoch House*, is the Roman station of *Lindum* (adm. by leave of the overseer), the finest of its kind in Great Britain, consisting of two large camps protected by a single embankment. — 53¾ M. **Gleneagles** (*Hotel, palatial, belonging to the L.M. & S.R., opened in 1924, with two excellent golf-courses, tennis courts, swimming pool, an estate of 600 acres, etc., 242 R. from 15*s.*, B. 4*s.* 6*d.*, L. 5*s.* 6*d.*, D. 8*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 30*s.*).

From Gleneagles to Balquhidder, 30½ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1¼-1½ hr. (6*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*). — 9 M. **Crieff** (Drummond Arms, 22 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Strathearn House, a hydro, P. from 16*s.* 6*d.*; Commercial, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*), a town of 5865 inhab., with a Runic cross in the High St., is picturesquely situated on a hill in the midst of the wooded *Strath Earn*. In the neighbourhood are *Drummond Castle* (3 M. to the S.), seat of the Earl of Ancaster, with beautiful gardens open to the public on Wed. and Sat.; *Ochtertyre* (2½ M. to the N.W.; no adm.), and *Fowlis Wester* (5 M. to the N.E.), a quaint village with a fine Celtic cross. From Crieff a line runs to *Perth* (17¾ M.; see below) viâ (10 M.) *Methven* (pron. 'meffen'). 4 M. to the N. of which, in the picturesque *Glenalmond*, is Trinity College, an Episcopalian public school founded in 1841. — 15 M. **Comrie** (Ancaster Arms, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Royal, P. from 11*s.*; Gillespie's, temperance, P. 10*s.*), a summer resort, is noted for slight earthquakes. To the N. opens *Glen Lednock*, with the *Devil's Cauldron*, whence a path ascends to the Melville Monument on *Dunmore Hill* (837 ft.; view). — 20⅜ M. *St. Fillans* (*Drummond Arms, 40 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*), a lovely village at the E. end of **Loch Earn.** We skirt the N. bank of the loch for its entire length, with a view of *Ben Vorlich* (3224 ft.; ascended in 2½ hrs. from *Ardvorlich*, on the S. bank). — 28¼ M. *Lochearnhead* (hotel, 31 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*). — 30¼ M. *Balquhidder*, see p. 595.

Near (55¾ M.) *Auchterarder* is *Cloan*, the residence of Viscount Haldane. — We pass through the Moncrieffe Tunnel (1214 yds.).

69⅛ M. **Perth.** — *Rfmts.* — Hotels. **Station*, belonging to the L.M. & S.R. and L. & N.E.R., 80 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 15*s.*; *Royal George*, near Perth Bridge, ¾ M. from the station, 50 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Royal British*, near the station, 50 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 18*s.*; *Salutation*, South St., 50 R. from 7*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Waverley*, temperance, York Place, near the station, 20 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 14*s.* 6*d*

Cabs (arrangement necessary). First mile 1*s.* 6*d.*, then 1*s.* per M.; each passenger beyond two 3*d.* per M. — Post Office, High St.

Tramways run to *Scone*, etc. — Motorbuses to *Crieff*, *Pitlochry* and *Struan*, *Blairgowrie*, *Dundee*, *Aberfeldy* and *Killin*, etc.

Perth, a royal burgh and county town with 33,208 inhab., situated on the *Tay*, with linen, jute, and dye works, distilleries, etc., was long the capital of the Scottish kings (comp. p. 561). Between them, the "rascal multitude" (as Knox called the Perth mob at the Reformation) and the municipal authorities have made a clean sweep of the religious houses and historic buildings. The principal church is *St. John's*, mainly of the 15th cent., with an earlier tower; in front of the high altar Edward III. of England is said to have stabbed his brother, John of Eltham, in 1336. John Knox often preached here (c. 1559). Adjacent is the *City Hall*, designed by H. E. Clifford (1911). The *County Buildings* (1808-20), in Tay St., occupy the site of the house made famous by the Gowrie Conspiracy in the reign of James VI.

(1600). Close by is the *Museum*, and at the N. end of the street is *Perth Bridge*, built by Smeaton in 1771, with a good view. Adjoining the river are two fine stretches of green sward, known as the *North* and the *South Inch*. The former was the scene of the judicial combat between the Clan Chattan and the Clan Quhele, described by Scott in the 'Fair Maid of Perth'. The 'Fair Maid's House' (bearing the date 1393) is in Curfew Row, near the beginning of the North Inch (reached thence by North Port). In this neighbourhood also stood the Dominican priory (tablet at the corner of Blackfriars St.) where James I. was assassinated in 1437, in spite of the heroic action of Catherine Douglas, who made her arm do duty for the missing bar on the door. In Atholl St. is *St. Ninian's Episcopal Cathedral*, the seat of the Bishop of St. Andrews, built in 1850, with a nave by Butterfield (1890). To the S. of the South Inch is the *General Prison for Scotland*, originally built in 1812 for French prisoners.

**Kinnoull Hill* (729 ft.; charming view) lies on the left bank of the Tay and may be ascended in 3/4 hr. — Another good view is afforded by *Moncreiffe Hill* (725 ft.), 3½ M. to the S.E. — At *Old Scone* (pron. 'scoon'), 2½ M. to the N., is *Scone Palace* (no adm.), seat of the Earl of Mansfield, built in 1803-8 on the site of the Augustinian abbey in which the early Scottish kings were crowned. The 'Stone of Destiny' (comp. p. 596) was removed hence by Edward I. to Westminster Abbey in 1296. — *Huntingtower Castle* (O.W.; open all day, Sun. 2-4; adm. 6*d*.), a ruin 3 M. to the W. of Perth, was the scene of the 'Raid of Ruthven' (1582), when James VI. was kidnapped by the Earl of Gowrie.

From Perth to Dundee, 21 M., L.M. & S.R. in ½-1 hr. (4*s*. 2*d*., 2*s*. 6*d*.). — This line skirts the N. bank of the *Firth of Tay* and traverses the fertile *Carse of Gowrie*. viâ (3¾ M.) *Kinfauns*. (10½ M.) *Errol*, and (15¼ M.) *Longforgan*. To the left are *Dunsinane* (1012 ft.; comp. p. 623) and the other *Sidlaw Hills*. — 21 M. *Dundee* (West), see p. 612.

From Perth to *Ladybank*, see p. 610; to *Crieff*, see p. 614; to *Edinburgh* viâ *Dunfermline* and to *Inverness* viâ *Pitlochry*, see R. 86.

Our line runs N. to (73¾ M.) *Luncarty* and (76¾ M.) *Stanley*, where it diverges E. from the Inverness railway (p. 623). — 85¼ M. *Coupar Angus* (Royal, 8 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., P. 11*s*.) is the junction for (4¾ M.) *Blairgowrie* (Gunn's Queen's, 30 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*.; Royal, 24 R. from 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), in a raspberry-growing district. Railway to Dundee, see p. 612. Road to Braemar, see p. 621; to Dunkeld, see p. 624. Motorbuses to Spital of Glenshee (p. 622), Kirkmichael (p. 625), Dundee (p. 612), etc. — We enter *Forfarshire*. — 90 M. *Alyth Junction* (Belmont Hotel). To Dundee, see p. 612.

A branch runs N. viâ (1¼ M.) *Meigle* (hotel, R. & B. 6*s*. 6*d*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*.), with a collection of sculptured stones, to (5¼ M.) *Alyth*, 5 M. to the N.E. of which is *Airlie Castle* (Dowager Countess of Airlie), built c. 1792 but retaining the E. and N. walls of the 13th cent. stronghold of the Ogilvys. The 'Den of Airlie' is open on Thurs. and Saturdays. From Alyth a road (motorbus) ascends the rocky and wooded valley of the *Isla* (notable flora) to (11 M.) *Glenisla* (hotel) and (14 M.) *Folda*. The Isla forms several small waterfalls, the finest of which are the *Reekie Linn*, on the way to Glenisla, and the *Slug of Auchrannie*, 2 M. from Airlie Castle. From *Forter Castle*, near Folda, a rough road leads W. to Glen Shee (8 M.; p. 621).

94 M. *Eassie*, with sculptured stones (O.W.). — At (96¼ M.) *Glamis* stands **Glamis Castle* (pron. 'glahms'; sometimes open on application), seat of the Earl of Strathmore, said by tradition to be the ancestral home of Macbeth, who was thane of Glamis.

The room in which he is said to have murdered Duncan in 1040 is still pointed out (comp. pp. 628, 631). The present Gothic mansion, with its numerous towers and turrets, dates mainly from 1578-1621: it is said to contain a secret chamber, the entrance to which is known only to the Earl and his heir, and to one other person. In the village, in front of the manse, is the so-called 'King Malcolm's Gravestone', an ancient sculptured cross.

102 M. **Forfar** (Royal, 12 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*., P. 14*s*.; County, 15 beds, R. & B. 8*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; Jarman's, 21 beds, R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), a royal burgh and county town with 9585 inhabitants.

About 1½ M. to the E. is the tower of *Restenneth Priory* (O.W.; adm. 6*d*.). — Near *Aberlemno*, with its sculptured Celtic stones (O.W.), 5 M. to the N., is the vitrified fort on *Finhaven Hill*. — A branch-line runs from Forfar to *Broughty Ferry* (17¾ M.; p. 612) viâ (9¾ M.) *Monikie*, near which is *Affleck Castle* (O.W.: week-days 10-4 or 6, 6*d*.), a perfect example of a tower-house of the late-15th or early-16th century. — Another line runs from Forfar to (6 M.) *Kirriemuir* (Ogilvy Arms, 10 beds, R. 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 4*s*.; Airlie Arms, P. 10*s*.), a weaving village, the birthplace of Sir J. M. Barrie and the 'Thrums' of his tales. An omnibus plies thence viâ *Cortachy Castle* (Earl of Airlie) to *Glen Clova* (15½ M. in 3 hrs.), which, together with *Glen Doll* and *Glen Fee* at its head, is noted for its Alpine plants, ferns, and mosses.

109 M. *Guthrie* (rfmts.), junction for Arbroath (7¾ M.; p. 613).

From (117½ M.) *Bridge of Dun* a branch-line runs to (4 M.) **Brechin** (Commercial, 20 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Crown, 10 R. from 3*s*. 6*d*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.), a royal burgh and 'ancient city' of 7446 inhab., once the seat of a bishopric founded by David I. about 1150. The cathedral (O.W.; apply on week-days at 21 Church St.; adm. 3*d*., steeple 3*d*.) is an interesting example of the early Pointed style (c. 1220; restored); in the S. aisle is a medallion commemorating the Hon. David Carnegie (1871-1900; son of the Earl of Southesk), explorer of Western Australia. The adjoining round tower (100 ft. high; adm. 6*d*.) dates from the 11th cent. or earlier. In a lane off Market St. are the remains of the Maison Dieu (week-days, 6*d*.), a 13th cent. chantry-chapel. *Brechin Castle* is the seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, and 3 M. to the S.E. is *Kinnaird Castle*, seat of the Earl of Southesk.

About 5½ M. to the N.W. are the *Black* (or *Brown*) and the *White Caterthuns*, crowned with ancient forts (O.W.; view). — A branch-line runs from Brechin to (6½ M.) *Edzell* (Panmure, 50 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; Glenesk, 31 beds, R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.), with the ruins of a large castle. About 4½ M. to the N.E. of Edzell is the picturesque village of *Fettercairn* (Ramsay Arms, 12 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.).

120 M. *Dubton*, junction for Montrose (3 M.; p. 613). — We enter *Kincardineshire*. — 128¾ M. *Laurencekirk*, and thence to (159¼ M.) *Aberdeen*, see p. 613.

ABERDEEN
1:22.500
0 500 1000 1500 2000
Feet
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Metres
1 Free Library A.5.
2 U.F. South Church A.5.
3 Markets B.5.
4 R.C. Church A.5.6.
5 Trades Hall A.5.
6 H.M. Theatre A.5.
A
B
C
D
Brig o Balgownie
Peterhead, 34 M.
Bridge of Don
St Machar Cathedral
Old Aberdeen
Kings College
Bedford Road
University Rd
College Bounds
Linksfield Road
Orchard Str
St Peter's Cemet.
Herstland Road
Trinity Cemetery
Broadhill
Old Town Links
Golf Course
Educational Trust School
Poorhouse
Epidemic Hospital
Bathing Station
Queen's Links
Battery
Inverness, 104 M.
Inverness, Peterhead
Hutcheon Street
Causewayend
Powis Terr
Prospect Terr
Carmelite Str
Carmelite Monastery
Chapel
Nelson Str
Trinidad Terr
Jasmine Terr
Summerfield Terr
Constitution Terr
Bon Accord Terr
Broomfield Spring Ga
Chapel Street
Gallowgate
North Street
Union Street
Broad Street
Marischal College
Gordon's College
Infirmary
Art Gallery
Municipal Buildings
Gas Works
Carlton Street
Waterloo Quay
Regent Quay
Victoria Dock
Upper Dock
Provost Ruddiman's Quay
Fish Market
Commercial Quay
Albert Basin
Albert Quay
Tidal Harbour
St Clement's Ch
Footdee
Pocra Quay
Guild Street
Market Street
Railway Station
Union Terrace
Union Bridge
Union Row
Golden Square
Queen Street
Castle Street
Virginia Street
Shiprow
Justice Mill Lane
Springbank Terr
Alford, 25 M.
Stonehaven, 15 M.
Braemar, 58 M.
The Esplanade
River Dee

Aberdeen. — *Rfmts.* - HOTELS. *Grand* (Pl. c; A, 5), 70 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; **Palace* (Pl. b; A, 5, 6), 100 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Station* (Pl. s; B, 6), 62 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, both belonging to the L. & N.E.R.; **Imperial* (Pl. a; B, 5), 75 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 6*s.*; *Douglas* (Pl. d; B, 5), 69 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, P. 15*s.*; *Royal* (Pl. e; A, 6), 30 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; *Waverley* (Pl. f; B, 5, 6), R. & B. 8*s.*; *Balmoral* (Pl. k; B, 5), temperance.

TAXICABS. First mile 1*s.* 6*d.*, then 9*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Double fares at night (11.30-5.30); fare-and-a-half on Sundays. Luggage over 56 lb. 6*d.*

TRAMWAYS, see the plan. — MOTORBUSES run to *Skene, Echt, Newburgh, Peterhead, Fraserburgh*, etc.

THEATRES. *His Majesty's* (Pl. 6; A, 5); *Tivoli* (Pl. B, 6; varieties); *Palace* (Pl. A, 6; varieties). — *Music Hall* (Pl. A, 5, 6), for concerts, meetings, etc.

STEAMERS. Aberdeen Steam Navigation Co. (87 Waterloo Quay) to (36 hrs.) *London* every Tues. & Sat. (55*s.*, 27*s.* 6*d.*; meals extra); Aberdeen, Newcastle and Hull Steam Co. (79 Regent Quay) to *Newcastle* (p. 438; 17*s.*, 15*s.*; meals extra) and *Hull* (p. 461; 35*s.*, 27*s.* 6*d.*) every Saturday. To *Leith* (Edinburgh), and to *Wick* and the *Orkney* and *Shetland Islands*, see p. 641.

POST OFFICE (Pl. A, 6). *Automobile Association*, 254 Union St.

BATHING STATION (Pl. D, 1), with all kinds of baths and a swimming-pond.

Aberdeen, the "city of Bon Accord", capital and principal seaport of the North of Scotland, a royal burgh of 158,969 inhab., is a handsome city, built almost entirely of granite and situated between the mouths of the *Dee* and the *Don*.

Its characteristic industry is the production of polished granite monuments, columns, etc., in which about 100 firms are engaged. The art of granite-polishing, which had been lost (as far, at least, as this country is concerned) since the days of the Pharaohs, was revived here about 1818 by Alexander Macdonald (Macdonald, Field & Co.), and has become the chief source of the town's prosperity. Upwards of 250,000 tons of granite are annually quarried in Aberdeenshire. The visitor should not quit Aberdeen without going over one of the highly interesting granite-works. Shipbuilding and cement and paper making are other important industries. Aberdeen carries on a large trade with the Baltic, and is one of the most important centres of trawl-fishing in the country; the fish market (Pl. C, 6; early morning) is one of the sights of the city.

***Union Street** (Pl. A, B, 5, 6), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long and 70 ft. wide, built entirely of granite, has been described as possessing "all the stability, cleanliness, and architectural beauties of the London West End streets, with the gaiety and brilliance of the Parisian atmosphere". It contains the church of St. Nicholas, divided since the Reformation into the *East* and *West Churches* (Pl. B, 5), the latter rebuilt in 1753 by James Gibbs, an Aberdonian. The N. transept is an interesting example of Transitional architecture. The crypt, or St. Mary's Chapel, dates from c. 1420 and contains good woodwork of the 17th century. Near the E. end of the street stand the *Municipal and County Buildings* (Pl. B, 5; 1873), the tower (210 ft.) of which commands an extensive view. The Town Hall, on the first floor, contains pictures by George Jamesone, William Dyce, John Phillip, and

Sir George Reid, all natives of Aberdeen. At the corner of King St. is the old *Tolbooth,* with a tower of 1616. In Castle St. (Pl. B, 5) is the fine *City Cross* (1686). Broad St. (in which Lord Byron lived with his mother while attending the grammar school, 1794-98; house demolished) leads N. from the Municipal Buildings to *Marischal College* (Pl. B, 5), founded in 1593 by George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, and incorporated with King's College (see below) in 1860 as part of the *University of Aberdeen* (1400 students). Considerable additions, designed by A. Marshall Mackenzie, were made to the college-buildings in 1895, including the fine Mitchell Tower (233 ft. high) and Hall (116 ft. long), and in 1906. The tower, hall, and museums are open on week-days, 10-12.30 and 2-4. In King St. is *St. Andrew's Episcopal Cathedral* (Pl. B, 5), containing a statue of Bishop Skinner (1744-1816) by Flaxman. — In Huntly St., near the W. part of Union St., rises the spire (200 ft.) of the *Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral* (Pl. 4; A, 5, 6), built in 1860.

Looking N. from the Union Bridge in Union St., we have a view of several fine buildings: on the left, in Union Terrace (Pl. A, 5; where there is a Burns statue), the offices of the *City Parish Council* and the *Education Authority;* in front, in Schoolhill, the *United Free South Church* (Pl. 2), the *Public Library* (Pl. 1), and *His Majesty's Theatre* (Pl. 6), before which is a colossal statue of William Wallace, by W. G. Stevenson (1888), and to the right the *East* and *High United Free Churches* and the *Trades Hall* (Pl. 5; A, 5). — In Schoolhill, farther E., is the **Art Gallery & Industrial Museum** (Pl. A, 5; 10-5, Sun. 2-5), containing a collection of casts; sculptures by Epstein, Schotz, Derwent Wood, McGillivray, Dillens, and Lalaing; numerous modern paintings and drawings, including a series of portraits of modern artists, mostly painted by themselves, and works by Reid, Dyce, Phillip, Israels, Watts, Rossetti, Orchardson, Sargent, Brangwyn, Munnings, Cameron, Orpen, Clausen, Nicholson, and John; and etchings, drawings, and water-colours. The Cowdray Hall is used for lectures and concerts. At the W. corner of the art gallery is the war memorial. Adjacent is the entrance to *Robert Gordon's College,* founded by Robert Gordon, a Danzig merchant (d. 1732), and built from the designs of William Adam; in front is a statue of General Gordon. — The *Bridge of Dee,* 2 M. to the S.W. of the centre of the city, dates from 1525 but was widened in 1842.

Old Aberdeen lies 1 M. to the N., near the mouth of the *Don* (tramway from Castle St. viâ King St.). *King's College* (Pl. A, 2) here, the other member (Arts and Divinity) of Aberdeen University, was founded by Bishop Elphinstone in 1494. The only remaining part of the old buildings is the *Chapel (1500; week-days 10-1 and 2-4, 3*d.*), with its lantern-tower surmounted by a crown and containing contemporary oak stalls and choir-screen, glass by Douglas Strachan, and the founder's tomb (modern bronze effigy).

The ***Cathedral of St. Machar** (Pl. A, 1), the only granite cathedral in the country, is dedicated to a companion of St. Columba. The present structure is said to have been begun c. 1357 by Bishop Alexander Kininmunde; Bishop Lichton (1424-40) began the central tower and the two smaller towers (115 ft. high) at the W. end; Bishop Elphinstone (p. 618) rebuilt the choir in 1511; and Bishop Gavin Dunbar finished the W. towers and the S. transept ('Dunbar's Aisle') in 1522. The central tower fell in 1688, destroying the choir and transepts, of which the shell (O.W.) may still be seen; the nave is now used as the parish church of Old Machar. The seven-light window at the W. end is a noteworthy feature. The oak *Roof of the nave, executed under Dunbar, has forty-eight shields representing the Emperor and the other sovereigns of Europe, the Pope and the Scottish bishops, and the king and nobles of Scotland.

Thence Don St. leads N.E. to the (1/3 M.) picturesque single-arched *Brig o' Balgownie*, or *Old Bridge of Don*, erected in 1320. Beyond it are the links of the Royal Aberdeen Golf Club.

From Aberdeen to Peterhead, 44¼ M., L. & N.E.R. in 1½-2 hrs. (9*s.* 2*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*); to Fraserburgh, 47¼ M. in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (9*s.* 10*d.*, 5*s.* 11*d.*). Also motorbuses. — At (6¼ M.) *Dyce* (p. 628) we diverge to the right from the Inverness line. — 19½ M. *Ellon* (Station, R. & B. 8*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*; New Inn), with good fishing in the *Ythan*. About 6 M. to the N.W. is *Haddo House*, seat of the Marquis of Aberdeen, designed by Robert Adam. From Ellon a picturesque branch-line runs to (10¼ M.) *Cruden Bay* (*Cruden Bay, belonging to the L. & N.E.R., 100 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Kilmarnock Arms, private, at *Port Erroll*), with a fine golf-course, and (15½ M.) *Boddam* (Sea View), a summer resort at *Buchan Ness*, 3 M. to the S. of Peterhead (motorbus). Between Cruden Bay and Boddam is the rocky cauldron known as the *Bullers of Buchan*. — At (31¼ M.) *Maud Junction* the lines to Peterhead and to Fraserburgh separate. Omnibus several times daily to *New Deer*, going on once daily to Turriff (p. 629). — Near (35¼ M.) *Mintlaw* is the ruined Cistercian *Abbey of Deer* (1218). — 44¼ M. **Peterhead** (Royal; Palace, unlicensed), a town of 13,126 inhab., the easternmost in Scotland, with a harbour of refuge and a convict prison, is a herring-fishing port, founded by the 5th Earl Marischal in 1593, and possesses quarries of red granite. A statue of Marshal Keith (d. 1758), presented by King William I. of Prussia in 1869, stands in front of the town hall. At *Inverugie*, 3 M. to the N.W., is the ruined castle of the Keiths. — 47¼ M. **Fraserburgh** (Saltoun; Royal, R. 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*) is a still more important fishing station (10,514 inhab.), founded by Sir Alexander Fraser in 1570, with a large harbour. A light railway goes on hence to (5¼ M.) *St. Combs*.

From Aberdeen to *Ballater* and *Braemar*, see R. 85; to *Inverness*, see R. 87.

85. From Aberdeen to Braemar.

Railway. L. & N.E.R. from Aberdeen to *Ballater*, 43¼ M. in 1¼-1¾ hr. (9*s.*, 5*s.* 5*d.*). Thence to *Braemar*, 16½ M., by Motorbus (L. & N.E.R.) two or three times daily in 1½-1¾ hr. (3*s.* 6*d.*, return 6*s.*; luggage carried).

Road (A93), 58¼ M. — We leave Aberdeen by Union St. (Pl. A, 6). — 7½ M. *Culter* (p. 620); 11¼ M. *Drum* (p. 620); 18 M. *Banchory* (p. 620); 26 M. *Kincardine O'Neil*; 30½ M. *Aboyne* (p. 620); 35 M. *Dinnet* (p. 620); 41¾ M. *Ballater*, and thence to Braemar, see p. 620.

Aberdeen, see p. 617. — The railway follows the N. bank of the *Dee*, a famous salmon-river. — 7½ M. *Culter*. — Near (9¾ M.) *Drum* is *Drum Castle*, with an ancient peel. — Near *Echt* (motorbus from Aberdeen), 6 M. to the N. of (10¾ M.) *Park*, is *Barmekin Hill* (900 ft.), a prehistoric stronghold with five concentric lines of fortification. — 16¾ M. *Banchory* (Tor-na-Coille, 29 R. from 8*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.; Burnett Arms, 20 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.), near the picturesque *Bridge of Feugh*. — Near (27 M.) *Lumphanan* (hotel, R. 5*s*., B. 2*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.) are the *Peel Bog*, a circular earthwork, and *Macbeth's Cairn*, on the supposed site of Macbeth's death at the hands of Macduff. — 29½ M. *Dess*. — 32¼ M. *Aboyne* (Huntly Arms, with fishing, 20 beds, R. 7*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*.), with the seat of the Marquis of Huntly. Highland Gathering in September. — 36¾ M. *Dinnet* (Profeit's Hotel). — 39¼ M. *Cambus O'May*.

43¼ M. **Ballater** (750 ft.; rfmts.; Invercauld Arms, 30 R. from 7*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 20*s*.; Alexandra, 12 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., The Towers, B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., Loirston, 25 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., these three unlicensed), a summer resort with golf-links, is pleasantly situated at the foot of the wooded *Craigandarroch* (1250 ft.; ½ hr.), which is frequently ascended for the sake of the view.

From Ballater excursions may be made to the top of *Morven* (2862 ft.; 5 M. to the N.); to the (5 M.) *Linn of Muick* and (11 M.) *Loch Muick*, at the foot of Lochnagar (p. 621; 4-5 hrs. from Ballater); to (2 M.) *Pananich Wells* (2 M. to the E.); to the *Vat* (6½ M. to the N.E.), a giant pot-hole at the base of *Culblean Hill* (1567 ft.); etc.

From Ballater to Braemar, 16½ M. (motorbus, see p. 619). — The highly picturesque *Road continues to follow the N. bank of the Dee, passing through beautiful woods of pine, larch, and birch. — 6 M. *Abergeldie Castle*. — ½ M. *Crathie Church* (1893-95), adorned with gifts from the royal family and others. In the old churchyard is the grave of John Brown (d. 1883), Queen Victoria's faithful attendant. — 8¼ M. **Balmoral Castle**, the King's Highland home, on the opposite bank. The estate was purchased from the Earl of Fife by Queen Victoria in 1852, and the present structure, in white granite, was erected in 1854 from the designs of the Prince Consort. The Court is generally in residence from the middle of Aug. to the beginning of Oct.; in its absence the grounds are open on Tues. and Thurs. on written application to H. M. Commissioner. The cairns which crown most of the hills here are memorials of friends of Queen Victoria. — 10¼ M. *Invercauld Hotel* (P. 12*s*. 6*d*.). — We cross the Dee by (13¾ M.) **Invercauld Bridge*, perhaps the finest point on the road. On the right we pass *Invercauld House* (on the N. bank of the river) and *Old Mar Castle* (1628).

Braemar, or *Castleton of Braemar* (1100 ft.; *Fife Arms, 90 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*. 6*d*., closed in winter, *Invercauld

Arms, R. from 7*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 2*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*., P. from 17*s*. 6*d*., both crowded in the season; lodgings), is romantically situated on the *Clunie Water*, close to the Dee. Near the bridge over the Clunie is a fragment of the old castle. The environs are finely wooded, and the air is bracing. The fashionable Braemar Highland Gathering is held in the Princess Royal Park early in September. Stevenson wrote 'Treasure Island' in 1881 in a house (tablet) on the Glen Shee road, beyond the church.

To the S.W. rises *Morrone Hill* (2819 ft.), easily ascended in 1½ hr. and affording a good view of Braemar, Ben Muich-Dhui, etc. — To the **Falls of Garawalt* or *Garbh Allt*, 3-4 hrs. (open on Mon., Wed., and Sat., 10-3; pass necessary when the Court is in residence). We follow the road to Ballater (p. 620) for 3 M., and then turn to the right through a gate, on this side of Invercauld Bridge (no motors). Fine view from an iron bridge above the falls. Perhaps the most interesting drive is to the *Linn of Dee* (6½ M.; p. 622), visiting the Corriemulzie Falls and Colonel's Bed on the way, and returning along the N. bank of the Dee (road not advisable for motors) to (9 M.) Invercauld Bridge and passing the *Linn of Quoich* (in all 18-19 M.).

Braemar is a good centre for the ***Cairngorm Mountains**, which extend to the N.W., between the valleys of the Dee and the Spey. They include the largest tract in the British Isles at an elevation of over 3000 ft. Snow lies practically all the year round and the flora is sub-arctic; ptarmigan are common and the golden eagle is frequently seen. The mountains are preserved as deer-forest and grouse-moor; pedestrians have few rights-of-way and are liable to be warned off. **Ben Muich-Dhui** ('mountain of the black sow'), or *Ben MacDhui* ('MacDuff's mountain'), the highest in Scotland (4296 ft.) after Ben Nevis, may be ascended from Braemar in 10 hrs., there and back. The road to it crosses the Dee at the Linn of Dee (p. 622) and leads to (10 M.) *Derry Lodge*, up to which point driving is practicable. This reduces the necessary walking or riding (up and down) to 5½-6 hrs. The pony-track from Derry Lodge is easily traced. The *View from the top (indicator) is very extensive. Those who wish to descend to Aviemore (p. 626) should follow the ridge N. to the (1 hr.) top of **Cairngorm** (4084 ft.; 'blue hill'; cairngorms, yellow or wine-coloured crystals, are found here) and descend thence through *Rothiemurchus Forest* (guide or good map and compass desirable; also plenty of daylight). — To the right (E.) of the ridge between Ben Muich-Dhui and Cairngorm lies the solitary and deep-blue **Loch Avon* or *A'an*, surrounded by rocky walls, 900-1500 ft. high. Near its W. end is the 'Shelter Stone'. — The direct path from Braemar to (30 M.) Aviemore (p. 626) leads through the **Lairig Ghru* (2750 ft.), one of the grandest passes in Scotland, between Ben Muich-Dhui on the E. and *Cairn Toul* (4241 ft.; 'barn hill') and **Braeriach* (4248 ft.; ascent from the pass in 1 hr.) on the W.

Another favourite ascent from Braemar is that of ***Lochnagar** (3786 ft.), which lies 4-5 hrs. S.E. The route leads through *Glen Callater*, and carriages can go as far as (5½ M.) *Loch Callater*, whence the path to the summit (view-indicator) is fairly well defined. Below the N. shoulder (good rock-climbing) lies the small lake of *Lochnagar*. Byron, who spent a youthful holiday in the farmhouse of *Ballatrich*, 4½ M. to the E. of Ballater, has sung the praises of Lochnagar. The descent may be made (clearly marked tracks) to Ballater or Balmoral.

From Braemar to Blairgowrie, 34 M., by a fair motor-road (the highest in the kingdom) ascending *Glen Clunie* and then descending the picturesque **Glen Shee.** This is the only exit for vehicles from the Dee valley. — Beyond the *Cairnwell Pass* (2199 ft.) we have a steep descent (1 in 9), with the awkward 'Devil's Elbow'. On the left rises *Glas Maol*

(3502 ft.). — From the (15 M.) *Spital of Glenshee* (Invercauld Arms, good. P. from 15*s.*) a motorbus runs daily to Blairgowrie in 2 hrs. — At (24 M.) *Dalrulzian* diverges a road to Pitlochry viâ Kirkmichael (see p. 625). — 26 M. *Persie Church.* — 28 M. *Bridge of Cally* (temperance inn, R. from 2*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.*). — Farther on the road runs above the picturesque *Gorge of the Ericht.* — 34 M. *Blairgowrie,* see p. 615.

From Braemar to Blair Atholl through Glen Tilt, about 30 M., a fatiguing walk of 10 hrs., possible also for cyclists. The road from Braemar to Linn of Dee is practicable for motors; the road from Linn of Dee to Bynack Lodge is fit for horsed vehicles only; the bridle-track from Bynack Lodge to Forest Lodge must be traversed on foot, cycle, or horse-back; the road from Forest Lodge to Blair Atholl is open to walkers (to horsed vehicles by permit from the Duke of Atholl). Walkers should start very early and take luncheon with them, as no inns are passed. — The road ascends on the S. bank of the Dee. About 3 M. from Braemar, just short of a stone bridge, a path on the right descends to the small **Linn of Corriemulzie* (close to the road; care required). We next pass, 3¼ M. farther on, Victoria Bridge, leading to *Mar Lodge,* residence of the Duchess of Fife. Another 1¼ M. brings us to *Inverey,* where a road digresses on the left (no vehicles allowed) for (1½ M.) the *Colonel's Bed,* a narrow ledge above a deep pool; the rapids a little higher up are fine also. We cross the Dee at (1½ M.) the **Linn of Dee,* where the river dashes through a narrow rocky 'gut', and then take the rough road along its left bank to (2½ M.) *Bynack Lodge.* We now follow a rough bridle-path and reach (2½ M.) the highest point of the route (1750 ft.), pass from Aberdeenshire into Perthshire, and begin the descent of **Glen Tilt.** At the foot of the first decline are (2 M.) the *Falls of Tarff* (bridge). The road reappears at (5¼ M.) *Forest Lodge,* a shooting-box of the Duke of Atholl, situated in the *Forest of Atholl* (100,000 acres, with 15,000 red deer), at the foot of Ben-y-Gloe. Several small waterfalls are passed on the final descent to (8 M.) *Blair Atholl* (p. 625).

86. From Edinburgh to Inverness.

Railway, 165¾ M. in 5½-8½ hrs. (34*s.* 4*d.*, 20*s.* 7*d.*). To *Perth* by the L. & N.E.R., 47¾ M. in 1-2 hrs. (9*s.* 9*d.*, 5*s.* 10*d.*); thence to *Inverness* by the L.M. & S.R., 118 M. in 3½-4½ hrs. (24*s.* 7*d.*, 14*s.* 9*d.*). — For the slower L.M. & S.R. route to Perth, see R. 84 b.

Road. *A.* Viâ Stirling (A 9), 180¼ M. — To (35½ M.) **Stirling** and (46¼ M.) *Greenloaning,* see p. 608. — 48½ M. *Braco* (p. 613); 58 M. *Crieff* (p. 614); 70¼ M. *Amulree* (l. for Aberfeldy, p. 624); 79¾ M. *Dunkeld* (p. 623); 87 M. *Ballinluig* (p. 624); 91½ M. *Pitlochry* (p. 625). — We traverse the Pass of Killiecrankie (p. 625). — 98½ M. *Blair Atholl* (p. 625); 103¼ M. *Struan* (p. 625); 115¼ M. *Dalnaspidal* (p. 626), in the Pass of Drumochter. — 123¼ M. *Dalwhinnie* (p. 626); 133¾ M. *Newtonmore* (p. 626); 136¾ M. *Kingussie,* and thence to Inverness, see p. 605.

B. Viâ Perth (A 90 to Perth, then A 9), 159¼ M. — Viâ *Queensferry* to (12 M.) *Inverkeithing,* see p. 608. — 18½ M. *Cowdenbeath* (p. 623); 26¼ M. *Kinross* (p. 590); 32½ M. *Glenfarg* (p. 623); 39½ M. *Bridge of Earn* (p. 623); 43½ M. **Perth** (p. 614); 58 M. *Birnam* (p. 623). — 58¼ M. *Dunkeld,* and thence to Inverness, see above.

From Edinburgh (Waverley) viâ the Forth Bridge to (13¼ M.) *Inverkeithing,* see p. 609. — The line runs N. and, beyond a halt for (14½ M.) *Rosyth* (p. 609), enters the Lower Station at (16¾ M.) **Dunfermline** (Royal, T.H., 17 R., R. & B. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; City, 12 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 9*d.*, D. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 15*s.*),

a royal burgh with 39,886 inhab. and linen-mills. The Abbey Church (O.W.; week-days 10-3 or 5; adm. 3*d.* to modern parts) was founded for Benedictines by St. Margaret and Malcolm Canmore towards the end of the 11th century. Of their building nothing remains, but the *Nave of the second church on this site, a Romanesque edifice of 1150 (comp. p. lxv), still exists in conjunction with a modern structure of 1820. The Scottish kings (p. 543) from Malcolm Canmore to Malcolm IV., and also Alexander III. and Robert Bruce (brass of 1888), are buried here, as are the Earls of Elgin and Kincardine, members of the Bruce family. Adjacent are the remains of Dunfermline Palace, birthplace of David I. and Charles I.

No. 2 Moodie St. was the birthplace of Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919), the American steel-manufacturer, son of a Dunfermline weaver; adjacent is to be erected a memorial building containing records of his world-wide benefactions. *Pittencrieff Park* and *Glen* were presented by him to Dunfermline in 1903, together with an endowment of 500,000*l.* to be administered for the benefit of the citizens. The Carnegie Library contains the notable Murison Collection of Burnsiana.

From Dunfermline (Lower and Upper Stations) the direct line to *Alloa* (13¾ M.; p. 590) and *Stirling* (20½ M.; p. 589) runs viâ (4½ M.) *Oakley*. An alternative route from the Lower Station to (17¼ M.) Alloa skirts the Firth of Forth: 7 M. *Culross* (pron. 'coo-rus'; Red Lion, T.H., 1 bed, L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), a royal burgh of 508 inhab., with a ruined Cistercian abbey of 1217, the choir of which is used as the parish church (O.W.; week-days 10-5, 3*d.*); 11¾ M. *Kincardine*, a decayed port; 15¼ M. *Clackmannan*, the county town of *Clackmannanshire*, with a 15th cent. tower. — From Dunfermline to *Thornton Junction*, see p. 609.

20½ M. *Crossgates*, for Thornton Junction (see p. 609); 22½ M. *Cowdenbeath;* 26¾ M. *Blairadam*. To the right lies Loch Leven (p. 590). — 30½ M. *Kinross Junction*, see p. 590. — Near (31½ M.) *Milnathort* is *Burleigh Castle*, dating from the 16th cent. (O.W.; apply to caretaker). — Beyond (34¼ M.) *Mawcarse Junction*, for Ladybank (11¼ M.; p. 610), we enter the wooded *Glen Farg*. — 37½ M. *Glenfarg*. — At (44¼ M.) *Bridge of Earn* (Moncrieffe Arms, 11 beds, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 12*s.* 6*d.*) we join the line from Ladybank.

47¾ M. **Perth**, see p. 614. — We continue our journey by the Highland section of the L.M. & S.R., one of the most beautiful lines in the British Isles. — At (55 M.) *Stanley* we diverge to the left from the line to Forfar and Aberdeen (p. 615). — 58 M. *Murthly*.

63¼ M. **Dunkeld** (*Birnam, near the station, 40 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Atholl Arms, T.H., 20 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Royal, 22 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; Taybank, temperance, R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*) is charmingly situated on the left bank of the *Tay*, ½ M. from the station, which is in *Birnam*. Close to the river and reached by a public walk from the Birnam Hotel are two splendid trees (an oak and a sycamore) that are held to represent "Birnam Wood which came to Dunsinane" (p. 615). We reach the cathedral by crossing the bridge and turning

to the left. The *Cathedral (O.W.; week-days, 6*d.*), situated amid charming grounds, dates mainly from 1318-1468. The choir has been restored and is used as the parish church. Behind the altar is the tomb of the 'Wolf of Badenoch' (Earl of Buchan, natural son of Robert II.; d. 1405?). Not far from the W. end of the cathedral, behind the railing, is the oldest larch in Scotland (brought from the Tyrol in 1738). *Dunkeld House* is the property of the Duke of Atholl.

The chief walk from Dunkeld is to the *Falls of Bran* (c. 1½ hr. there and back). From the cathedral we return across the bridge, turn to the right and follow the road along the Tay as far as a point opposite Dunkeld House. Here we ascend a narrow road near the left bank of the Bran to the **Rumbling Bridge*, with a romantic waterfall in a narrow gorge; crossing this, we return to Dunkeld by the main road. — *Birnam Hill* (1324 ft.), which may be ascended from the station in ¾ hr., and *Craigie Barns* (1000 ft.), to the N.W. of Dunkeld, command beautiful views. — On the road to Blairgowrie (12 M.: p. 615) are (3 M.) the *Loch of the Lowes* and (8 M.) *Loch Clunie*, with an island on which is a ruined castle, the reputed birthplace of the 'Admirable Crichton' (James Crichton, 1560-85?).

From (71¼ M.) *Ballinluig Junction* a branch-line runs W. viâ (4½ M.) *Grandtully* (hotel) to (8¾ M.) **Aberfeldy** (Palace, 18 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Breadalbane Arms, 20 beds, P. from 12*s*.; Station, R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*.; Weem Hotel, 1 M. from the station), a summer resort on the Tay, which is crossed here by a quaint bridge constructed by Gen. Wade.

About 1 M. to the S. are the three romantic *Falls of Moness*, in a pretty little glen, clothed with the rowans and larches that now represent Burns's "Birks of Aberfeldy".

From Aberfeldy to Loch Tay and Callander, a delightful excursion: motorbus to Kenmore in ½ hr.; steamer thence in summer (motorbus in winter) to Killin Pier in 1¼-2½ hrs.; and railway thence to Callander in 60-70 minutes. — From Aberfeldy the road runs through the valley of the Tay to (6½ M.) *Kenmore* (*Breadalbane, 26 beds, R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), which is situated at the point where the river flows out of ***Loch Tay*** (15 M. long, ½-1 M. wide), one of the finest of the Highland lakes, famous for its salmon. Adjacent is **Taymouth Castle*, formerly the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, now an hotel, with wooded grounds, salmon-fishing, a golf-course, and an estate of 500 acres (92 beds, R. from 12*s*. 6*d*., B. 4*s*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*., P. from 25*s*.; open in summer only). From Kenmore a visit may be paid to (5 M.) *Fortingall* (hotel), with its ancient yew, and **Glen Lyon*, 30 M. long (motorbus daily). — Two roads lead from Kenmore to Killin, the main road (16 M.) along the N. shore of Loch Tay, skirting the base of Ben Lawers, the other (18 M.) passing near the (2 M.) *Falls of Acharn*, along the S. shore. — The steamer on Loch Tay leaves Kenmore pier thrice daily: once for Fearnan and Killin direct, on the other trips calling at *Fearnan* (Tighanloan, temperance) on the N. bank; *Ardtalnaig* (S. bank); *Lawers* (temperance hotel, 7 R.), at the foot of Ben Lawers (also served by motorbus from Aberfeldy); and *Ardeonaig* (inn), on the S. bank. At *Killin Pier* we reach the railway (Loch Tay Station), which crosses the Lochay (*View; falls higher up) and leads to (1 M.) the pretty village of *Killin* (accent on 2nd syllable: Killin, 20 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 18*s*.; *Bridge of Lochay, ½ M. from the station. R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.), situated on both banks of the *Dochart*, near its entrance into Loch Tay. At *Kinnell House*, on the opposite bank, is the Breadalbane vine, said to be the largest in Europe. From Killin the line runs to (4 M.) *Killin Junction* (p. 595), where we reach the railway to Callander or Oban.

Ben Lawers (3984 ft.), noted for its Alpine flora, may be ascended from Lawers (p. 624) in 4-5 hrs. there and back. The route quits the Kenmore road beyond the first streamlet, along the left bank of which it ascends. Beyond (40 min.) a stile over the wall we proceed straight on, climb the E. ridge some distance from the summit, and then follow the ridge to the top (fine view).

76$^1/_4$ M. **Pitlochry** (*Atholl Palace, 133 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Fisher's, 76 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Scotland's, good, 50 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; Hydro, 82 beds, R. from 8*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 20*s.*; Moulin, 1 M. from the station; McKay's, unlicensed, P. 12*s.*), a fashionable summer resort, in the midst of pretty scenery, is an admirable centre for excursions. To the right rises *Ben Vrackie* (2757 ft.), ascended in 3-3$^1/_2$ hrs. by a path beginning 5 min. beyond Moulin (see below).

From Pitlochry to Kinloch Rannoch, 21 M., motorbus daily in 2$^1/_4$ hrs. This fine drive leads viâ (3 M.) the *Bridge of Garry*, whence the **Falls of Tummel* may be visited, to (5$^1/_4$ M.) *Fincastle* and (7 M.) the *Queen's View*, at the E. end of **Loch Tummel* (whence pedestrians may return by the S. bank of the Tummel). The road then skirts the N. shore of the loch to the (10$^1/_2$ M.) Loch Tummel Hotel, beyond which the motor goes on to (14 M.) *Tummel Bridge* (hotel) and (21 M.) *Kinloch Rannoch* (p. 599). Charabancs make the return-journey viâ *Glen Erochy* or *Erichdie* and Struan (13 M.; see below).

A road leads E. viâ the picturesque village of (1 M.) *Moulin* to (12$^1/_2$ M.) *Kirkmichael* (hotel, 26 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; motorbus to Blairgowrie, p. 615) and (16$^1/_2$ M.) *Dalrulzian* or (19$^1/_2$ M.) *Bridge of Cally*, where it joins the Braemar road (p. 622). — The *Pass of Killiecrankie* (see below) is seen to greatest advantage by those approaching from Pitlochry (4$^1/_2$ M.). — A good walk may be taken over the hills to *Grandtully* (4 M.; p. 624) and *Aberfeldy* (10 M.; p. 624).

The train passes through the ***Pass of Killiecrankie**, on the further side of which the troops of William III. under General Mackay were defeated in 1689 by the Jacobites under Viscount Dundee (John Graham of Claverhouse). A stone in a field beyond the station, on the right of the main road, is erroneously said to mark the spot where Dundee fell. The *Garry* flows through the pass and beyond (80 M.) *Killiecrankie* station the railway skirts its left bank.

83 M. **Blair Atholl** (*Atholl Arms, with fishing, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.*; *Tilt, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), in a finely wooded district, with *Blair Castle*, seat of the Duke of Atholl (no adm.). Dundee is buried in the old church $^1/_4$ M. to the N. of the castle. A Highland gathering is held here early in September. 'Atholl brose' is a mixture of oatmeal, honey, and whisky.

Ben-y-Gloe or *Beinn a'Ghlo* (3671 ft.), the 'mountain of the mist', 8 M. to the N.E., takes 8-9 hrs. there and back (driving practicable to Forest Lodge, see p. 622). — From Blair Atholl viâ *Glen Tilt* to *Braemar*, see p. 622.

87$^1/_2$ M. *Struan* (inn). About 2 M. to the E. are the three **Falls of Bruar*, situated amid pine-woods that were planted by the 4th Duke of Atholl in response to Robert Burns's 'Humble Petition of Bruar Water' (1787). — The line quits the Garry, which issues from

Loch Garry, seen to the left just before (98¾ M.) *Dalnaspidal*. — At the wild *Pass of Drumochter* the line reaches the highest point (1484 ft.) attained by any full-gauge railway in Great Britain and enters *Inverness-shire*. — 106¼ M. *Dalwhinnie* (Truimbank, open May-Oct., unlicensed, 25 R. from 7*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*., D. 6*s*.; Loch Ericht, R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.), in *Glen Truim*. To the left appears the wild *Loch Ericht* (noted for its trout), above which towers *Ben Alder* (3757 ft.). We enter the valley of the *Spey*. To the N. extend the *Monadhliath* ('grey moors'). — 116½ M. *Newtonmore* (Balavil Arms, 35 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Newtonmore, 40 beds, R. & B. 8*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.).

119¼ M. **Kingussie** (764 ft.; pron. 'kinyéwsee'; rfmts.; Duke of Gordon, R. from 6*s*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; Star, R. 4*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.; Royal, R. 5*s*., B. 2*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 3*s*. 6*d*., P. from 12*s*.), a picturesque summer resort, is the chief town of the wild district of *Badenoch*.

A motorbus runs daily in summer (in winter to Loch Laggan only) to Tulloch (p. 599; 30 M. in 2¼ hrs.), passing Newtonmore (see above), *Cluny Castle*, the *Dun*, a British walled hill-fort, and *Loch Laggan* (7 M. long; hotel at the E. end; Lochaber water-power scheme, see p. 606).

Farther on the railway passes *Balavil*, on the left, a house built by James Macpherson (1736-96), the alleged translator of the Ossianic poems. — Immediately before reaching (125¼ M.) *Kincraig* we have a view (right) of *Loch Insh*, through which the Spey flows.

131 M. **Aviemore** (685 ft.; *Station, open May-Oct., 100 R. from 8*s*. 6*d*., B. 3*s*. 6*d*., L. 4*s*. 6*d*., D. 7*s*.; Cairngorm, R. from 7*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.; Lynwilg, near *Loch Alvie*, 2¼ M. to the S. of the station), a charming summer resort. Above the village rises *Craigellachie* (accent on 2nd syllable; view); the territory of the Grant clan, whose slogan was 'Stand fast, Craigellachie!', extended from this point to the other Craigellachie (p. 630).

Aviemore is a good centre for excursions in *Rothiemurchus Forest* and among the *Cairngorms* (comp. p. 621): to (3 M.) *Loch-an-Eilean*, with a ruined castle on an island; to (9 M.) *Loch Ennach*, a starting-point for the ascent of *Braeriach* (p. 621; 1½-2 hrs.) and for the fine rock-climbing on the E. face of *Sgoran Dubh* (3658 ft.); to *Braemar*, see p. 621.

From Aviemore to Forres, 35¾ M., L.M. & S.R. in 1¼ hr. (7*s*. 6*d*., 4*s*. 6*d*.). The line descends *Strath Spey* to the right. — 5 M. *Boat of Garten* (hotel, 30 R. from 5*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), comp. below. — 8¾ M. *Broomhill*. — We enter *Morayshire*. — 12½ M. **Grantown-on-Spey** (*Grant Arms, 70 R. from 7*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 6*s*.; Palace, 50 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. from 15*s*.; Ben Mhór, private), founded by Sir James Grant in 1766, is a favourite health-resort, surrounded by pine-woods. Golf-links and pleasant excursions in the neighbourhood. About 1½ M. to the N. is *Castle Grant*, seat of the Countess of Seafield. — The line quits Strath Spey and crosses bleak moors. — About 2 M. to the S.W. of (21 M.) *Dava* is *Loch-in-Dorb*, on an island in which is a ruined castle, captured by Edward I in 1303 and afterwards the stronghold of the 'Wolf of Badenoch' (p. 624). — 35¾ M. *Forres*, see p. 631.

From Boat of Garten to Craigellachie, 33¼ M., L. & N.E.R. in 1¼ hr. (6*s*. 11*d*., 4*s*. 2*d*.). This, the 'Speyside Line', descends the beautiful Strath

Spey, mostly on the right bank of the river. — 4¾ M. *Nethy Bridge* (hotel, 70 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*). Excursions to *Castle Roy* (1 M. to the N.), built by the 'Red Comyn' (p. 554); to *Loch Garten* (water-lilies; 3 M. to the S.W.), in the centre of *Abernethy Forest;* to *Loch Morlich* (11 M. to the S.; one of the finest drives in Scotland), in *Glenmore Forest;* etc. — 9¾ M. *Grantown-on-Spey* (p. 626; 1 M. from the L.M. & S.R. station). — From (21¼ M.) *Ballindalloch* a motorbus runs twice daily in summer, viâ *Glenlivet*, with a distillery, to (16 M.) *Tomintoul* (Richmond Arms, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. from 12*s.* 6*d.*; Gordon Arms, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), the highest village in the Highlands (1160 ft.). — 31 M. *Aberlour.* — 33¼ M. *Craigellachie*, see p. 630.

The direct line to Inverness quits the valley of the Spey. — Beyond (137¾ M.) *Carrbridge* (hotel, 40 beds, R. from 5*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.* 6*d.*) it ascends the wild *Slochd Mor Pass* (1315 ft.), and then descends to cross the *Findhorn* by a curved viaduct ¼ M. long and 144 ft. high. — 146¾ M. *Tomatin* (Freeburn, with fishing). — To the right, farther on, appears *Loch Moy*, at the N. end of which, near (151 M.) *Moy*, is *Moy Hall*, residence of The Mackintosh. — 154¾ M. *Daviot.* Fine mountain view. — The line crosses the *Nairn* by a viaduct, 1782 ft. long and 128 ft. above the river-bed, and sweeps round Culloden Moor, passing the (159 M.) station of *Culloden Moor* (pron. 'cullōden').

About 1 M. to the W. is the scene of the **Battle of Culloden,** where the Highlanders under Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, were finally routed on April 16th, 1746, by the Duke of Cumberland. The 'Cumberland Stone', at the cross-roads, indicates the latter's position, and close by are a large cairn and stones marking the graves of the different clans. — About 1 M. to the S. of the station, on the opposite bank of the Nairn, are the *Stones of Clava* (O.W.), several cairns surrounded by stone-circles.

165¾ M. Inverness. — *Rfmts.* — Hotels. **Station*, belonging to the L.M. & S.R., 85 R. from 8*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Caledonian*, Church St., near the station, 90 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; **Royal*, opposite the station, T.H., 50 R., R. & B. from 10*s.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; **Palace*, 38 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*, pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river; *Queensgate*, R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.* — Unlicensed: *Columba*, on the left bank, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; *Bught House*, on the left bank, near the Islands, 20 R.; *Waverley*, Union St., near the station, P. from 14*s.* 6*d.*; *Neish's*, *MacGilvray's*, both near the station.

Cabs 1*s.* 6*d.* for the 1st mile, then 9*d.* per ½ M.

Post Office, Queensgate, near the station. — Theatre. *Theatre Royal*, Bank St., on the right bank of the river.

Ferry from *Kessock*, 1½ M. to the N., to the Black Isle (p. 632): motor-cycle 6*d.*, with side-car 1*s.* 3*d.*; motor-car 4*s.*, two-seater 2*s.* 6*d.*; passenger 3*d.*

Motor Coaches run in summer to *Culloden Moor*, *Nairn*, *Beauly* and the *Falls of Kilmorack*, *Cromarty*, *Tain*, *Fort William*, *Loch Maree*, etc.

Inverness, the 'Capital of the Highlands', a royal burgh and county town with 20,937 inhab., situated at the point where the *Ness* enters the *Beauly Firth*, is the great tourist centre for the North of Scotland, as Oban is for the West Coast. A Highland Gathering (Northern Meeting) takes place here in the third week of

September. Starting from the station, we pass through Union St. to Church St., in which to the right, are the *High Church*, with a 12th cent. tower, and (opposite) the old weigh-house (1676). Prince Charlie lodged at 43 Church St. in 1746. At the other end of Church St. are the *Town Steeple* (1791; 130 ft. high) and the *Town Hall* (1877-80), with a small collection of paintings, in front of which, under the Town Cross, is the *Clach-na-Cudainn*, or 'stone of the tubs', the palladium of Inverness. By the suspension-bridge, at the corner of Bank St., is Queen Mary's House, where Mary Queen of Scots is said to have lodged in 1562. A lane on the W. side of the Town Hall ascends past the *Library & Museum*, with Highland antiquities and Jacobite relics (10-1, 2-5, and 6-dusk; closed on Thurs. afternoon), to the *Castle* (1835), which comprises the County Council Offices and the Sheriff Court House. The earlier Macbeth's castle is supposed by some to have been the scene of Duncan's murder (comp. pp. 616, 631). In front of the castle is a statue of Flora Macdonald, by Andrew Davidson (1899). We descend to the river, and walk along the bank of the Ness to the left, past the war memorial, to (25 min.) the **Islands*, which are connected with both banks by bridges. We return to Inverness by the left bank, passing the Northern Infirmary and *St. Andrew's Episcopal Cathedral*, seat of the Bishop of Moray, a handsome building in the Dec. style, by Alexander Ross (1871). We may here diverge to the left to visit (1/4 hr.) *Tomnahurich* ('hill of the fairies'), which is laid out as a cemetery.

Craig Phadrick (550 ft.), a hill 2 1/2 M. to the W., commands magnificent views and bears traces of a vitrified fort.

From Inverness to *Oban* by the *Caledonian Canal*, see R. 83; to *Aberdeen*, see R. 87; to *Thurso* and *Wick*, see R. 88; to *Kyle of Lochalsh* (Skye), see p. 633; to *Ullapool* and to *Loch Maree* and *Gairloch*, see p. 634.

87. From Aberdeen to Inverness.

Railway (through-carriages), 117 3/4 M. in 3 1/2-4 1/4 hrs. (22*s.* 8*d.*, 13*s.* 7*d.*). As far as Elgin this line belongs to the L. & N.E.R., beyond Elgin to the L.M. & S.R.

Road (A 96), 104 1/4 M. — We leave Aberdeen by George St. (Pl. A, 4). — 13 M. *Kintore* (see below); 16 1/2 M. *Inverurie* (p. 629); 28 3/4 M. *Colpy*; 39 M. *Huntly* (p. 629); 49 1/2 M. *Keith* (p. 629); 57 1/2 M. *Fochabers* (p. 629); 66 1/4 M. *Elgin* (p. 630); 78 1/4 M. *Forres* (p. 631); 82 1/4 M. *Brodie* (p. 631); 88 1/2 M. *Nairn* (p. 631); 104 1/4 M. *Inverness* (p. 627).

Aberdeen, see p. 617. We ascend the valley of the *Don*. — 6 1/4 M. *Dyce*, with churchyard stones (O.W.), is the junction for Peterhead (see p. 619). — 13 1/4 M. *Kintore* (Station, 13 beds, R. & B. 7*s.* 9*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 15*s.*), a royal burgh of 741 inhabitants.

From Kintore to Alford, 16 M., L. & N.E.R. in 35 min. (3*s.* 4*d.*, 2*s.*). — About 2 M. to the S. of (4 1/2 M.) *Kemnay* (Burnett Arms) is *Castle Fraser*, with a double square tower of the 15th century. — 13 M.

Whitehouse. To the N. is (2 M.) *Castle Forbes* (Lord Forbes). — From (16 M.) *Alford* (Haughton Arms, 11 beds. R. & B. 8*s.*; Forbes Arms, 3 M. from the station, 9 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*) we may continue up the beautiful Don valley (motorbus once or twice daily to Strathdon, once daily in summer to Corgarff), viâ (7½ M.) *Mossat*, (10 M.) *Kildrummy Castle*, an imposing 13th cent. ruin with a chapel, and (20 M.) *Strathdon*. to (28 M.) *Cockbridge* (1330 ft.; inn), with the ruined *Corgarff Castle*.

16¾ M. *Inverurie* (Gordon Arms, 8 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*; Kintore Arms, 14 R. from 3*s.*, B. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*), a royal burgh of 4455 inhab., in the fertile district of *Garioch* (pron. 'gherry'), is the junction for (5¼ M.) *Old Meldrum*. About 2 M. to the N. of Inverurie is the battlefield of *Harlaw*, where the Earl of Mar defeated the Highlanders in 1411 (monument). — 20½ M. *Inveramsay*. A branch runs N. viâ (10¾ M.) *Fyvie*, with Fyvie Castle, an early 17th cent. mansion with a 13th cent. peel, and (18 M.) *Turriff* (Commercial, 10 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, P. 12*s.*) to Banff Bridge (29½ M.; (see below) and Macduff (29¾ M.; p. 630). — 21¼ M. *Pitcaple*. Near *Chapel of Garioch*, 1 M. to the S., is the sculptured *Maiden Stone*, 10 ft. high. — To the S. of (24½ M.) *Oyne* rises the fine ridge of *Bennachie* (1733 ft.). — At Newton House, 2½ M. to the N.E. of (27½ M.) *Insch*, is the famous *Newton Stone* (to be seen any afternoon), with a bilingual inscription, partly in Ogam, partly in what looks like debased minuscule of the 7th or 8th cent. (not yet satisfactorily deciphered). — From (35¾ M.) *Gartly* an omnibus runs daily to *Lumsden* (1½ M. from Mossat, see above). About 4 M. to the S.W. of the station is the *Tap o' Noth* (1851 ft.), with a vitrified fort. — 40¾ M. *Huntly* (Huntly, 16 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Gordon Arms, 14 beds, R. & B. 6*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Strathbogie, 6 R., P. from 12*s.*), in the district of *Strathbogie*, was the birthplace of George Macdonald (1824-1905), poet and novelist. To the N. are the ruins of *Huntly Castle* (O.W.; 10-4, 6, or 7, Sun. 11-3 or 4; 6*d.*), dating from the early 14th century. — Passengers for Banff and the line to Elgin viâ Buckie (see below) change at (48¼ M.) *Cairnie Junction* (no exit) or (48¾ M.) *Grange*. — We enter *Banffshire*.

53¼ M. **Keith** (rfmts.; Royal, 18 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*). The L. & N.E.R. through-trains to Elgin viâ Craigellachie call only at Keith Town Station.

From Keith to Elgin viâ Orbliston Junction, 18 M., L.M. & S.R. in 25-40 min. (3*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*). — Beyond (5 M.) *Mulben* we cross the *Spey* and enter *Morayshire*. — From (11¾ M.) *Orbliston Junction* a branch runs E. to (3 M.) *Fochabers* (accent on the 1st syllable; Gordon Arms), beautifully situated among pine-woods on the E. bank of the Spey. Adjacent is *Gordon Castle*, the vast modern seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon (adm. on application at the estate office), in a park of 1300 acres. — 18 M. *Elgin*, see p. 630.

From Keith to Elgin viâ Buckie, 44 M., L. & N.E.R. in 1¾-2¾ hrs. (5*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 5*d.*). — To (41½ M.) *Grange* and (5 M.) *Cairnie Junction*, see above. — 15 M. *Tillynaught* is the junction for (6 M.) *Banff Harbour*. **Banff** (Duff House, 56 R. from 8*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; Fife Arms,

T.H., 29 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 1*s.*, D. 6*s.*; County, Crown,* Rose's, these three unlicensed), a royal burgh and county town of 3517 inhab., is a bathing resort at the mouth of the *Deveron* (salmon and trout fishing). *Duff House* (1745) was presented to the town in 1906, with 140 acres, by the Duke of Fife and is now an hotel. Beyond the park is (2 M.) the charming *Bridge of Alvah.* A bridge connects Banff with its sister-town *Macduff* (Fife Arms). Railway to Inveramsay, see p. 629. — Beyond (173/4 M.) *Portsoy* the line skirts the coast, passing several small fishing towns. — 231/4 M. *Cullen* (Seafield Arms, R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*, P. 12*s.*), a royal burgh of 1986 inhab., is an attractive summer resort. Cullen House (Countess of Seafield) is noted for its gardens (open free on Tues. and Fri.). On the cliffs 2 M. to the E. are the ruins of *Findlater Castle.* — 291/4 M. *Buckie*, a town of 8897 inhab., with a harbour. *Enzie*, 4 M. to the S., was the birthplace of James Gordon Bennett (1800-72), founder of the New York Herald. — 34 M. *Spey Bay* (Gordon-Richmond, 28 R., L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*, P. from 15*s.*) has a good golf-course. — We cross the *Spey* near its mouth by an iron bridge 950 ft. long. — 351/4 M. *Garmouth* was the landing-place of Charles II. on his return from Holland in 1650. — 44 M. *Elgin*, see below.

64 M. *Dufftown*, in *Glen Finnich*, was founded in 1817 by the Earl of Fife. Lord Mount Stephen (1829-1921) was born here. Near the railway is the 15th cent. ruin of *Balvenie Castle.* — 68 M. *Craigellachie* (comp. p. 626; *Hotel, 32 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 5*s.*) is the junction for the Speyside Line to Grantown-on-Spey and Boat of Garten (see p. 626). — We cross the Spey into *Morayshire* (pron. 'murrayshire') or *Elginshire.* — 71 M. *Rothes.*

803/4 M. **Elgin** (pron. 'g' hard; rfmts.; *Station, 20 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Grand; Gordon Arms) is a royal burgh and county town, with 7776 inhabitants. The ruined *Cathedral (O.W.; week-days 8-8 or dusk, 6*d.*), founded in 1224 and rebuilt after its destruction by the 'Wolf of Badenoch' (p. 624) in 1390, is chiefly in the early Pointed style, with rich decoration. The best-preserved parts are the noble W. front (resembling that of St. Machar's, p. 619), the E. end, and the octagonal chapter-house. The S. choir aisle contains tombs of the Gordon family. Close to the cathedral are the remains of the bishop's palace (1557). The Muckle Cross and the Little Cross both date from the 17th century.

Spynie Palace, now in ruins, 3 M. to the N., was the residence of the bishops of Moray (key at the gamekeeper's lodge, 1/4 M. away; gratuity). To the S. of Elgin is (3 M.) *Birnie Church* (11-12th cent.). *Pluscarden Priory* (open free), 6 M. to the S.W., was founded for Cistercians by Alexander II. in 1230. — A branch runs from Elgin to (51/2 M.) *Lossiemouth* (Marine, 27 beds, R. & B. 10*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*, P. from 18*s.*; Stotfield, 60 R. from 5*s.*, D. 5*s.*), a popular summer resort with good golf-links, the birthplace of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, first Labour prime minister. From Elgin to Keith viâ Buckie or Orbliston Junction, see above and p. 629.

86 M. *Alves* is the junction for the fishing villages of (5 M.) *Burghead* and (71/2 M.) *Hopeman.* — 90 M. *Kinloss* has the scanty remains of a Cistercian abbey, founded by David II. in 1150. At the mouth of Findhorn Bay, 2 M. to the N.W., is the fishing village of *Findhorn* (Culbin Sands, R. & B. 7*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*).

93 M. **Forres** (*Cluny Hill Hydro, 100 R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Royal Station, 20 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Moray Arms, 18 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Victoria, P. 10*s.* 6*d.*), a royal burgh of 4116 inhab., was the birthplace of Lord Strathcona (1820-1914; house demolished). The Falconer Museum in the High St. contains a good collection of fossils. Fine view from the Nelson Tower on the Cluny Hill.

About 1 M. to the N.E. is **Sweno's Stone* (O.W.), a pillar 23 ft. high, covered with carvings and supposed to have been erected in the 11th cent. to commemorate the expulsion of the Danes. — A visit should be paid to the **Findhorn Glen*, as far as (6 M.) *Randolph's Leap* and (16 M.) *Dulcie Bridge*. — Railway from Forres to *Aviemore*, see p. 626.

96½ M. *Brodie*. Close to the station is *Macbeth's Hillock*, the traditional meeting-place of Macbeth and Banquo with the three witches. About 2 M. to the S. is *Darnaway Castle* (Earl of Moray), with a 14th cent. banqueting hall. — We enter *Nairnshire*.

102½ M. **Nairn** (rfmts.; *Royal Marine, 40 R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, P. from 15*s.* 6*d.*; Golfview, 70 R., R. & B. 12*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, Golf Links, under the same management, R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*, both unlicensed; Kevin, residential, R. 12*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 6*s.*; Station, R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Royal), a royal burgh and county town of 4474 inhab., finely situated on the *Moray Firth*, is a fashionable bathing and golfing resort, with a dry, mild climate. About 5 M. to the S.W. (motorbus) is *Cawdor Castle* (apply at the estate office, Nairn), the 15th cent. seat of Earl Cawdor and the supposed scene of the murder of Duncan by Macbeth, thane of Cawdor (comp. pp. 628, 631). — From (108½ M.) *Gollanfield Junction* a branch runs N. to (1¾ M.) *Fort George*, built after the rising of 1745 and now the headquarters of the Seaforth Highlanders, whence a ferry plies to *Chanonry Point*, 2 M. from Fortrose or Rosemarkie (p. 632). About 2½ M. to the S. of Gollanfield is *Kilravock Castle*, the seat from time immemorial of the Rose family, with a square tower of 1460 (adm. on previous written application). — Beyond (111 M.) *Dalcross*, on the right, is *Castle Stuart* (1606), the property of the Earl of Moray.

117¾ M. *Inverness*, see p. 627.

88. From Inverness to Thurso and Wick.

Railway. L.M. & S.R. to *Thurso*, 153¾ M. in 6¼-6⅔ hrs. (30*s.*, 18*s.*); to *Wick*, 161¼ M., in 6⅔-7 hrs. (30*s.*, 18*s.*). — The picturesque district opened up by the first half of this route offers many attractions to the angler and the pedestrian.

Road (A 88), 123½ M. to Wick, 130¼ M. to Thurso. — 12½ M. *Beauly* (p. 632); 15 M. *Muir of Ord* (p. 632); 18½ M. *Conon* (p. 632); 21 M. *Dingwall* (p. 633); 27½ M. *Evanton* (p. 634; r. for Tain); 39½ M. *Altenamain Inn*; 48½ M. *Bonar Bridge* (p. 635; l. for Lairg); 59½ M. *Evelix* (r. for

Dornoch); 65½ M. *The Mound* (p. 636); 69¼ M. *Golspie* (p. 636); 75 M. *Brora* (p. 636); 86½ M. *Helmsdale* (p. 636), and thence to Wick, see p. 637. — The direct road to (130¼ M.) *Thurso* (p. 638) diverges to the left at Latheron (p. 637).

Inverness, see p. 627. — The train crosses the *Ness* and (1 M.) the Caledonian Canal (p. 607), and beyond Craig Phadrick (p. 628; left) comes in sight of the *Beauly Firth*, which it skirts for 6 M. — Beyond (7¼ M.) *Clunes* we cross the *Beauly* by a viaduct, from which there is a view (left) of *Beaufort Castle* (1885; no adm.), the imposing seat of Lord Lovat, chief of the Frasers.

9¾ M. **Beauly** (i.e. beau lieu, pron. 'bewley'; *Lovat Arms, 22 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. from 15*s*.) contains a ruined Cistercian priory-church ('de bello loco'; O.W.) of 1230, with a restored chapel.

A pleasant walk or drive may be taken up the **Valley of the Beauly* (motorbus daily to Tomich in 2⅔ hrs.) to the (3 M.) *Falls of Kilmorack*, and viâ the *Druim Pass* to (10 M.) *Struy* (inn), above which the river is known as the *Glass*. We may go on through *Strath Glass* to (17 M.) *Invercannich* (Glen Affaric, R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.), a good walking centre, 4 M. beyond which is *Tomich*. From Invercannich one of the grandest walks in Great Britain (accommodation only at crofts or keepers' lodges) leads up ***Glen Affaric*** or *Affric*, past the *Badger Fall*, *Chisholm's Pass*, and the *Dog Fall* to (24½ M.) *Loch Beinn a Mheadhain* or *Beneveian* and (28½ M.) *Loch Affaric*, where the road ends. To the N. tower *Sgurr-na-Lapaich* (3401 ft.) and *Mam Sodhail* or *Soul* (3862 ft.). The track goes on by the left bank of the Affric and up *Glen Grivie*, to the right of *Ben Attow* or *Beinn Fhada* (3383 ft.), to (40 M.) *Loch a Bhealaich*, whence it crosses the *Beallach* or *Pass of Kintail* to (46 M.) *Morvich* (p. 634) on Loch Duich. — Another fine walk is from Invercannich up **Glen Cannich* to (14 M.) *Loch Mullardoch* (accommodation by arrangement at Benula Lodge), *Loch Lungard*, and (26 M.) *Loch-na-Leitreach* in Glen Elchaig (p. 634). — Or from Struy pedestrians may proceed through *Glen Strathfarrar* and past *Loch Monar* (15 M.; rough road thus far) to (38 M.) *Attadale* (p. 633). — Road from Invercannich to *Drumnadrochit*, see p. 608.

We enter the county of *Ross and Cromarty*. — 12¾ M. *Muir of Ord* (Tarradale, 6 R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.) is noted for its cattle markets.

A branch runs E. across the *Black Isle* (so called because snow rarely lies), a peninsula between the firths of Beauly and Cromarty, to (13½ M.) **Fortrose** (Royal Station), a royal burgh of 963 inhab., which has a ruined cathedral (O.W.), now a mere fragment (S. aisle of nave and choir) of a large building in the Middle Pointed style (1330; completed in 1485). *Rosemarkie* (Marine), 1 M. to the N.E., is a bathing resort (ferry to Fort George, see p. 631). About 7 M. farther on is **Cromarty** (pron. 'crómmarty'; Royal, R. & B. 8*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.), a royal burgh of 1126 inhab., reached by motorbus from Kessock Ferry (p. 627; opposite Inverness) viâ Fortrose. Hugh Miller (1802-56), stonemason and geologist, was born in a thatched cottage near the churchyard. *Cromarty Firth*, with safe and commodious anchorage, protected by the *Sutors*, two headlands less than 1 M. apart, was a base of the Grand Fleet during the war. A ferry crosses the mouth of the firth (motor-cycle 1*s*. 6*d*., with side-car 2*s*.).

Beyond (16 M.) *Conon* (hotel, R. & B. 8*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.) we come in sight of Cromarty Firth and cross the *Conon*. On the left is

Brahan Castle (Lord Seaforth). — 18½ M. **Dingwall** (rfmts.; National, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Royal, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*), a royal burgh and county town of 2323 inhab., lies at the head of Cromarty Firth. Its name is derived from Norse 'Thingvöllr' (parliament field; comp. p. 390). A tower on Green Hill commemorates Gen. Sir Hector Macdonald (1853-1903), a native of the place. The licensed houses of Dingwall and the Cromarty Firth district (p. 632) are managed by the state (comp. p. 399). Dingwall is the starting-point of three important routes to the West Coast.

A branch-line runs to (5 M.) **Strathpeffer** (200 ft.; *Spa, 70 R. from 10*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 7*s.*; *Highland, belonging to the L.M. & S.R., closed in winter, 80 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; *Ben Wyvis, R. from 6*s.* 6*d.*, B. 3*s.* 6*d.*, L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*; Mackay's Strathpeffer; Whyte's, McGregor's, Tarbat, all private), a fashionable and well equipped spa, with four sulphur and one chalybeate spring, two pump-rooms, a bathing establishment, etc. Gout, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, skin-diseases, dyspepsia, anæmia, etc., are treated. The season is from April to October. To the N. is *Castle Leod* (pron. 'loud'; 1600), seat of the Countess of Cromartie. *Ben Wyvis* (3429 ft.) is ascended from Strathpeffer in 8 hrs. there and back. Other excursions may be made to (1 M.) the vitrified fort of *Knockfarrel* (3 M.) the *Falls of Rogie*, (1½ M.) *Loch Achilty*, and (7½ M.) the *Falls of Conon*.

From Dingwall to Kyle of Lochalsh (Skye), 63½ M., L.M. & S.R. in 2²/₃-3 hrs. (13*s.* 2*d.*, 7*s.* 11*d.*). This picturesque line traverses Scotland from E. to W. — Beyond (4½ M.) *Achterneed* the scenery becomes very fine. We skirt the S. bank of *Loch Garve* to (11¾ M.) *Garve* (hotel. 12 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*). Road thence to Ullapool, see p. 634. — From (17 M.) *Loch Luichart* (trout-fishing) a rough track leads N.W. to (4 M.) *Loch Fannich*. — We ascend *Strath Bran*, with the triple-peaked *Sgurr a Mhuilinn* or *Scuir Vuillin* (2845 ft.) on the left, to (21½ M.) *Achanalt* and (27¾ M.) *Achnasheen* (rfmts.; Station, R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), where the road to Loch Maree and Gairloch diverges (see p. 631). — Beyond *Loch Gowan* and *Loch Sgamhain* or *Scaven* we descend *Glen Carron*, with impressive scenery. On the left are the corries of *Moruisg* (3026 ft.). — 40¼ M. *Achnashellach*. On the left is *Loch Dhughaill* or *Doule*. — 45¾ M. *Strathcarron* (Station Hotel) lies at the head of **Loch Carron*, a sea-loch bounded on the N. by grand mountains. Motorists bound for Kyle may avoid Strome Ferry by entraining their cars here (11*s.* 3*d.*). A mail-car runs daily, viâ (4 M.) *Lochcarron* or *Jeantown* (hotel, 7 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.*), on the N. bank of the loch, and (8 M.) *Kishorn*, to (18 M.) *Shieldaig* (inn), on *Loch Shieldaig*, a branch of Loch Torridon (p. 634); from Kishorn a road, rising to 2054 ft., with breakneck gradients, crosses the mountains to *Applecross* (14 M.; steamer, see p. 603). — *Beinn Bhan* (2936 ft.) is prominent on the N. shore of Loch Carron. — 48 M. *Attadale* (path to Loch Monar, see p. 632). — From (53 M.) *Strome Ferry* (Cluanie, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*) a ferry (motor-cycle 2*s.* 6*d.*, with side-car 5*s.*; motor-car 15*s.*; passenger 1*s.*) crosses the loch to the ruins of *Strome Castle*. — 63½ M. **Kyle of Lochalsh** (rfmts.; *Station, belonging to the L.M. & S.R., 14 R. from 6*s.*, B. 3*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Kyle, 12 R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*; Balmacara, see below). Ferry to Kyleakin in Skye, see p. 601. Steamers to Mallaig and to Portree, see p. 601; to Stornoway and the Outer Hebrides, see p. 603.

The drive from Kyle of Lochalsh to Invershiel is one of the most beautiful in the Highlands (motorbus daily in 2¾ hrs.). — The road leads E. to the (6 M.) *Balmacara Hotel* (R. & B. 7*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*) and (9½ M.)

Ardelve (Airdferry, R. from 5*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*., P. 15*s*.), where a road diverges on the left along the bank of *Loch Long* and up *Glen Elchaig* to (13½ M.) *Loch-na-Leitreach* (path to Invercannich, see p. 632), 2½ M. to the S. of which are the **Falls of Glomach*, the highest and wildest in Scotland. — About 1 M. beyond Ardelve we cross the ferry (difficult at low tide; motor-cycle 1*s*. 6*d*., with side-car 2*s*.; motor-car 10*s*.) to *Dornie*, with a ruined castle on an island. We then skirt the N. bank of **Loch Duich* (steep ascent and descent), which is enclosed by hills known as the *Five Sisters of Kintail*, to (14 M.) *Inverinate*, (18 M.) *Morvich*, and (20 M.) *Invershiel*, at the mouth of Glen Shiel. Thence we may ascend *Sgurr Ehuaran* or *Scour Ouran* (3505 ft.; *View), 2½ hrs. S.E. The Falls of Glomach (see above) lie 10 M. to the N.E., by a rough mountain-track. Road from Invershiel to Invermoriston, see p. 608; path from Morvich to Glen Affaric, see p. 632.

From Dingwall to Ullapool, 43¾ M., by railway to *Garve* (see p. 633; 2*s*. 5*d*., 1*s*. 5½*d*.), and thence by mail-car from the Garve Hotel once daily in 3 hrs. (8*s*.).— The road ascends the monotonous *Strath Garve*, with a view of *Little Ben Wyvis* (2497 ft.) on the right, to the (10 M.) *Altguish Inn*. Beyond the watershed (915 ft.) we descend the dreary *Dirrie More* past *Loch Droma*. To the right rises *Ben Dearg* (3547 ft.). — 20 M. *Braemore*, and thence to Ullapool, see p. 639.

From Dingwall viâ Loch Maree to Gairloch, 56¾ M., by railway to *Achnasheen* (see p. 633; 5*s*. 8*d*., 3*s*. 5*d*.), and thence by mail-car from the Station Hotel once daily in 3 hrs. (9*s*.). The road skirts the N. bank of *Loch a Chroisg* or *Loch Rosque*, traverses moorlands, and descends *Glen Docharti*. — From (10 M.) *Kinlochewe* (*Hotel, with fishing, 16 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), to the W. of which tower the white quartzite peaks of *Ben Eighe* (3309 ft.; rock-climbing in the Coire Mhic Fhearchair), a mail-car runs once daily (3*s*.) to *Torridon*, a hamlet 10 M. to the W., situated amid grand scenery at the head of **Loch Torridon* and dominated by *Liathach* (3456 ft.). — We then reach (12½ M.) the E. end of **Loch Maree**, a romantic lake, 18 M. long, surrounded by lofty mountains. To the N. towers *Slioch* (3217 ft.), ascended from Kinlochewe in 7-8 hrs. there and back. — The road follows the S. side of the loch, viâ (19 M.) the *Loch Maree Hotel (32 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; boating and fishing), opposite which are numerous islands, including *Eilean Suthainn* or *Suinn*, with three small lakes on it, and *Eilean Maree*, with a ruined chapel, a holy well, and an ancient burial-ground. — Farther on the road quits the loch and descends the wooded *Kerrysdale*, past the (24½ M.) *Falls of Kerry*, to (29 M.) **Gairloch** ('short loch'; hotel, 79 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*.), on the W. coast, at the mouth of *Flowerdale*, with good fishing and bathing and a mild climate. The mail-car goes on to Laide (p. 639). Road from Gairloch to Thurso, see R. 89.

Beyond Dingwall the railway skirts Cromarty Firth, with a view of Ben Wyvis on the left. — About 1½ M. from (24¾ M.) *Novar* (Novar Arms, at *Evanton*, R. & B. 8*s*., L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.) is the entrance to the **Black Rock*, an extraordinarily deep and narrow gorge (2 M. long; in one place 17 ft. wide and 110 ft. deep). — 28¼ M. *Alness* (Station, 10 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.). — 31¼ M. *Invergordon* (Royal, 24 R. from 6*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.), with 1384 inhab., was an important naval base during the war (comp. p. 632). — 40½ M. *Fearn* church, 1¾ M. to the E., is a badly restored relic of an Augustinian abbey-church begun in 1238 (key at the manse), of which Patrick Hamilton (p. 611) was titular abbot. At *Shandwick*, on the coast, 3 M. to the E., is a fine old cross with interesting sculptures.

44 M. **Tain** (Royal, 16 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), a royal burgh of 1551 inhab., on *Dornoch Firth*, contains an ancient tower and the fine Dec. church of St. Duthac or Duthus (1471; disused). James IV. was born here. Good fishing and golf.

About 4 M. to the N.W. is *Meikle Ferry* (toll 1*s*., cycle 6*d*., motorcycle 1*s*., with side-car 3*s*.), where we may cross the firth to *Skibo Castle*, the former residence of Andrew Carnegie (p. 623). About 5 M. to the N.E. of Skibo is Dornoch (p. 636), which is no less than 44 1/4 M. from Tain by the circuitous route followed by the railway.

The railway skirts Dornoch Firth. — 57 1/2 M. *Bonar Bridge* (rfmts.; Bridge, R. & B. 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*.; Balnagown Arms, at *Ardgay*, 1 M. to the S., 12 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*.). — We next cross the *Carron* and shortly afterwards the *Kyle of Sutherland*, formed by the *Oykell* and the *Shin*. Fine views to the left. — 61 M. *Invershin* (Inveran Hotel, 1 1/4 M. to the N., P. from 16*s*.), the first station in *Sutherlandshire*.

From Invershin to Lochinver, 47 M., motorbus once daily (in winter on Tues., Thurs., and Sat.) in 3 hrs. (14*s*.). — The route ascends *Strath Oykell*, keeping near the river, to (9 M.) *Rosehall*, near the pretty falls of the *Cassley*, and the (16 M.) Oykel Hotel, frequented by anglers. — As we proceed a number of imposing mountains come into sight: to the right, Ben More Assynt; in front, Suilven, with Canisp on its right and *Cul Mor* (2786 ft.) and Cul Beag on its left. — Beyond (21 M.) the little *Loch Craggie* the road descends to the (26 M.) *Altnacealgach Hotel*, an anglers' resort on *Loch Borrolan*. — From (27 1/2 M.) *Ledmore* a road leads to the left viâ (2 M.) *Elphin* to Ullapool (19 M.; p. 639). — Our road turns N. and beyond (29 1/2 M.) the little *Loch Awe* descends again to (34 M.) the **Inchnadamph Hotel* (19 R., R. & B. from 7*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*., D. 5*s*., P. from 15*s*., with free fishing), at the head of Loch Assynt, whence *Ben More Assynt* (3273 ft.), *Canisp* (2779 ft.), *Glas Bheinn* or *Glasven* (2541 ft.), and *Quinag* (2653 ft.) may be ascended. This is classic ground for geologists and botanists. — Farther on we skirt the N. bank of **Loch Assynt* (7 M. long; 1/2 M. wide), passing (35 M.) the ruins of *Ardvreck Castle* (c. 1490), the prison of Montrose (p. 564), and (36 M.) *Skaig Bridge*, whence a road diverges N. for Scourie (see p. 640). From Skaig Bridge to Lochinver, see p. 640.

The train ascends the beautiful valley of the Shin, high above the stream. — 66 1/2 M. **Lairg** (rfmts.; *Lairg Hotel or Sutherland Arms, 40 R. from 6*s*. 6*d*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.) lies 1 1/4 M. from the station (motorbus), at the foot of *Loch Shin* (17 M. long, 1-2 M. broad; good fishing). From Lairg diverge five mail routes, by means of which the picturesque country to the W. and N.W., frequented by anglers, may be explored.

From Lairg to Scourie and Durness, 44 and 56 M., mail-car once daily in 4 1/2 hrs. (12*s*. 6*d*.) and 6 hrs. (16*s*. 6*d*.) respectively. — The road, leading N. from the hotel, skirts the N.E. bank of *Loch Shin* for 5 M., then quits it for 7 M. more, but returns to it at the (12 M.) river *Fiag*. Ben Klibreck, Ben Hope, and Ben Hee, on the right, and Ben More, on the left, successively come in sight as we proceed. Near the lower end of the och traces of the Duke of Sutherland's attempts to reclaim the moor for agriculture may be observed. — We finally quit Loch Shin at the (16 M.) *Overscaig Hotel* (15 R., R. & B. 6*s*. 6*d*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*. 6*d*., P. 19*s*., open May-Oct., with free fishing), and proceed N.W., passing *Loch a Ghriama*, lor *Loch Griam*, and *Loch Merkland*. To the right stretches the Duke

of Sutherland's *Reay Deer Forest*, culminating in *Ben Hee* (2864 ft.). At the N. end of *Loch More* we reach (30 M.) *Achfarry*, beyond which the road runs between *Ben Stack* (2364 ft.) and *Loch Stack*. On the N. rise *Arcuil* or *Arkle* (2580 ft.) and *Foinne Bheinn* or *Foinaven* (2980 ft.). We follow the *Laxford* (Norse 'salmon fiord'), the discharge of Loch Stack, to (37 M.) *Laxford Bridge*, where the road to *Durness* diverges to the N. (see p. 640). — 44 M. *Scourie*, see p. 640.

From Lairg to Tongue, 37 M., mail-car once daily in $2^{3}/_{4}$ hrs. (9*s.* 6*d.*). — We follow the Scourie road for 2 M., then turn to the right and ascend the desolate *Strath Tirry* to the (12 M.) *Chraisg* or *Crask* (tavern), beyond which we descend *Strath Bagaisteach* or *Bagastie*, with *Beinn Cleith Bric* or *Ben Klibreck* (3154 ft.) on the right, to the (21 M.) *Altnaharra Hotel* (16 beds, R. & B. 9*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), near the head of *Loch Naver* (6 M. long). A road diverges W. for Eriboll (see p. 641); another, leading E., skirts the N. bank of Loch Naver and then descends *Strath Naver*, the most beautiful valley in Sutherland, to Bettyhill (25 M.; p. 641). — The Tongue road runs N. over moorland, then descends to pass between *Loch Loyal* or *Laoghal* and **Ben Loyal* (2504 ft.). We enjoy a fine sea view on the final descent to Tongue (p. 641).

A mail-car (2 passengers) runs daily from Lairg to *Lochinver* (p. 640; $4^{3}/_{4}$ hrs.; 14*s.*), joining the route from Inversbin at Rosehall (9 M.; p. 635).

Beyond Lairg the railway descends E. to the coast through *Strath Fleet*. — $76^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Rogart* (hotel). — $80^{1}/_{2}$ M. *The Mound* is an embankment 1000 yds. long, constructed by Telford across *Loch Fleet* in 1815 to afford a passage for the road.

A branch runs hence to ($7^{3}/_{4}$ M.) **Dornoch** (*Dornoch or Station Hotel, belonging to the L.M. & S.R., open in summer only, 94 R. from 8*s.*, B. 4*s.*, L. 4*s.* 6*d.*, D. 7*s.*, P. from 21*s.*; *Sutherland Arms, 30 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), the charming little county town of Sutherland, a royal burgh with 768 inhab., with one tower of a castle destroyed in 1570. The cathedral (now the parish church), founded in 1224 by St. Gilbert of Moray, bishop of Caithness (d. 1245), was rebuilt, except for the central tower, in 1835-37. Excellent golf and bathing.

To the left rises *Beinn a Bhragie* (1256 ft.), on the summit of which is a conspicuous monument, by Chantrey, to the first Duke of Sutherland (1758-1833), who made 450 miles of roads and built 134 bridges in the county. — 84 M. *Golspie* (Sutherland Arms, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*), a pleasant coast-village. About $^{3}/_{4}$ M. to the N.E. is *Dunrobin Castle*, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Sutherland (1856), incorporating the remains of a fortress built by the 2nd Earl c. 1275. Visitors are admitted to the grounds, in which there is a museum of northern antiquities, on Tues. and Fri. (before 11 and from 1.30 to 3; apply at the estate office, Golspie).

$90^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Brora* (Sutherland Arms, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*), a golfing resort, with brown-coal mines. About 3 M. to the W. is the wild *Loch Brora*. In this neighbourhood there are several brochs, including *Cinn Trolla*, passed by the railway 3 M. farther on. — At ($95^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Loth* we pass *Glen Loth*, where the last wolf in Sutherland was killed c. 1700 (memorial-stone by the road-side). — $101^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Helmsdale* (rfmts.; Commercial, 14 R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a seat of the herring-fishery, with the scanty remains of a castle (c. 1488). — The railway here abruptly leaves the coast

to avoid the *Ord of Caithness*, a rocky promontory, and ascends the uninteresting *Strath Ullie*. The river *Ullie* or *Helmsdale*, with its lochs, affords some of the best salmon and trout fishing in Scotland.

From Helmsdale the main road continues (fine sea and moorland views) to *Wick* (37 M.; p. 638): 9½ M. *Berriedale*, a deep glen approached by dangerous hills, with *Langwell House*, a seat of the Duke of Portland; 15½ M. *Dunbeath* (hotel, R. or L. 2*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.*); 19¼ M. *Latheron* (Latheronwheel Inn); 23¾ M. *Lybster* (pron. 'y' as in dye; Portland Arms), a fishing village, whence Wick may be reached by railway (p. 638) or motorbus.

The *Suisgill Burn*, on the right, beyond (110¾ M.) *Kildonan*, was the scene of the 'Sutherland gold-diggings' in 1868-69. On both sides of the line are seen remains of unsuccessful reclamation-works. On the left we skirt *Loch an Ruathair* or *Loch Ruar*. — From (125½ M.) *Forsinard* (hotel) the road runs due N., up *Strath Halladale* (salmon-fishing), to Melvich (16 M.; p. 641). The scenery improves: to the left are the two peaks of *Ben Griam* (1936 ft., 1903 ft.) and (farther off) Ben Loyal and Ben Hope; in the distance to the right rise *Morven* (2313 ft.), the *Maiden Pap* (1587 ft.), and *Scaraben* (2054 ft.). We enter *Caithness*. — 145½ M. *Halkirk* (Ulbster Inn, P. 15*s.*), with the ruined *Brawl Castle*, once the seat of the Earls of Caithness, is situated on the *Thurso* (i.e. 'Thor's river'; famous for its salmon). — At (147 M.) *Georgemas Junction* the lines to Thurso and Wick diverge.

153¾ M. **Thurso** (*Pentland, 26 R. from 5*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*; Royal, R. from 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Station), with 3039 inhab., the northernmost town on the mainland, is situated on a bay commanding a fine view of Hoy (p. 644). There is an excellent bathing-beach. Near the harbour are the ruins of a 14th cent. church, and at the end of the cliff-walk, outside the town on the W., are the remains of the palace of the Bishops of Caithness. The museum in the town hall includes the herbarium and other collections of Robert Dick (1811-66), baker and naturalist. Caithness flagstones, locally used as fences and roofs, are exported. The war memorial, in the square, is by Percy Portsmouth. The harbour is small, and all large vessels lie at or off *Scrabster* (plain inn), 2 M. to the N.W. (motorbus). To the E. are *Thurso Castle* (1872), the handsome residence of Sir Archibald Sinclair, and *Harold's Tower*, built over the tomb of Earl Harold (d. 1190), who ruled Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland.

Mail-steamer from Scrabster pier to *Orkney*, see p. 641; to *Wick*, *Aberdeen*, and *Leith* once a week. — Coast-road to *Gairloch*, see R. 89.

About 2 M. beyond Scrabster pier is *Holburn Head*, with fine cliffs and caves and the detached bird-rock known as the *Clett*. — Motorbuses run twice daily from Thurso to *Castletown*, 4 M. to the E. (thence to Wick, see p. 638), going on once daily viâ (8 M.) *Dunnet* (inn), 4 M. from *Dunnet Head*, the northernmost point of Scotland, and *Mey* (12 M.; Berriedale Arms, plain, 3 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*) to Canisbay (17 M.; p. 638). — Mail-car daily from Thurso to *Melvich*, *Bettyhill*, and *Skerray* (p. 641).

Beyond Georgemas the line to Wick passes *Loch Watten*.

161¼ M. **Wick** (Norse 'wik', a bay; Station, 30 R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.; Commercial, R. & B. 8*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), the county town of Caithness and a royal burgh, is the chief seat of an extensive fishery district, with a fair harbour. During the herring season (mid-July to mid-Sept.) the population of 8115 is nearly doubled. The view of the herring-fleet entering or leaving the harbour, and the operations of cleaning and packing the fish, are interesting. About 1¼ M. to the S. is the *Old Man of Wick*, a square tower of the castle of Old Wick. Fine scenery at *Noss Head*, 3 M. to the N.

A motorbus runs twice daily in 2 hrs., viâ (7½ M.) *Keiss* (plain inn), to (16½ M.) **John o' Groats** (hotel, 14 R. from 4*s*., B. or L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 5*s*.), often erroneously regarded as the extreme N. of Scotland (comp. p. 637). John o' Groat was a Dutchman (Jan de Groot) of the reign of James IV., who, according to the legend, built an octagonal house (now vanished), with eight doors and an octagonal table, in order to prevent disputes as to precedence in his family. The beach here is composed of powdered sea-shells, and cowries are found in abundance. Fine view of Pentland Firth and the Orkneys. — About 1½ M. to the E. is **Duncansbay* or *Duncansby Head* (210 ft.), the extreme N.E. point of the mainland, with fine cliffs and three stackrocks (sea-view). — From John o'Groats a motorbus goes on viâ *Huna* and (2 M.) *Canisbay* to Castletown (p. 637); motorbus from Canisbay to Thurso, see p. 637.

Steamers ply from Wick to *Thurso* and to *Aberdeen* and *Leith* once a week. Motorbus once daily direct to *Castletown* (15 M.; p. 637); railway to *Lybster* (p. 637; 13½ M. in 40 min.). Road to *Helmsdale*, see p. 637.

89. From Gairloch by the Coast Road to Thurso.

225 M. The Road is practicable all the way for motor-cars in summer. Mail-cars ply once daily over certain stages: from Gairloch to (17 M.) Laide; Braemore to (12 M.) Ullapool; Ullapool to (20 M.) Loch Baddagyle; Lochinver to (11 M.) Skaig Bridge; Scourie to (7 M.) Laxford Bridge; Laxford Bridge to (19 M.) Durness; Borgie Bridge to (38 M.) Thurso. The tourist may avail himself also of the MacBrayne steamer 'Claymore' (from Glasgow, Oban, or Portree; p. 576), calling about every ten days at Gairloch, Ullapool, and Lochinver. — Dundonnell, Ullapool, Lochinver, etc., are convenient starting-places for excursions into the interior of Ross and Sutherland; and at various points motorbus routes diverge E. and S.E., connecting with the railway at Garve (p. 633), Invershin (p. 635), and Lairg (p. 635).

The roads are very narrow and hilly, with a loose or deeply rutted surface, and they wind continuously, with innumerable blind corners, so that a speed of more than 20 M. per hr. is seldom safe. Ample supplies of petrol and oil should be taken. Hotels (usually anglers' inns, excellent of their kind), villages, and even crofts being few and far between, the motorist should be prepared, in case of a breakdown, to spend the night in his car, as the nearest repairing garage may be 50 M. or more away. In spite of these drawbacks, a visit to this, the wildest and one of the most beautiful corners of Britain, with its wonderfully coloured landscapes of mountain, moor, loch, and island-studded sea, should on no account be omitted by the motorist in the Highlands.

From Gairloch to Ullapool, 61 M. — *Gairloch*, see p. 634. The road, with fine sea-views, leads N.E., past (3 M.) *Loch Tollie*, beyond which there is a *View of Loch Maree, and descends steeply to (7 M.) *Poolewe* (inn), at the head of *Loch Ewe*. — 14 M. *Aultbea* (hotel, 8 R. from 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*, P. 14*s.*) lies opposite the well-cultivated *Isle of Ewe*. — 17 M. *Laide*, on **Gruinard Bay*. Boats may be hired here, either for the whole journey to Ullapool, round *Cailleach Head*, or up Little Loch Broom to Dundonnell. — The road now skirts the coast, descends very steeply to cross (21 M.) the *Gruinard* by a bridge, and then ascends inland. A little farther on we obtain a fine view of *Little Loch Broom*, between *Sail Mhor* (2508 ft.) on the S. and *Beinn Ghobhlach* or *Ben Goleach* (2082 ft.) on the N. We next pass (32 M.) the fine *Ardessie Falls*. At the head of the loch lies (34 M.) *Dundonnell* (hotel).

A road (very rough; impracticable for motor-cars) surmounts the col to the N. and descends to Loch Broom at (40 M.) *Aultnaharrie*, whence we ferry (motor-cycle 6*s.*) across to Ullapool.

The main road follows the picturesque *Strath Beg* and ascends a steep hill to cross *Dundonnell Forest*, which culminates on the right in **An Teallach* or *Challich* (3483 ft.). — The scenery changes abruptly at (49 M.) *Braemore* (road to Garve, see p. 634), in the grounds of which (visitors admitted) are the **Falls of Measach* and the gorge of **Corrie Halloch*. — We descend through the beautiful woods of *Strath More*, and beyond (55 M.) *Inverlael* we skirt the E. bank of *Loch Broom* ('Loch of the Showers').

61 M. **Ullapool** (Royal, 12 R. from 4*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.*, D. 5*s.*; Caledonian, 50 beds, R. from 4*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.* 6*d.*), a pleasant little town, is situated not far from the mouth of Loch Broom. Founded in 1788 by the British Fisheries Association, it has lost its importance with the decline of the herring-fishery. There is good bathing, and the district is of great geological interest.

Loch Achallt lies 3 M. to the E. — A mail-car runs daily from May to Oct. (thrice weekly in winter), viâ Loch Lurgain and Loch Baddagyle (see below), to (25 M.; 6*s.*) *Achiltibuie* (hotel), situated at the mouth of Loch Broom, opposite the *Summer Isles*. — Mail-car from Ullapool to *Garve*, see p. 634.

From Ullapool to Lochinver, 32 M. — We skirt Loch Broom for some miles, with a view of *Isle Martin* to the left, then strike inland and cross the *Kanaird*. On the left are the slopes of *Ben More Coigach* (2438 ft.). — Beyond (10 M.) *Drumrunie Lodge* we turn W. (the better road for motorists is straight on, viâ Ledmore, see p. 635) along the N. banks of *Loch Lurgain* and *Loch Bad a Ghaill* or *Loch Baddagyle*, with the grand *Cul Beag* (2523 ft.) and *An Stac* or *Stack Polly* (2009 ft.) on our right. — 23 M. *Inverpolly Lodge* lies on *Enard Bay*, a little beyond the river *Polly*. — At (28 M.) *Inverkirkaig* we cross the *Kirkaig* and enter *Sutherlandshire*, with a view of Suilven and (farther off) of Canisp.

32 M. **Lochinver** (*Culag, near the pier, first-class; Seabank, private), with good sea-bathing, is a tourists' and anglers' resort.

Among the numerous excursions conveniently made hence are those to Loch Assynt (see below), the *Falls of Kirkaig* (60 ft.; 6 M. to the S.), and the ascents of *Suilven* or the *Sugarloaf* (2399 ft.), Canisp (p. 633), Quinag (p. 635), etc. — Motorbus daily to *Inversbin*, see p. 635; to *Lairg*, see p. 636.

From Lochinver to Scourie, 30 M. — The best route ascends the valley of the Inver and skirts the N. bank of Loch Assynt (p. 635), passing the beautiful little *Loch Letteressie* on the left, to (11 M.) *Skaig Bridge* (p. 635), whence it runs N. between Glasven (r.) and Quinag (l.), with a steep ascent and descent beyond *Loch na Gainmhich* or *Loch Ganvich*. — At (18 M.) the convenient *Kylesku Ferry* (motor-cycle 2*s.* 6*d.*, with side-car 5*s.*, motor-car 15*s.*; open May 15th to Oct. 25th; plain inn on S. side) we cross the strait between *Loch Cairnbawn* (left) and *Lochs Glencoul* and *Glendhu* (right). Near the (5 M.) head of Loch Glencoul, on the S. side, is the fine waterfall of *Eas-coul-aulin*, 300 ft. high. — The road approaches the coast again at the beautiful **Eddrachillis Bay* (with its twenty-four islets), on which lies (27 M.) *Badcall*.

A shorter but still rougher route diverges W. from the above at Lochinver, and runs round the coast to (15 M.) *Drumbeg* (inn), whence we take boat for (7 M.) Badcall, or go on by a rough road to (13 M.) Kylesku Ferry. This route should be chosen by those who have already seen Loch Assynt.

30 M. **Scourie** (*Scourie Hotel or Stafford Arms, 28 R., R. & B. 12*s.*, L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a good angling centre, is a straggling village, with a view of the island of *Handa*, the fine cliffs of which are a great breeding-place (May-July) of guillemots, puffins, and razorbills. Mail-car to Lairg viâ Laxford Bridge, see p. 635.

From Scourie to Durness, 26 M. — A steep ascent and descent bring us to (7 M.) *Laxford Bridge* (p. 636). Thence the road runs N. through a rough countryside, strewn with boulders of gneiss. To the right rise Arkle and Foinaven. — 12 M. **Rhiconich Hotel* (14 beds, R. from 5*s.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, D. 5*s.*), a fishing inn at the head of *Loch Inchard*. Farther on we descend into the boggy *Strath Dionard*, with a view of *Grann Stacach* or *Cranstackie* (2650 ft.) and *Ben Spionnaidh* (2537 ft.) to the E. We next reach the *Kyle of Durness* and pass near (24 M.) the ferry (motor-cycle 10*s.*; motor-cars not taken) crossing to the Cape Wrath road (see below).

26 M. **Durness** (Smoo House, private), near the mouth of the Kyle, with a view of Hoy (p. 644).

At *Balnakill*, 1/2 M. to the N.W., is an ancient ruined church, with interesting tombstones. — On the coast, 1 M. to the E., is the **Cave of Smoo*, consisting of three huge chambers in the limestone rock; the inner chambers are accessible only by boat. — About 14 M. to the N.W. (ferry, see above), by a road crossing the *Parph* moors, is **Cape Wrath** (Norse

Hvarf, 'turning-point'). the N.W. extremity of Scotland, with majestic cliffs. On the cape is a lighthouse (rfmts.). — Mail-car from Durness to *Lairg*, see p. 635.

From Durness to Thurso, 76 M. — This route skirts the extreme N. coast of Scotland. About 3 M. beyond the Cave of Smoo (p. 640) the road reaches the W. bank of **Loch Eriboll*. A ferry ($1^1/_2$ M. across; no motors) from (6 M.) *Laid* or *Leathad* to Heilem on the E. bank enables the pedestrian to save 10 M., while the road, skirting the slopes of Ben Spionnaidh and Grann Stacach, doubles the head of the loch (fine scenery), 5 M. farther S. On the E. bank the road leads N. viâ the (15 M.) hamlet of *Eriboll* to (18 M.) *Heilem*. From Eriboll a road leads S. through *Strath More*, under the slopes of *Ben Hope* (3040 ft.) and past the broch of (9 M.) *Dun Dornadilla*, to Altnaharra (20 M.; p. 636). *Kennageall* or *Whiten Head*, about 10 M. to the N. of Heilem (no road), has fine cliffs and caves. — Beyond Heilem we cross a bridge over the (20 M.) *Hope River*, the efflux of *Loch Hope*, beyond which the road crosses the *Moin*, a dreary boggy moorland. — The (27 M.) ferry over the *Kyle of Tongue*, here $^1/_2$ M. wide, is available at high tide for pedestrians and occasionally for motor-cycles (2*s.* 6*d.*-5*s.*). Motor-cars follow the rough road (9 M.) round the head of the Kyle.

30 M. **Tongue** (*Hotel, 24 R. from 8*s.*, B. or L. 4*s.*, D. 6*s.* 6*d.*), a charming spot, with fine views of the sea and of Ben Loyal. To the N. is the *House of Tongue* (Duke of Sutherland). Mail-car to Lairg, see p. 635.

Beyond Tongue the scenery decreases in grandeur. The road leads E., crossing the *Borgie* at (38 M.) *Borgie Bridge*, where we join the mail-car route (see p. 637) from *Skerray* (3 M. to the N.) to Thurso. — $43^1/_2$ M. *Bettyhill* (*Hotel, 20 R. from 7*s.* 6*d.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*) is situated on *Torrisdale Bay* (fine sands), at the mouth of Strath Nave. Road to Altnaharra, see p. 636. — About 2 M. to the N. of the ($46^1/_2$ M.) bridge over the *Kirtomy Burn* is the *Aird of Kirtomy*, pierced by a curious natural tunnel. — 50 M. *Armadale*. — $54^1/_2$ M. *Strathy* (inn). — Beyond (58 M.) *Melvich* (hotel, R. from 6*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 6*s.*; road to Forsinard, see p. 637) we cross the *Halladale River* (salmon-fishing). — Short of (65 M.) *Reay* (pron. 'ray'), with golf-links, we enter *Caithness*. We cross the *Forss Water*. — 76 M. *Thurso*, see p. 637.

90. Orkney and Shetland.

Mail-steamer daily (except Sun.) from Scrabster (Thurso; p. 637) to (3 hrs.) *Scapa* (Kirkwall) and (4 hrs.) *Stromness* (12*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*). — From Leith (p. 571), viâ (7 hrs.) Aberdeen (p. 617), twice weekly to (24 hrs.) *Kirkwall* (34*s.*, 21*s.*) and (36 hrs.) *Lerwick* (41*s.* 6*d.*, 22*s.* 6*d.*); twice weekly direct to (30 hrs.) *Lerwick*; once fortnightly to Wick, *St. Margaret's Hope*, and Thurso; and once weekly to (24 hrs.) *Stromness*,

Scalloway, *Hillswick*, etc. — From Lerwick the 'Earl of Zetland' plies thrice weekly to the North Isles of Shetland (13*s.* 6*d.*, 9*s.*). — In winter the steamers ply less frequently. For further information, apply at the office of the North of Scotland and Orkney and Shetland Steam Navigation Co. at Aberdeen (agencies at 1 Tower Place, Leith; 20 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; and 75 West Nile St., Glasgow).

The Orkney Islands (375 sq. M.; pop. 24,109; comp. the inset map, p. 541) are about 90 in number, of which 28 are inhabited, the remainder being pasture-holms or skerries (reefs awash at high tide). *Pomona* or *Mainland* (207 sq. M.; pop. 14,137) is the largest. They are separated from Scotland by the tempestuous *Pentland Firth* 6½-8 M. wide and notorious for its dangerous currents.

The Shetland Islands (551 sq. M.; pop. 25,520), sometimes called *Zetland*, anciently *Hyaltland*, are about 100 in number, 29 inhabited, and lie 50 M. to the N.E. of the Orkneys, with which they unite to elect a member of parliament, though forming a separate county. *Mainland* (378 sq. M.; pop. 21,346) is the largest.

The inhabitants of these northern archipelagoes, who pride themselves upon their Scandinavian origin, stoutly refusing to call themselves Scotsf speak a dialect of English, with, especially in Shetland, an infusion o, Norse words; and they still retain many peculiar manners and customs. The 'udallers', or small landowners ('peerie lairds'), are the only real freeholders in Scotland. The chief occupations are agriculture (cattle-raising, poultry-farming) and fishing; the latter has recently been largely developed, so that Shetland is now one of the chief seats of the Scottish herring-fishery. Shetland is noted for its hand-knit shawls and hosiery, derived from the wool of a special breed of sheep, and for its tiny ponies. The chief attractions of the islands are the magnificent coast- scenery, the clear atmosphere and the beautiful colouring of land and sea, and the brochs and prehistoric antiquities, most abundant in Orkney. Anglers find excellent fishing for sea-trout and brown trout. The climate of the Orkneys is surprisingly mild, while Shetland suffers from incessant moisture and frequent storms. There is hardly any darkness at midsummer. The best time for visiting the islands is between the middle of June and the end of August. A week will be found ample time by the ordinary tourist. Inquiries as to inns or lodgings in the northern parts of the groups should be made beforehand.

In 875 the Orkneys and Shetlands were conquered by Harold Haarfagr, 1st king of Norway, and they remained under Scandinavian sway until 1469, when they were assigned to James III. of Scotland as a pledge for the dowry of his wife, Margaret of Denmark, which was never paid. In 1590, when James VI. married Anne of Denmark, the Danish suzerainty over the islands was formally relinquished. Sir Walter Scott has made them classic ground by his 'Pirate'.

I. The Orkney Islands.

The mail-steamer from Scrabster (p. 637) to Stromness crosses the Pentland Firth (see above), passes through the *Sound of Hoxa*, between Flotta and South Ronaldsay, and stops first at *Scapa*, on Mainland, 2 M. to the S. of Kirkwall, where motorbuses meet the boat. *Scapa Flow* (pron. 'skaypa' and flow as in 'now'), the landlocked roads between Mainland, Hoy, and South Ronaldsay, was the chief base of the Grand Fleet during the Great War. The portion of the German navy that was surrendered to Great Britain at the Armistice

(10 battleships, 15 cruisers, and 46 torpedo-boats) was interned here, but on June 21st, 1919, all the ships were scuttled at the order of Vice-Admiral von Reuter. Many of the vessels have since been salved.

Kirkwall. — Hotels. *Mackay's Kirkwall*, near the pier, R. from 5*s*., B. or L. 3*s*., D. 4*s*.; *Castle*, near the cathedral, commercial; *Queen's*, temperance, R. & B. 5*s*. — Motorbuses to *Stromness, Tankerness, Holm, Deerness, Evie, Rendall, Orphir, Sandwick, Birsay, etc.* — Steamers, see p. 641 and below. — Golf Course.

Kirkwall (i. e. 'church bay'), the capital of Orkney, is a royal burgh with 3697 inhab. and a good harbour. The **Cathedral of St. Magnus* (Romanesque and early-Pointed; adm. 6*d*.), founded by Rognvald, Jarl of Orkney, in 1138 but not completed till 1550, 234 ft. in length and narrow (56 ft.) in proportion to its height (71 ft.), has been completely restored in recent years, and the whole building is now used as the parish church (fine organ by Willis, 1926). The chancel has a *Rose Window inserted about 1510. The arcading on the walls of the nave-aisles should be noticed. At the E. end of the choir-aisles are monuments to William Baikie (1825-64), the African explorer, and John Rae (1813-93), the Arctic traveller. Adjoining the cathedral are the ruined *Bishop's Palace* (O.W.; open on week-days 10-2, 3-6, and 7-8; gratuity), dating from the 12th cent., in which Haco of Norway (Haakon IV., p. 584) died in 1263, with a massive round tower, and the *Earl's Palace* (O.W.; open at the same hours), built about 1600 by Earl Patrick Stewart. To the E. of the town are the remains of a fort built by Cromwell, known as *The Mount*.

Motorbuses ply daily to (14 M.) Stromness viâ (6 M.) *Finstown*, (9½ M.) Maeshowe, and (10½ M.) the Stones of Stenness. ***Maeshowe**, or the *Maiden's Mound* (O.W.; week-days, 6*d*.; guide's house to the left of the road), a conical mound of the earliest bronze age, 36 ft. high and 300 ft. in circumference, contains stone chambers with rude carvings and Runic inscriptions. The ***Standing Stones of Stenness** (O.W.) occupy a bleak and striking situation on two promontories between the *Loch of Stenness* and the *Loch of Harray*, connected by a causeway known as the *Bridge of Brogar*. They comprise two circles, a smaller one retaining 4 stones of its original 12, and the larger *Ring of Brogar*, with 36 stones out of 60. Adjacent is Mackay's Standing Stones Hotel (15 R.), frequented by anglers. — Other excursions (motorbuses) may be made to the 'earth house' of *Grain* (O.W.), 1 M. to the N.W. of Kirkwall; to *Wideford Hill* (741 ft.; view), 2 M. to the W., on the N. side of which is the chambered cairn of *Quanterness;* to (12 M.) *Deerness*, the fertile easternmost part of Mainland, with a 'gloup' (chasm) and a 'brough' (stack-rock). to *Orphir*, 10 M. to the S.W., with a broch and the remains of a circular church (at the E. end of the parish church); and to *Birsay* (20 M.; p. 644).

Burray, with a fine broch, is reached by steamer from Scapa (p. 642) or by boat from *St. Mary's*, 6 M. to the S. of Kirkwall (motorbus). *Hoxa* and *St. Margaret's Hope* on South Ronaldsay are reached by steamer from Scapa or by ferry from Burray. Steamers ply between Scapa, the Southern Orkneys, and Stromness.

The Northern Orkneys are served from Kirkwall by steamers: to Shapinsay; to Rousay, Egilsay, and *Veira;* and to Stronsay, Sanday, Eday, *Papa Westray*, and Westray. — On Shapinsay is *Balfour Castle*,

with fine grounds. The ancestors of Washington Irving (1783-1859) occupied the cottage of *Quholm*, in the N.E. part of the island, and he himself was born on an emigrant ship on the way hence to New York. — *Rousay commands fine views and has good rock-scenery on its W. coast. The adjacent Egilsay, where St. Magnus was slain in 1115, derives its name from 'ecclesia', in honour of the ruined church of St. Magnus (O.W.), remarkable for its round tower 48 ft. high. — On the uninhabited isle of Eynhallow, between Rousay and Mainland, are the interesting ruins of a Cistercian abbey (O.W.). — Stronsay (hotel near the pier) and Sanday (Kettletoft Inn) both contain brochs, and Eday has numerous antiquities. The scenery of **Calf Sound*, between Eday and its calf, is very impressive. — The chief village of Westray is *Pierowall* (Tresnabie; Pierowall), with an old church (O.W.) and the ruins of *Noltland Castle* (O.W.), dating from 1422. About 3½ M. to the W. is **Noup Head* (250 ft.; lighthouse), a haunt of sea-fowl. Westray Old Church (O.W.; 12th cent.) is interesting also. — North Ronaldsay is accessible by boat from *Otterswick*, on the N. side of Sanday.

Stromness (Mackay's Stromness, R. 5*s.*, B. or L. 3*s.* 6*d.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*; Mason's Arms; Commercial, R. 3*s.* 6*d.*, B. 2*s.* 6*d.*, L. 3*s.*, D. 4*s.* 6*d.*) is a picturesque and prosperous little seaport, on a sheltered bay, with 1665 inhab. and a golf-course. It was the birthplace of John Gow, the Cleveland of Scott's 'Pirate', and of George Stewart, the Torquil of Byron's poem 'The Island'. Fine view from the cemetery and from the *Point of Ness*.

Motorbuses to Kirkwall, Orphir, Sandwick, Birsay, etc. — A fine walk may be taken along the W. coast of Mainland. On the way we pass *Black Craig* (406 ft.); two 'stacks' called *North Golton Castle* and *Castle of Yesnaby*; the (8 M.) *Bay of Skaill*, with a broch and the *Hole o'Rowe*; and *Marwick Head*, on which stands a memorial tower (1926) to Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, who was drowned on June 15th, 1916, together with his staff and 700 officers and men of H.M.S. Hampshire, when the cruiser struck a German mine and sank, 1½ M. out at sea. At (14 M.) *Birsay* (Barony, temperance, P. 11*s.* 6*d.*) are a ruined palace, built by Earl Robert Stewart (d. 1591), a natural son of James V., a broch, two ruined churches, and a golf-course. Fine scenery at *Costa Head* (478 ft.), 6 M. to the E.

Steamers ply from Stromness to the S. isles of Graemsay, Hoy, Fara, and Flotta, going on to Scapa (p. 642). At *Lyness*, opposite Fara, are an abandoned naval base and a war cemetery. *Longhope* (Ship), a sheltered bay 4 M. long, was the headquarters of the Grand Fleet. — The chief points in ***Hoy**, reached by boat from Stromness, are the fine cliffs on the N. and N.W. coast (including the *Old Man of Hoy*, an isolated and conspicuous pinnacle of sandstone, 450 ft. high), the *Dwarfie Stone* (O.W.), and *Ward Hill* (1565 ft.; view), the highest point in the county, of great interest to botanists. — Steamer to *Scalloway*, etc., see p. 641.

II. The Shetland Islands.

The weekly steamer from Stromness to Scalloway affords a good view of the cliff-scenery on the W. side of the Orkneys; but most tourists will find the route from Kirkwall to (8-9 hrs.; 20*s.*, 12*s.* 6*d.*) Lerwick more convenient. About halfway on the latter we pass the lonely *Fair Isle* (200 inhab.), famous for its hand-knit hosiery, with 'Moorish' patterns said to have been introduced by the crew of the shipwrecked flagship of the Spanish Armada.

Lerwick. — HOTELS. *Grand*, R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., D. 4*s*. 6*d*., *Queen's*, 30 R. from 4*s*., B. 3*s*., L. 3*s*. 6*d*., both in Commercial St. — GOLF COURSE. — MOTORBUS to Scalloway, see below. Mail-cars leave Lerwick several times a week for various parts of the island.

Lerwick (i.e. 'clay bay'; pron. 'ler-wick'), the capital of Shetland and the northernmost town in Britain, with 4792 inhab., is a picturesque seaport and in July-Aug. a station of the herring-fishery, with a good pier and esplanade. The fine Town Hall (1881: adm. 6*d*.) contains windows illustrating the history of Shetland and a small picture-gallery. Fine view from the tower. At the N. end of the town is Fort Charlotte, originally built by Cromwell. About 1 M. to the W. is the broch of *Clickimin* (O.W.). The island of BRESSAY landlocks the harbour (motor-launch hourly). The 'sixern', an ancient Scandinavian type of boat, is still in use. An old Norse festival known as 'Uphelly-aa' is held here in the last week of January.

To the *Noup of Noss* (592 ft.), either by boat (8-9 hrs.) or motor-launch round Bressay or on foot (14 M. there and back), ferrying from Lerwick to Bressay, and from Bressay to Noss. Or we may land at the *Orkneyman's Cave*, at the S. end of Bressay, and walk thence to the Noss ferry. A permit to land on Noss must be obtained from the factor, at Maryfield, Bressay. The cliffs are best seen from the sea. The tiny *Holm of Noss*, swarming with sea-birds during the breeding season, is separated from the S. end of Noss by a chasm 60 ft. wide. — A road runs S. from Lerwick to (13 M.) *Sand Lodge*, where permission is obtained to ferry to the (2 M.) uninhabited island of *Mousa*, noted for its ravens and for the finest *Broch in Scotland (45 ft. high; O.W.). About 3½ M. to the S. of Sand Lodge the road forks. The right (W.) branch leads to (4 M.) the *Loch of Spiggie* (Spiggie House, temperance). The left branch runs due S. to (9 M.) **Fitful Head* (928 ft.) and to (10 M.) *Sumburgh Head* (300 ft.; lighthouse), near the ruins of the *Jarlshof* (O.W.).

From Lerwick motorbuses ply daily to (7 M.) Scalloway. Pedestrians may choose the longer road viâ *Tingwall*, which derives its name from the old open-air parliament held on an island in the Loch of Tingwall (comp. p. 390). — **Scalloway** (Royal, P. 12*s*.; Scalloway), the headquarters of the Faroë cod-fishery, is picturesquely situated at the head of *Clift Sound*. The castle (O.W.; apply to the caretaker), built in 1600 by Earl Patrick Stewart (p. 643), is in tolerable preservation.

The steamer route from Scalloway to Hillswick (comp. p. 641) is one of the finest excursions in the islands, with views of magnificent cliff-scenery. To the W. as we leave Scalloway appears the distant island of *Foula* (27 M. from Scalloway and 16 M. from the nearest land; 150 inhab.), a breeding-place of the great skua and other sea-fowl, with the grandest cliffs (1220 ft.) in the British Isles. To the right are numerous 'voes' (sea-lochs). The steamer calls at the village of *Walls* (lodgings) or at *Brae*, on *Busta Voe*, near which Mainland narrows to an isthmus known as the *Mavis Grind* ('gull's bridge'), only 50 yds. wide. — **Hillswick** (St. Magnus Hotel, belonging to the steamer company, open June-Sept., P. 10*s*. per week) is near some of the finest *Cliff Scenery in the islands (best visited by boat): the *Drongs*, 'stacks' of various fantastic shapes, and, in the promontory of *Esha Ness* (7 M. to the W.), the chasms known as *Calders Geo* and *Hole of Scraada* and the *Grind of the Navir* ('gate of the giants').

The course of the 'Earl of Zetland', which plies from Lerwick to the Northern Shetlands (see p. 642), varies on different days. WHALSEY is the first island touched at. On YELL, a bleak island with numerous brochs and ruined chapels, the steamer calls at *Burravoe* and *Mid Yell*. To the W. lies the fertile and picturesque island of FETLAR, occasionally touched at. The northernmost island is UNST. We call at *Uyeasound* (lodgings), at its S. end, to the E. of which is the ruined *Muness Castle* (1598), visible from the steamer as it proceeds to *Baltasound* (Queen's, R. or L. 3*s*., B. 2*s*.; lodgings), an important fishing station on the E. coast. Near the last are three stone-circles, and 3 M. to the N. is *Haroldswick*, where Harold Haarfagr landed in 872 to begin the conquest of the islands. — At the N. extremity of Unst is *Herma Ness*, a breeding-place of the great skua, off which lies *Muckle Flugga*, with a lighthouse, the northernmost dwelling in Great Britain. — On certain voyages the 'Earl of Zetland' visits the N.W. part of Mainland, touching at *Mossbank*, Brae (see above), or *Ollaberry*, and going on to *West Sandwick*, on the W. coast of Yell.

INDEX.

The index includes the names (printed in italics) of many of the artists, architects, and other celebrated persons mentioned in the handbook. The names of the counties, etc., are abbreviated as follows: —

Ab = Aberdeen.
Al = Alderney.
An = Anglesey.
Ar = Argyll.
Ay = Ayr.
Ba = Banff.
Bc = Buckingham.
Bd = Bedford.
Bk = Berkshire.
Br = Brecknock.
Bu = Bute.
Bw = Berwick.
Cb = Cambridge.
Cd = Cardigan.
CI = Channel Islands.
Cl = Clackmannan.
Cm = Carmarthen.
Cr = Cheshire.
Cs = Caithness.
Cu = Cumberland.
Cv = Carnarvon.
Cw = Cornwall.
Db = Dumbarton.
Df = Dumfries.
Dn = Denbigh.
Do = Dorset.
Du = Durham.
Dv = Devon.
Dy = Derby.
EL = East Lothian.
Es = Essex.
Fi = Fife.
Fl = Flint.
Fo = Forfar.
Ga = Glamorgan.
Go = Gloucester.
Gu = Guernsey.
Ha = Hampshire.
He = Hereford.
Ht = Hertford.
Hu = Huntingdon.
In = Inverness.
IOM = Isle of Man.
IOW = Isle of Wight.
Je = Jersey.
Kc = Kincardine.
Kk = Kirkcudbright.
Kr = Kinross.
Kt = Kent.
Lc = Lancashire.
Li = Lincoln.
Lk = Lanark.
Lr = Leicester.
Lw = Linlithgow.
Me = Merioneth.
Mg = Montgomery.
ML = Midlothian.
Mm = Monmouth.
Mx = Middlesex.
My = Moray.
Na = Nairn.
Nf = Norfolk.
Nn = Northampton.
Nt = Nottingham.
Nu = Northumberland.
Or = Orkney.
Ox = Oxford.
Pb = Peebles.
Pm = Pembroke.
Pr = Perth.
Ra = Radnor.
RC = Ross and Cromarty.
Re = Renfrew.
Ro = Roxburgh.
Ru = Rutland.
Sa = Sark.
Sc = Scilly Isles.
Sd = Stafford.
Se = Selkirk.
Sf = Suffolk.
Sg = Stirling.
Sh = Shetland.
So = Somerset.
Sr = Shropshire.
Su = Sutherland.
Sy = Surrey.
Sx = Sussex.
Wa = Warwick.
We = Westmorland.
Wg = Wigtown.
Wi = Wiltshire.
WL = West Lothian.
Wo = Worcester.
YE = Yorkshire (East Riding).
YN = Yorkshire (North Riding).
YW = Yorkshire (West Riding).

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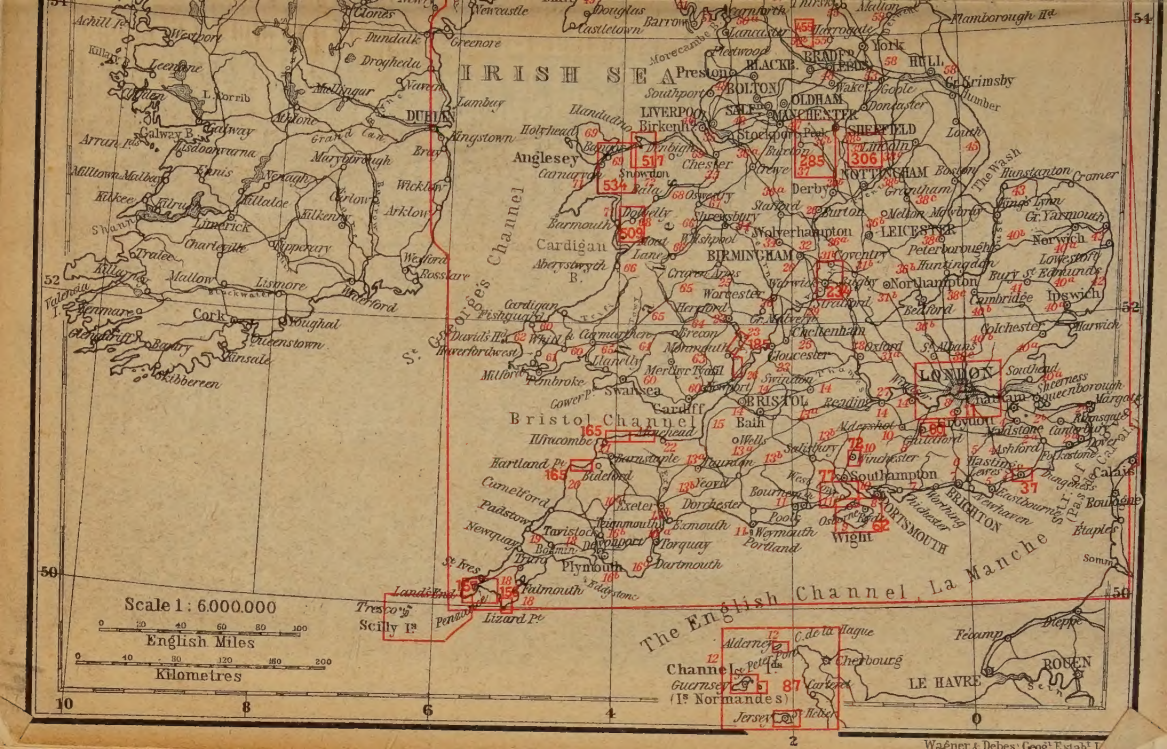
IRISH SEA
St. George's Channel
Bristol Channel
The English Channel
La Manche
Scale 1 : 6.000.000
English Miles
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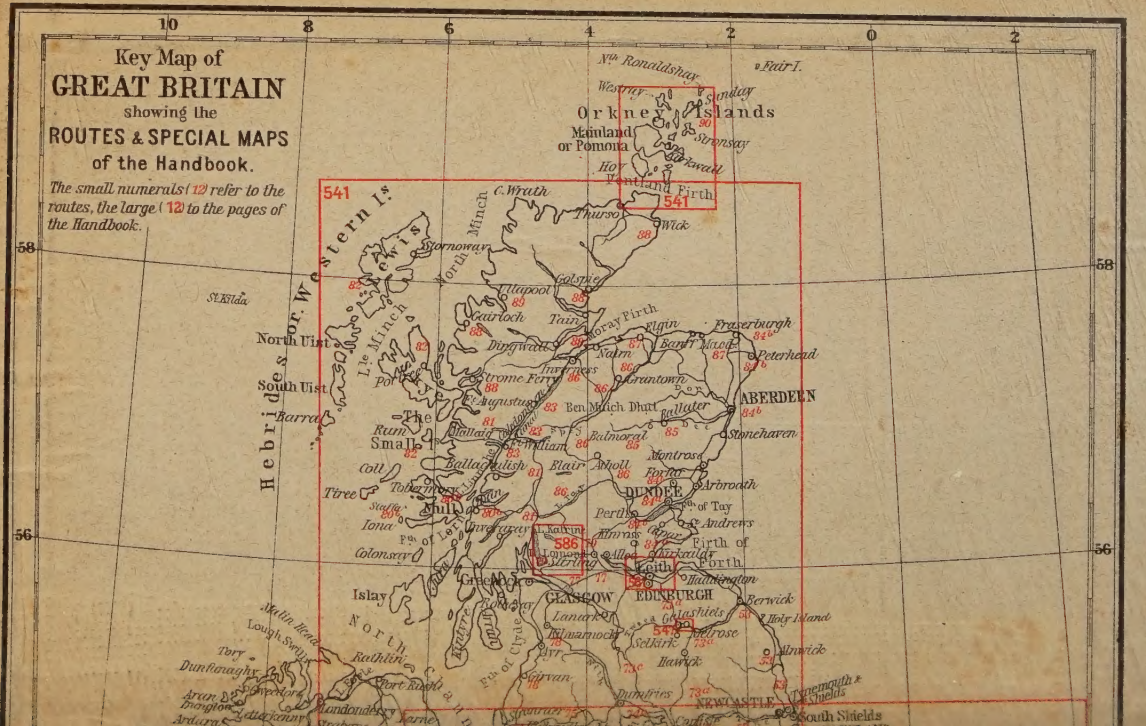
Key Map of
GREAT BRITAIN
showing the
ROUTES & SPECIAL MAPS
of the Handbook.
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Stronsay
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Thurso
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Elgin
Fraserburgh
North Uist
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Banff
Peterhead
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Inverness
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Kilmarnock
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Tory
Dunfanaghy
Rathlin
Port Rush
Sweetors
Arran
Bangor
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Larne
Ardara
Letterkenny
Coleraine
Strabane
Dumfries
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Tynemouth
South Shields
Sunderland